

Chung Hung Steel Corporation

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and the shareholders
Chung Hung Steel Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Chung Hung Steel Corporation (the Corporation), which comprise the standalone balance sheets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the standalone statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying standalone financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the standalone financial position of the Corporation as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its standalone financial performance and its standalone cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation 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 standalone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters of the Corporation's standalone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 are stated as follows:

Measurement of Inventories

Inventories are one of the significant assets in the balance sheet. As of December 31, 2020, the carrying amount of inventories held by the Corporation was NT\$4,236,420 thousand, which accounted for 16% of total assets. Due to the fluctuations in the prices of raw materials and finished goods in steel the industry, inventory valuation, which involved critical accounting estimates, is deemed to be a key audit matter.

For the accounting policies on inventories and critical accounting estimates and judgments on inventories, refer to Note 4 (5) and Note 5 (1) to the standalone financial statements, respectively.

We focused on the inventory valuation at the end of the reporting period, including evaluation of obsolete

inventory and inventories valuation. Our main audit procedures performed included the following:

1. We performed year-end inventory counts and assessed the condition of inventory through inquiry and observation to evaluate the obsolete of inventory and the appropriateness of inventory valuation;
2. We obtained the year-end inventory aging report, tested the accuracy of aging report and examined whether the management performed the obsolete of inventory in accordance with its policy;
3. We obtained the year-end detail of inventory report and evaluated the appropriateness of inventories valuation.
4. We examined the valuation supporting document of the underlying assumption and the market price to recalculated the appropriateness of inventories valuation.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of standalone financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation'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 Corporation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone 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 standalone 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 Corporation'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 Corporation'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 standalone 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 Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Corporation to express an opinion on the standalone financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the Corporation 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 standalone 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 Yu-Hsiang Liu and Jia-Ling, Jiang.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

February 24, 2021

Notice to Readers

The accompanying standalone financial statements are intended only to present the standalone 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 standalone financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying standalone 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 standalone financial statements shall prevail.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEETS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash (Note 6)	\$ 285,899	1	\$ 66,137	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	242,410	1	181,351	1
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current (Notes 4 and 8)	819,454	3	791,311	3
Accounts receivable (Notes 4, 9 and 23)	830,087	3	466,017	1
Accounts receivable from related parties (Notes 4, 9, 23 and 29)	117,238	-	45,733	-
Other receivables (Note 9)	19,321	-	6,031	-
Other receivables from related parties (Notes 9 and 29)	26,523	-	539,939	2
Current tax assets (Note 25)	202	-	349	-
Inventories (Notes 4, 5 and 10)	4,236,420	16	6,577,637	21
Prepayments (Note 11)	150,961	1	228,531	1
Other financial assets - current (Notes 12 and 30)	300,000	1	300,000	1
Other current assets	3,961	-	1,690	-
Total current assets	7,032,476	26	9,204,726	30
NONCURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - noncurrent (Notes 4 and 8)	43,345	-	44,843	-
Investments accounted for using equity method (Notes 4 and 13)	2,698,045	10	2,553,395	9
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 14, 29 and 31)	11,162,643	41	12,552,287	41
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 15)	78,330	-	74,901	-
Investment properties (Notes 4 and 16)	5,983,185	22	5,984,073	20
Prepayments for equipment (Note 31)	95,659	1	42,549	-
Refundable deposits	6,220	-	5,632	-
Total noncurrent assets	20,067,427	74	21,257,680	70
TOTAL	\$ 27,099,903	100	\$ 30,462,406	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Notes 17, 29 and 30)	\$ 404,630	2	\$ 5,154,867	17
Short-term bills payable (Note 17)	3,599,577	13	1,799,550	6
Contract liabilities - current (Note 23)	57,283	-	285,052	1
Accounts payable (Note 19)	27,500	-	29,672	-
Accounts payable to related parties (Notes 19 and 29)	313,224	1	65,597	-
Other payables (Notes 20 and 29)	580,115	2	503,188	2
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 15)	15,230	-	13,273	-
Current portion of long-term bank borrowings (Note 17)	-	-	480,000	2
Refund liabilities - current	153,756	1	153,612	-
Other current liabilities	15,764	-	16,434	-
Total current liabilities	5,167,079	19	8,501,245	28
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES				
Bonds payable (Note 18)	2,995,039	11	-	-
Long-term bank borrowings (Note 17)	2,000,000	8	4,130,000	13
Long-term bills payable (Note 17)	1,109,674	4	2,609,138	9
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 25)	182,222	1	182,222	1
Lease liabilities - noncurrent (Notes 4 and 15)	63,898	-	62,044	-
Net defined benefit liabilities (Notes 4 and 21)	313,717	1	373,860	1
Guarantee deposits received (Note 16)	35,000	-	35,000	-
Total noncurrent liabilities	6,699,550	25	7,392,264	24
Total liabilities	11,866,629	44	15,893,509	52
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE CORPORATION (Notes 4 and 22)				
Ordinary shares	14,355,444	53	14,355,444	47
Capital surplus	903	-	903	-
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	90,568	-	90,450	-
Special reserve	549,578	2	497,607	2
Unappropriated earnings	662,620	3	174,071	1
Total retained earnings	1,302,766	5	762,128	3
Other equity	(425,839)	(2)	(549,578)	(2)
Total equity	15,233,274	56	14,568,897	48
TOTAL	\$ 27,099,903	100	\$ 30,462,406	100

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

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 23 and 29)				
Sales	\$ 36,406,042	99	\$ 39,930,527	99
Service revenue	324,620	1	475,462	1
Other operating revenue	<u>58,856</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>61,527</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating revenue	36,789,518	100	40,467,516	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 10, 14, 24 and 29)	<u>35,335,654</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>39,225,201</u>	<u>97</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>1,453,864</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1,242,315</u>	<u>3</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Note 24)				
Selling and marketing expenses	794,236	2	1,147,701	3
General and administrative expenses	<u>321,827</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>312,146</u>	<u>1</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>1,116,063</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1,459,847</u>	<u>4</u>
PROFIT (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	<u>337,801</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(217,532)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 13, 16, 24 and 29)				
Interest income	950	-	2,012	-
Other income	224,750	1	173,451	1
Other gains and losses	1,488	-	73,899	-
Finance costs	(86,219)	-	(123,047)	-
Share of the profit of associates	<u>49,490</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>102,102</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>190,459</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>228,417</u>	<u>1</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	528,260	2	10,885	-
INCOME TAX (Notes 4, 5 and 25)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>-</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>528,260</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10,791</u>	<u>-</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Notes 21 and 22)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				

(Continued)

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	\$ 12,378	-	\$ (9,614)	-
Unrealized gains and losses on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	28,579	-	(13,359)	-
Share of the other comprehensive income of associates	<u>95,160</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(38,612)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>136,117</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(61,585)</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 664,377</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>\$ (50,794)</u>	<u>-</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 26)				
Basic	<u>\$ 0.37</u>		<u>\$ 0.01</u>	
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.37</u>		<u>\$ 0.01</u>	

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

(Concluded)

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Issued and Outstanding Ordinary Shares	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings			Other Equity Unrealized Valuation Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
			Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings		
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2019	\$ 14,355,444	\$ 903	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 904,506	\$ (497,607)	\$ 14,763,246
Appropriation of 2018 earning (Note 22)							
Legal reserve	-	-	90,450	-	(90,450)	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	497,607	(497,607)	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(143,555)	-	(143,555)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	10,791	-	10,791
Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2019, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(9,614)	(51,971)	(61,585)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	1,177	(51,971)	(50,794)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	14,355,444	903	90,450	497,607	174,071	(549,578)	14,568,897
Appropriation of 2019 earning (Note 22)							
Legal reserve	-	-	118	-	(118)	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	51,971	(51,971)	-	-
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	528,260	-	528,260
Other comprehensive gain for the year ended December 31, 2020, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	12,378	123,739	136,117
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	540,638	123,739	664,377
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	\$ 14,355,444	\$ 903	\$ 90,568	\$ 549,578	\$ 662,620	\$ (425,839)	\$ 15,233,274

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

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before income tax	\$ 528,260	\$ 10,885
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	1,162,246	1,213,635
Net loss (gain) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(78,903)	32,516
Finance costs	86,219	123,047
Interest income	(950)	(2,012)
Dividend income	(31,821)	(47,601)
Share of the profit of associates	(49,490)	(102,102)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	9,371	8,491
Gain on disposal of non - current assets held for sale	-	(871)
Write-downs (reversal) of inventories	(304,435)	4,624
Recognition (reversal) of impairment loss	576,317	(77,532)
Others	692	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	17,844	3,414
Accounts receivable	(364,070)	482,915
Accounts receivable from related parties	(71,505)	137,707
Other receivables	(13,290)	10,140
Other receivables from related parties	513,416	(195,379)
Inventories	2,645,652	1,657,890
Prepayments	77,570	144,172
Other current assets	(2,271)	4,900
Contract liabilities	(227,769)	191,497
Accounts payable	(2,172)	(15,632)
Accounts payable to related parties	247,627	(530,167)
Other payables	71,195	(497,330)
Other current liabilities	(670)	(14,540)
Net defined benefit liabilities	(47,765)	(66,473)
Refund liabilities	144	37,892
Cash generated from operations	4,741,442	2,514,086
Income taxes refund (paid)	147	(51)
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>4,741,589</u>	<u>2,514,035</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from the capital reduction on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,934	4,605
Proceeds from the capital reduction on investments accounted for using equity method	-	674
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets held for sale	-	20,506
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(397,582)	(507,531)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	123

(Continued)

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Increase in refundable deposits	\$ (588)	\$ -
Decrease in other financial assets	-	2,897
Interest received	950	2,012
Dividends received from subsidiaries and associates	-	2,829
Dividends received from others	<u>31,821</u>	<u>47,601</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(363,465)</u>	<u>(426,284)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	99,915,564	76,681,921
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(104,665,801)	(77,908,827)
Increase in short-term bills payable	10,900,027	8,700,597
Decrease in short-term bills payable	(9,100,000)	(10,100,000)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	2,994,328	-
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	3,150,000	7,550,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(5,760,000)	(7,790,000)
Proceeds from long-term bills payable	200,536	2,589,580
Repayments of long-term bills payable	(1,700,000)	(1,660,000)
Decrease in guarantee deposits	-	(120)
Repayments of principal of lease liabilities	(15,074)	(11,222)
Dividends paid	-	(143,555)
Interest paid	<u>(77,942)</u>	<u>(125,663)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(4,158,362)</u>	<u>(2,217,289)</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	219,762	(129,538)
CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>66,137</u>	<u>195,675</u>
CASH AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 285,899</u>	<u>\$ 66,137</u>

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

(Concluded)

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Chung Hung Steel Corporation (the Corporation) was incorporated in September 1983 and started operations in September 1985. It mainly manufactures and sells steel products, such as cold and hot rolled coils and steel pipes.

The Corporation's shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since February 1992.

As of December 31, 2020, and 2019, China Steel Corporation (CSC), the Corporation's parent and major shareholder (41%), controls the Corporation's management and operations.

The standalone financial statements are presented in the Corporation's functional currency, the New Taiwan Dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The standalone financial statements were approved by the Corporation's board of directors and authorized for issue on February 24, 2021.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

Except for the following, the initial application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have any material impact on the Corporation accounting policies:

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

The Corporation adopted the amendments starting from January 1, 2020. The threshold of materiality that could influence users has been changed to "could reasonably be expected to influence". Accordingly, disclosures in the standalone financial statements do not include immaterial information that may obscure material information.

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

<u>New IFRSs</u>	<u>Effective Date Announced by IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 4 "Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9"	Effective immediately upon promulgation by the IASB (Continued)

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2”	January 1, 2021
Amendment to IFRS 16 “Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions”	June 1, 2020

(Concluded)

As of the date the standalone financial statements were authorized for issue, the Corporation is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments to other standards and interpretations on Corporation’s financial position and results of operations. Disclosures will be provided after a detailed review of the impact has been completed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY

Statement of Compliance

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

Basis of Preparation

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

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

- a. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- b. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- c. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The subsidiaries and associates are incorporated in the standalone financial statements under the equity method. To make net profit for the year, other comprehensive income and equity in the standalone financial statements equal to those attributed to owners of the Corporation on consolidated financial statements, the effect of the differences between basis of standalone and basis of consolidation are adjusted in the investments accounted for using equity method, the related share of the profit or loss, the related share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and related equity.

Classification of Current and Noncurrent Assets and Liabilities

Current assets include:

- a. Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- b. Assets expected to be realized within twelve months after the balance sheet date; and
- c. Cash unless the asset is restricted from being used for an exchange or used to settle a liability for more than least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

- a. Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;

- b. Liabilities expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- c. Liabilities without an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as noncurrent.

Foreign Currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Corporation, transactions in currencies other than the Corporation's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At each balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the closing rates. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Inventories

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

Investment in Associates

The Corporation uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries.

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Corporation.

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Corporation's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. The Corporation also recognizes the changes in the share of other equity of subsidiaries.

Changes in the Corporation's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Corporation losing control of the subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions. The Corporation recognizes directly in equity any difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of the consideration paid or received.

When the Corporation's share of loss of a subsidiary exceeds its interest in that subsidiary (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Corporation's net investment in the subsidiary), the Corporation continues recognizing its share of further loss, if any.

Unrealized profits or losses on downstream transactions with subsidiaries are eliminated in the standalone financial statements. Profits and losses on transactions with subsidiaries other than downstream are recognized in standalone financial statements only to the extent of interests in the subsidiary that are not related to the Corporation.

Investment in Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Corporation has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.

The operating results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these standalone financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Corporation's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Corporation also recognizes the changes in the share of equity of associates.

When the Corporation subscribes for additional new shares of the associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Corporation's proportionate interest in the associate. The Corporation records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus - changes in the Corporation's share of equity of associates. If the Corporation ownership interest is reduced due to non-subscription of the new shares of associate, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate is reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the investee had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. When the adjustment should be debited to capital surplus, but the capital surplus recognized from investments accounted for using equity method is insufficient, the shortage is debited to retained earnings.

When the Corporation's share of losses of an associate equal or exceed its interest in that associate (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Corporation's net investment in the associate), the Corporation discontinues recognizing their share of further losses. Additional losses and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Corporation has incurred legal obligations, or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of that associate.

When impairment loss is evaluated, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized is deducted from investment and the carrying amount of investment is net of impairment loss. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment has subsequently increased.

When the Corporation transacts with their associates, profits and losses on these transactions are recognized in the standalone financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Corporation.

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less recognized accumulated depreciation.

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

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Except that depreciation of the rollers (spare parts) that belong to the cold rolling departments, the hot rolling departments and pickling & galvanizing mill departments is calculated based on their level of wear, other depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method; each major part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each balance sheet date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties also include land held for a currently undetermined future use.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method.

For a transfer from property, plant and equipment classification to investment properties, the deemed cost of property for subsequent accounting is its carrying amount at the end of owner-occupation.

On derecognition of the property, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is included in profit or loss.

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and Right-of-use Asset

At each balance sheet date, the Corporation reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and right-of-use asset to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Corporation estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

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

When an impairment loss subsequently is reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial Instruments

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

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 FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

a. Financial assets

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

1) Measurement category

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

a) Financial asset at FVTPL

Financial asset is classified as at FVTPL when such a financial asset is mandatorily classified as at FVTPL.

Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL were investments in equity instruments which are not designed as at FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 28.

b) 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.

Financial assets at amortized cost, including cash, accounts receivable (including related parties) at amortized cost, other receivables (including related parties), other financial assets and refundable deposits, 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 such a financial asset, except for:

- i Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets; and
- ii Financial assets that are not credit-impaired on purchase or origination but have subsequently become credit-impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods.

c) Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

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

2) Impairment of financial assets

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

The Corporation always recognizes lifetime Expected Credit Loss (i.e. ECL) for accounts receivables. For other financial assets, the Corporation recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Corporation measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

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

The Corporation 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.

3) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

b. Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Corporation are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

c. Financial liabilities

1) Subsequent measurement

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

2) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Revenue Recognition

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

For contracts where the period between the date on which the Corporation transfers a promised good or

service to a customer and the date on which the customer pays for that good or service is one year or less, the Corporation does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component.

a. Sale of goods

Revenue is recognized when the control of products is transferred to customers. The customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods and bears the risks of obsolescence. Domestic sales are recognized when products are delivered to and accepted by the customers, and export sales are recognized when products are loaded onto shipping vessels in accordance with the sales terms. Transaction price received is recognized as a contract liability until performance obligations are satisfied.

The Corporation does not recognize revenue on materials delivered to subcontractors because this delivery does not involve a transfer of control.

b. Providing of services

Service revenue is recognized when services are provided by reference to the stage of completion of services provided.

Leases

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

a. The Corporation as lessor

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

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

b. The Corporation as lessee

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

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms. However, if leases transfer ownership of the underlying assets to the Corporation by the end of the lease terms or if the costs of right-of-use assets reflect that the Corporation will exercise a purchase option, the Corporation depreciates the right-of-use assets from the commencement dates to the end of the useful lives of the underlying assets.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed

payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate will be used.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term the Corporation remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the standalone balance sheets.

Government grants

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

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Corporation with no future related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are received. The grants obtained in the current period is recognized under other income.

Borrowing Costs

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

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

All borrowing costs other than those stated above are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Employee Benefits

a. Short-term employee benefits

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

b. Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

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

Net defined benefit liability represents the actual deficit in the Corporation's defined benefit plan.

Taxation

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

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax at statutory rate calculated on the taxable profit at the balance sheet date. According to the Income Tax Law, an additional tax of unappropriated earnings is provided for as income tax in the year the shareholders approve to retain the earnings.

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused loss carryforwards to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

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

Current and deferred taxes for the year

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The Corporation considers the economic implications of the COVID-19 when making its critical accounting estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the 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.

Measurement of Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the Corporation uses judgment and estimate to determine the net realizable value of inventory at the balance sheet date. Since the net realizable value of inventory is mainly determined on the basis of future selling price, it might be adjusted significantly.

Realizability of Deferred Tax Assets

The realizability of deferred tax assets mainly depends on whether sufficient future profits or taxable temporary differences will be available in the future. Considering climate change in the steel industry and unpredictability of future profit, deferred tax assets were not recognized.

6. CASH

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Cash on hand	\$ 640	\$ 700
Checking accounts and demand deposits	<u>285,259</u>	<u>65,437</u>
	<u>\$ 285,899</u>	<u>\$ 66,137</u>

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL - current</u>		
Financial assets mandatorily as at FVTPL		
Emerging market shares	<u>\$ 242,410</u>	<u>\$ 181,351</u>

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
<u>Current</u>		
Domestic Listed shares	<u>\$ 819,454</u>	<u>\$ 791,311</u>
<u>Noncurrent</u>		
Domestic unlisted shares	<u>\$ 43,345</u>	<u>\$ 44,843</u>

Risalink Venture Capital Corp. conducted capital reduction and refunded NT\$1,934 thousand and NT\$4,605 thousand in September 2020 and August 2019, respectively.

9. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Accounts receivable</u>		
Accounts receivable - non-related parties	<u>\$ 830,087</u>	<u>\$ 466,017</u>
Accounts receivable - related parties	<u>\$ 117,238</u>	<u>\$ 45,733</u>
<u>Other receivables (including related parties)</u>		
Discount receivable	\$ 886	\$ 508,256
Receivables from disposal of scrap	32,961	37,536
Others	<u>11,997</u>	<u>178</u>
	<u>\$ 45,844</u>	<u>\$ 545,970</u>

a. Accounts receivable

The Corporation allows an average credit period of 30 days (the aging of receivables from sales of goods is based upon the date of examination and acceptance of the goods settlement is monthly or 60 days after shipment date). Refer to Note 28 (4) for credit risk management policies.

The expected credit losses on accounts receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position. As the Corporation's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Corporation's different customer base.

The following table details the loss allowance of accounts receivable based on the Corporation's provision matrix.

2020

	Not Past Due	1 to 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 365 Days	Over 365 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate (%)	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 947,325	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 947,325
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 947,325</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 947,325</u>

2019

	Not Past Due	1 to 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 365 Days	Over 365 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate (%)	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 511,750	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 511,750
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 511,750</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 511,750</u>

The amounts of accounts receivable from single customer that exceed 10% of total accounts receivable were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
A company	\$ 186,520	\$ 67,712
B company	147,430	-
C company	95,493	3,122
D company	88,499	91,491
E company	<u>8,707</u>	<u>104,591</u>
	<u>\$ 526,649</u>	<u>\$ 266,916</u>

The Corporation entered into accounts receivable factoring contract (without recourse). Under the contract, the Corporation is authorized to sell accounts receivable to Bank upon the delivery of products to customers and is required to complete related formalities on the next banking day. Under this contract, the Corporation does not bear the risk of the uncollectability of the accounts receivable.

Receivables sold for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

Buyer of Accounts Receivable	Advances Received at Year - Beginning	Receivables Sold	Amounts Collected	Advances Received at Year-End	Interest Rates on Advances Received (%)	Credit Line
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2020</u>						
Mega Bank	\$ 926,731	\$ 2,243,387	\$ 2,568,873	\$ 601,245	1.09	NT\$855 million
Bank of Taiwan	-	193,763	126,489	67,274	1.09	NT\$200 million
Bank of Taiwan	124,214	195,829	305,466	14,577	2.06	USD\$20 million
	<u>\$ 1,050,945</u>	<u>\$ 2,632,979</u>	<u>\$ 3,000,828</u>	<u>\$ 683,096</u>		
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2019</u>						
Mega Bank	\$ 1,033,187	\$ 2,719,821	\$ 2,826,277	\$ 926,731	1.24	NT\$3 billion
Bank of Taiwan	199,960	520,664	596,410	124,214	3.66	USD20 million
	<u>\$ 1,233,147</u>	<u>\$ 3,240,485</u>	<u>\$ 3,422,687</u>	<u>\$ 1,050,945</u>		

The above credit lines are revolving.

b. Other receivables

The expected losses on other receivables are estimated using expected credit loss rate based on the other receivables overdue days. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there was no allowance for doubtful accounts.

10. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Raw materials	\$ 1,608,738	\$ 2,804,063
Supplies	368,565	468,672
Work in progress	488,875	599,299
Finished goods	1,764,310	2,704,337
Others	3,872	887
Raw materials and supplies in transit	<u>2,060</u>	<u>379</u>
	<u>\$ 4,236,420</u>	<u>\$ 6,577,637</u>

The cost of inventories recognized as operating costs for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was NT\$34,408,159 thousand and NT\$38,767,836 thousand, respectively, including gain on inventory value decline reversal NT\$304,435 thousand and loss on inventory value decline of NT\$4,624 thousand, respectively.

11. PREPAYMENTS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Input tax	\$ 104,098	\$ 99,167
Prepayments for purchases	41,340	70,532
Tax overpaid retained for offsetting future tax payable	-	52,332
Others	<u>5,523</u>	<u>6,500</u>
	<u>\$ 150,961</u>	<u>\$ 228,531</u>

12. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Current		
Pledged time deposits (Note 30)	<u>\$ 300,000</u>	<u>\$ 300,000</u>

13. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Investments in subsidiaries	\$ 28,329	\$ 27,173
Investments in associates	<u>2,669,716</u>	<u>2,526,222</u>
	<u>\$ 2,698,045</u>	<u>\$ 2,553,395</u>

a. Investments in subsidiaries

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>		<u>December 31, 2019</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Share-holding (%)</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Share-holding (%)</u>
Unlisted Companies				
Hong Kao Investment Corporation	\$ <u>28,329</u>	100	\$ <u>27,173</u>	100

<u>Subsidiary Companies Name</u>	<u>Percentage of Ownership Interests and Voting Rights (%)</u>	
	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
	Hong Kao Investment Corporation	100

The investments accounted for by the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive loss of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was based on the audited financial statements for the same years.

b. Investments in associates

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Transglory Investment Corp. (TIC)	\$ <u>2,669,716</u>	\$ <u>2,526,222</u>

<u>Name of Associate</u>	<u>Nature of Activities</u>	<u>Principal Place of Business</u>	<u>Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights (%)</u>	
			<u>December 31 2020</u>	<u>December 31 2019</u>
TIC	General investment	Taiwan	40.91	40.91

The investments accounted for by the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive loss of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was based on the audited financial statements for the same years.

The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the associates' standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs adjusted by the Corporation for equity accounting purposes.

TIC

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Current assets	\$ 2,470	\$ 1,304
Noncurrent assets	6,598,420	6,373,775
Current liabilities	<u>(75,063)</u>	<u>(200,008)</u>
Equity	\$ <u>6,525,827</u>	\$ <u>6,175,071</u>
Proportion of the Corporation's ownership (%)	40.91	40.91

(Continued)

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Equity attributable to the Corporation	<u>\$ 2,669,716</u>	<u>\$ 2,526,222</u>
Carrying amount	<u>\$ 2,669,716</u>	<u>\$ 2,526,222</u> (Concluded)
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Operating revenue	<u>\$ 134,062</u>	<u>\$ 268,506</u>
Net profit for the year	<u>\$ 120,233</u>	<u>\$ 249,976</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>230,522</u>	<u>(93,524)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>\$ 350,755</u>	<u>\$ 156,452</u>
Comprehensive income attributable to the Corporation	<u>\$ 143,494</u>	<u>\$ 64,005</u>

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Machinery and Equipment</u>	<u>Other Equipment</u>	<u>Spare Parts</u>	<u>Construction in Progress and Equipment to be Inspected</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 3,988,983	\$ 4,993,389	\$ 22,734,037	\$ 4,419,879	\$ 1,428,295	\$ 116,329	\$ 37,680,912
Additions	-	8,314	139,625	76,676	108,284	9,028	341,927
Disposals	-	-	(10,858)	(13,121)	(245,380)	-	(269,359)
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 3,988,983</u>	<u>\$ 5,001,703</u>	<u>\$ 22,862,804</u>	<u>\$ 4,483,434</u>	<u>\$ 1,291,199</u>	<u>\$ 125,357</u>	<u>\$ 37,753,480</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ -	\$ 1,877,331	\$ 18,539,349	\$ 3,938,749	\$ 773,196	\$ -	\$ 25,128,625
Depreciation expense	-	131,610	676,183	124,436	213,654	-	1,145,883
Disposals	-	-	(1,487)	(13,121)	(245,380)	-	(259,988)
Impairment loss	-	-	423,161	-	153,156	-	576,317
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,008,941</u>	<u>\$ 19,637,206</u>	<u>\$ 4,050,064</u>	<u>\$ 894,626</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 26,590,837</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 3,988,983</u>	<u>\$ 2,992,762</u>	<u>\$ 3,225,598</u>	<u>\$ 433,370</u>	<u>\$ 396,573</u>	<u>\$ 125,357</u>	<u>\$ 11,162,643</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Machinery and Equipment</u>	<u>Other Equipment</u>	<u>Spare Parts</u>	<u>Construction in Progress and Equipment to be Inspected</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 3,985,675	\$ 4,985,220	\$ 22,511,085	\$ 4,415,341	\$ 1,448,523	\$ 78,900	\$ 37,424,744
Additions	3,320	8,564	222,952	72,515	167,664	37,429	512,444
Disposals	-	-	-	(67,977)	(187,892)	-	(255,869)
Items reclassified to investment properties	(12)	(395)	-	-	-	-	(407)
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 3,988,983</u>	<u>\$ 4,993,389</u>	<u>\$ 22,734,037</u>	<u>\$ 4,419,879</u>	<u>\$ 1,428,295</u>	<u>\$ 116,329</u>	<u>\$ 37,680,912</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	\$ 1,746,374	\$ 17,814,290	\$ 3,862,424	\$ 752,626	\$ -	\$ 24,175,714
Depreciation expense	-	130,957	725,059	135,688	208,462	-	1,200,166
Disposals	-	-	-	(59,363)	(187,892)	-	(247,255)
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,877,331</u>	<u>\$ 18,539,349</u>	<u>\$ 3,938,749</u>	<u>\$ 773,196</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 25,128,625</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 3,988,983</u>	<u>\$ 3,116,058</u>	<u>\$ 4,194,688</u>	<u>\$ 481,130</u>	<u>\$ 655,099</u>	<u>\$ 116,329</u>	<u>\$ 12,552,287</u>

Depreciation of the rollers that belong to the cold-rolling departments, the hot rolling department and the

skin pass mill of the pickling & galvanizing mill department is calculated based on their level of wear; depreciation of other assets is recognized based on the following useful lives.

Buildings	
Facility	5-50 years
Main structure	31-60 years
Machinery and equipment	
Power equipment	3-30 years
High-temperature equipment	5-18 years
Other equipment	
Computer equipment	3-10 years
Office, air condition and extinguishment equipment	3-20 years
Transportation equipment	5-16 years
Others	3-18 years
Tank	10 years

The Corporation bought farmlands for warehouse at the Jia Xing Section and Quing Shui Section of the Gangshan District in Kaohsiung City. However, certain regulations prohibit the Corporation from registering the title of these farmlands in the Corporation's name; thus, the registration was made in the name of an individual person. The individual person consented to fully cooperate with the Corporation in changing the land title in the future and pledged the land to the Corporation as collateral. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the book value of those remaining farmlands recognized as land were both NT\$55,433 thousand.

The continuous cold rolling line, continuous pickling galvanizing line, quenching and tempering rolling line and rolling work roll of the Corporation acid plating plant are evaluated to have no future recoverable amount by the management. An impairment loss of NT\$576,317 thousand was recognized under operating costs.

15. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
<u>Carrying amounts</u>		
Land	\$ 68,233	\$ 61,775
Transportation equipment	<u>10,097</u>	<u>13,126</u>
	<u>\$ 78,330</u>	<u>\$ 74,901</u>
	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 22,143</u>	<u>\$ 17,708</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	\$ 12,446	\$ 10,440
Transportation equipment	<u>3,029</u>	<u>2,145</u>
	<u>\$ 15,475</u>	<u>\$ 12,585</u>

Except for the addition and recognition of depreciation expenses listed above, the Corporation's

right-of-use assets did not undergo significant sub-lease and impairment for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

b. Lease liabilities

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
<u>Carrying amounts</u>		
Current	<u>\$ 15,230</u>	<u>\$ 13,273</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 63,898</u>	<u>\$ 62,044</u>

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Land (%)	0.85-1.31	1.10-1.31
Transportation equipment (%)	0.76	0.76

c. Material lease activities and terms

The Corporation leases several pieces of land to store steel products, with the lease terms of 5 to 10 years. The Corporation does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold land at the end of the lease terms.

d. Other lease information

Lease arrangements under operating leases for the leasing out of investment properties are set out in Note 16.

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Expenses relating to short-term leases	<u>\$ 21,525</u>	<u>\$ 24,877</u>
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	<u>\$ 1,890</u>	<u>\$ 1,294</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>(\$ 39,533)</u>	<u>(\$ 38,303)</u>

For transportation equipment which qualified as short-term leases and several other equipment which qualified as low-value asset leases, the Corporation has elected to apply the recognition exemption and, thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Land	Buildings	Total
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 5,959,074</u>	<u>\$ 41,067</u>	<u>\$ 6,000,141</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ -	\$ 16,068	\$ 16,068
Depreciation expense	<u>-</u>	<u>888</u>	<u>888</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16,956</u>	<u>\$ 16,956</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 5,959,074</u>	<u>\$ 24,111</u>	<u>\$ 5,983,185</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Land	Buildings	Total
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 5,959,062	\$ 40,672	\$ 5,999,734
Transferred from property, plant and equipment	<u>12</u>	<u>395</u>	<u>407</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 5,959,074</u>	<u>\$ 41,067</u>	<u>\$ 6,000,141</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	\$ 15,184	\$ 15,184
Depreciation expense	<u>-</u>	<u>884</u>	<u>884</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16,068</u>	<u>\$ 16,068</u>
<u>Accumulated impairment</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 77,532	\$ -	\$ 77,532
Reversal of impairment loss	<u>(77,532)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(77,532)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 5,959,074</u>	<u>\$ 24,999</u>	<u>\$ 5,984,073</u>

The Corporation as lessor leased land in Longdong section in Kaohsiung on June 30, 2010 for 20 years under an operating lease agreement; the Corporation collects rental monthly. The rental revenues for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were NT\$81,889 thousand and NT\$80,290 thousand, respectively, and were included in other income. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Corporation received the same margin of NT\$35,000 thousand based on the lease contract.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, notes receivable and advance rental were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Notes receivable	\$ 50,587	\$ 49,595
Less: Advance rental	<u>50,587</u>	<u>49,595</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The future rentals to be received under operating leases for the leasing out of investment properties are as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
1st year	\$ 87,569	\$ 91,251
2nd year	84,956	83,296
3rd year	86,618	84,956
4th year	88,232	86,618
5th year	89,996	88,232
Later than 5 years	<u>544,824</u>	<u>634,820</u>
	<u>\$ 982,195</u>	<u>\$ 1,069,173</u>

The above buildings of investment properties are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 31-55 years useful lives.

The Corporation appointed real estate appraiser to reevaluate land at Guo An Section in Tainan in November 2019, and recognized gain on reversal of impairment loss NT\$77,532 thousand within the scope of accumulated impairment recognized originally.

The fair value of the investment properties was arrived at on the basis of valuations carried out in March and December 2017 and November 2019 by real estate appraiser and on the basis of information at the Ministry of the Interior's real estate transaction database website. Appraised lands and buildings were evaluated using Level 3 inputs under market approach, cost approach, income approach, and land development analysis approach. The important assumptions and fair value were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Fair value	<u>\$ 9,996,358</u>	<u>\$ 9,996,358</u>
Expense rate (%)	25.14	25.14
Depreciation rate (%)	1.90-2.57	1.90-2.57

All investment properties are owned by the Corporation and had not been pledged to secure borrowings.

17. BORROWINGS

a. Short-term borrowings and bank overdrafts

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Unsecured loans	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,900,000
Bank overdrafts (Note 30)	154,630	158,680
Letters of credit	50,000	646,187
Loans from related parties (Note 29)	<u>-</u>	<u>2,450,000</u>
	<u>\$ 404,630</u>	<u>\$ 5,154,867</u>
Interest rate (%)	0.32-0.75	0-0.95

b. Short-term bills payable

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Short-term bills payable	\$ 3,600,000	\$ 1,800,000
	<u>423</u>	<u>450</u>
Less: Unamortized discounts	<u>\$ 3,599,577</u>	<u>\$ 1,799,550</u>
Interest rate (%)	0.35-0.36	0.70-0.71

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, all short-term bills payable were non-guarantee commercial paper.

c. Long-term borrowings

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Credit bank loans		
Due on various dates through December 2024	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 4,610,000
Less: Current portion	<u>-</u>	<u>480,000</u>
	<u>\$ 2,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,130,000</u>
Interest rate (%)	0.75-0.92	0.87-1.29

d. Long-term bills payable

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Long-term bills payable	\$ 1,110,000	\$ 2,610,000
Less: Unamortized discount	<u>326</u>	<u>862</u>
	<u>\$ 1,109,674</u>	<u>\$ 2,609,138</u>
Interest rate (%)	0.73-0.91	0.84-1.06

Commercial papers have revolving credit lines within the payment terms according to the contracts, and

need to be utilized to some extent. As of December 31, 2020, all commercial papers were non-guarantee commercial paper. The borrowing from International Bills Financial Corporation was secured by Bangkok Bank as of December 31, 2019.

18. BONDS PAYABLE

	December 31, 2020
Unsecured domestic bonds	\$ 3,000,000
Less: Issuance cost of bonds payable	<u>4,961</u>
	<u>\$ 2,995,039</u>

The major terms of unsecured domestic bonds are as follow:

Issuer	Issuance Period	Total Amount	Coupon Rate (%)	Repayment and Interest Payment
The Corporation	5 years; expired in March 2025	\$ 2,000,000	0.78	Repayable in March 2025; interest payable annually.
The Corporation	5 years; expired in September 2025	1,000,000	0.65	Repayable in September 2025; interest payable annually.

19. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
<u>Accounts payable</u>		
Operating - non related parties	<u>\$ 27,500</u>	<u>\$ 29,672</u>
Operating - related parties	<u>\$ 313,224</u>	<u>\$ 65,597</u>

The Corporation has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

20. OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Salaries and incentive bonus	\$ 289,532	\$ 184,613
Utilities	59,229	65,964
Employees' compensation and remuneration and transportation allowance of directors	36,320	11
Outsourced repair and construction	34,572	40,107
Freight	27,497	29,247
Export fees	26,007	41,375
Processing fee	23,367	26,859
Others	<u>83,591</u>	<u>115,012</u>
	<u>\$ 580,115</u>	<u>\$ 503,188</u>

21. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

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

b. Defined benefit plans

The Corporation adopted the defined benefit plan under the Labor Standards Law, under which pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. The Corporation makes contributions, equal to a portion of total monthly salaries, to a pension fund, which is deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the name of and administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Before the end of each year, the Corporation assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Corporation is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (“the Bureau”); the Corporation has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the standalone balance sheets in respect of the Corporation’s defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 1,475,529	\$ 1,475,725
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(1,161,812)</u>	<u>(1,101,865)</u>
Net defined benefit liabilities	<u>\$ 313,717</u>	<u>\$ 373,860</u>

Movements of net defined benefit liabilities were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Balance at January 1, 2020	<u>\$ 1,475,725</u>	<u>\$ (1,101,865)</u>	<u>\$ 373,860</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	20,114	-	20,114
Interest expense (income)	<u>10,971</u>	<u>(8,473)</u>	<u>2,498</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>31,085</u>	<u>(8,473)</u>	<u>22,612</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(35,652)	(35,652)
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	2,834	-	2,834
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	34,948	-	34,948
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	<u>(14,508)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,508)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>23,274</u>	<u>(35,652)</u>	<u>(12,378)</u>

(Continued)

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Contributions from the employer	\$ _____ -	\$ (67,584)	\$ (67,584)
Benefits paid	_____ (54,555)	_____ 51,762	_____ (2,793)
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 1,475,529</u>	<u>\$ (1,161,812)</u>	<u>\$ 313,717</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019	<u>\$ 1,445,603</u>	<u>\$ (1,014,884)</u>	<u>\$ 430,719</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	21,195	-	21,195
Interest expense (income)	<u>16,158</u>	<u>(11,822)</u>	<u>4,336</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>37,353</u>	<u>(11,822)</u>	<u>25,531</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(33,526)	(33,526)
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	3,577	-	3,577
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	37,144	-	37,144
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	<u>2,419</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,419</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>43,140</u>	<u>(33,526)</u>	<u>9,614</u>
Contributions from the employer	_____ -	_____ (86,943)	_____ (86,943)
Benefits paid	_____ (50,371)	_____ 45,310	_____ (5,061)
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 1,475,725</u>	<u>\$ (1,101,865)</u>	<u>\$ 373,860</u> (Concluded)

An analysis by function of the amounts recognized in profit or loss in respect of the defined benefit plans is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Operating costs	\$ 19,066	\$ 21,472
Operating expenses	<u>3,546</u>	<u>4,059</u>
	<u>\$ 22,612</u>	<u>\$ 25,531</u>

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Corporation is exposed to the following risks:

1) Investment risk

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

2) Interest risk

A decrease in the government and the corporate 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 plan's debt investments.

3) 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.

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

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Discount rate (%)	0.50	0.75
Expected rate of salary increase (%)	2.125	2.125
Turnover rate (%)	0-4.5	0-6

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

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ (34,960)</u>	<u>\$ (36,641)</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 36,197</u>	<u>\$ 37,986</u>
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ 34,984</u>	<u>\$ 36,810</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ (33,972)</u>	<u>\$ (35,698)</u>

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the present value of 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.

	December 31	
	2020	2019
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	<u>\$ 79,110</u>	<u>\$ 81,579</u>
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	9.7 years	10.2 years

22. EQUITY

a. Ordinary shares

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Numbers of shares authorized (in thousands)	<u>2,043,160</u>	<u>2,043,160</u>
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 20,431,600</u>	<u>\$ 20,431,600</u>
Numbers of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	<u>1,435,544</u>	<u>1,435,544</u>
Shares issued	<u>\$ 14,355,444</u>	<u>\$ 14,355,444</u>

In June 2009, the Corporation revised the number of its authorized shares to 3,000,000 thousand shares upon obtaining the approval in the shareholders' meeting. Change registration of aforementioned revised authorized shares has not been conducted.

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value NT\$10, carry one vote per share and the right to dividends.

b. Capital surplus

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Additional paid-in capital	<u>\$ 903</u>	<u>\$ 903</u>

In 2009, CSC had transferred its treasury stocks to its employees and subsidiaries. The Corporation recognized a compensation cost and capital surplus of NT\$743 thousand. In July 2011, CSC issued ordinary shares for cash capital. Under the Company Law, CSC should reserve 10% of the stocks for its employees and subsidiaries. The Corporation recognized NT\$160 thousand of compensation cost and capital surplus.

Such capital surplus may be used only to offset deficits.

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

The Corporation's Articles of Incorporation provide that 10% of the annual net income less any deficit should be appropriated as a legal reserve; a certain percentage should be appropriated as special reserve; the remainder may be declared as dividends or retained as proposed by the Corporation's board of directors and approved in the shareholders' meetings.

In June 2020, the shareholders' meeting approved a resolution to allocate no less than 30% of the distributable surplus every year to distribute dividends. However, if the cumulative distributable surplus is less than 3% of the paid-in capital, it may not be distributed.

The Corporation is in a mature steel industry. Thus, dividends will be appropriated in cash or in stock at an appropriate ratio, with cash dividends to be at least 50% of total dividends.

Under the Company Law, legal reserve should be appropriated from retained earnings until its balance equals the Corporation's paid-in capital. Legal reserve may be used to offset a deficit. If the Corporation has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Corporation's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

Items referred to under Rule No. 1010012865, Rule No. 1010047490 and Rule No. 1030006415 issued by the FSC and in the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated

Following Adoption of IFRSs” should be appropriated to or reversed from a special reserve by the Corporation.

The appropriations of earnings for 2019 and 2018 had been approved in the shareholders’ meeting in June 2020 and 2019, respectively. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	<u>Appropriation of Earnings</u>		<u>Dividend Per Share (NT\$)</u>	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Legal reserve	\$ 118	\$ 90,450		
Special reserve	51,971	497,607		
Cash dividends	-	143,555	\$ -	\$ 0.1

The appropriations of earnings for 2020 had been proposed by the Corporation’s board of directors on February 2021 as follows:

	<u>Appropriations of Earnings</u>	<u>Dividend Per Share (NT\$)</u>
Legal reserve	\$ 54,064	
Reversal special reserve	123,739	
Cash dividends	430,663	\$ 0.3

The appropriations of earnings for 2020 are subject to the resolution of the shareholders’ meeting to be held on June 2021.

Information about the appropriation of earnings and offsetting deficits, proposed by the shareholders’ meetings and the Corporation’s board of directors, is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

- d. Unrealized gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Balance, beginning of year	\$ (549,578)	\$ (497,607)
Recognized during the period		
Unrealized gains and losses - equity instruments	28,579	(13,359)
Share from associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>95,160</u>	<u>(38,612)</u>
Other comprehensive income recognized in the year	<u>123,739</u>	<u>(51,971)</u>
Balance end of year	\$ (425,839)	\$ (549,578)

23. OPERATING REVENUES

- a. Contract balances

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>January 1, 2019</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ <u>947,325</u>	\$ <u>511,750</u>	\$ <u>1,132,372</u>

(Continued)

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	January 1, 2019
Contract liabilities - current			
Sale of goods	\$ 57,283	\$ 285,052	\$ 93,555
Advances received	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,890</u>
	<u>\$ 57,283</u>	<u>\$ 285,052</u>	<u>\$ 96,445</u>

(Concluded)

b. Disaggregation of revenue

Refer to Statement 17.

24. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

Profit before income tax consisted of following items:

a. Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Rental income	\$ 85,229	\$ 83,649
Grant income	94,705	-
Dividend income	31,821	47,601
Indemnity income	4,108	30,113
Others	<u>8,887</u>	<u>12,088</u>
	<u>\$ 224,750</u>	<u>\$ 173,451</u>

b. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Gain (loss) arising on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 78,903	\$ (32,516)
Reversal of impairment loss	-	77,532
Gain on disposal of non - current assets held for sale	-	871
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(9,371)	(8,491)
Service charge	(11,796)	(10,426)
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)	(51,578)	49,511
Other losses	<u>(4,670)</u>	<u>(2,582)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,488</u>	<u>\$ 73,899</u>

The components of net foreign exchange gain (loss) were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Foreign exchange gain	\$ 42,675	\$ 91,352
Foreign exchange loss	<u>(94,253)</u>	<u>(41,841)</u>
Net exchange gain (loss)	<u>\$ (51,578)</u>	<u>\$ 49,511</u>

c. Finance costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	\$ 73,637	\$ 109,084
Interest on loans from related parties (Note 29)	12,990	15,145
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>1,044</u>	<u>910</u>
Total interest expense financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	87,671	125,139
Less: Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	<u>1,452</u>	<u>2,092</u>
	<u>\$ 86,219</u>	<u>\$ 123,047</u>

Information about capitalized interest was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Capitalized amounts	\$ 1,452	\$ 2,092
Capitalized annual rates (%)	0.62-0.83	0.87-0.94

d. Depreciation

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,145,883	\$ 1,200,166
Investment properties	888	884
Right-of-use assets	<u>15,475</u>	<u>12,585</u>
	<u>\$ 1,162,246</u>	<u>\$ 1,213,635</u>
Analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	\$ 1,089,347	\$ 1,128,006
Operating expenses	72,011	84,745
Deduction of other income	<u>888</u>	<u>884</u>
	<u>\$ 1,162,246</u>	<u>\$ 1,213,635</u>

e. Operating expenses directly related to investment properties

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Direct operating expenses of investment properties that generated rental income	\$ 11,387	\$ 11,181
Direct operating expenses of investment properties that did not generate rental income	<u>7,265</u>	<u>6,859</u>
	<u>\$ 18,652</u>	<u>\$ 18,040</u>

f. Employee benefits

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits		
Salaries	\$ 1,065,802	\$ 951,616
Labor and health insurance	86,243	90,264
Others	<u>123,232</u>	<u>157,459</u>
	<u>1,275,277</u>	<u>1,199,339</u>
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	25,930	25,617
Defined benefit plans (Note 21)	<u>22,612</u>	<u>25,531</u>
	<u>48,542</u>	<u>51,148</u>
	<u>\$ 1,323,819</u>	<u>\$ 1,250,487</u>
Analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	\$ 1,093,410	\$ 1,042,100
Operating expenses	<u>230,409</u>	<u>208,387</u>
	<u>\$ 1,323,819</u>	<u>\$ 1,250,487</u>

g. Employees' compensation and remuneration of directors

In accordance with the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation, the Corporation distributes employees' compensation and remuneration of directors at rates of no less than 1% and no higher than 1%, respectively, of net profit before income tax less any deficit, employees' compensation, and remuneration of directors.

The employees' compensation and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 which have been approved by the Corporation's board of directors in February 2021 and February 2020, respectively, were as follows:

Amount

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Employees' compensation	\$ 29,897	\$ 11
Remuneration of directors	5,638	-

Accrual rate

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Employees' compensation (%)	5.30	0.10
Remuneration of directors (%)	1.00	-

If there is a change in the proposed amounts after the annual standalone financial statements are authorized for issue, the difference is recorded as a change in accounting estimate and recognized in the next year.

There was no difference between the actual amounts of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the standalone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Information on employees' compensation and remuneration of directors resolved by the Corporation's board of directors are available on the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

25. INCOME TAX

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The major components of income tax expense were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ -	\$ 94

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Profit before income tax	\$ 528,260	\$ 10,885
Income tax expense at the statutory rate	\$ 105,652	\$ 2,177
Permanent differences		
Profit on investments under equity method	(9,898)	(20,420)
Others	(34,379)	(15,698)
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	31,128	(15,565)
Loss carryforwards	(92,380)	-
Investment deduction	(123)	-
Unrecognized loss carryforwards	-	49,506
Land value increment tax	-	94
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 94</u>

In July 2019, the president of the ROC announced the amendments to the Statute for Industrial Innovation, which stipulate that the amounts of unappropriated earnings in 2018 and thereafter that are reinvested in the construction or purchase of certain assets or technologies are allowed as deduction when computing the income tax on unappropriated earnings. When calculating the tax on unappropriated earnings, the Corporation only deducted the amount of the unappropriated earnings that has been reinvested in capital expenditure.

b. No income tax was recognized in other comprehensive loss.

c. Current tax assets and liabilities

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Current tax assets		
Tax refund receivable	<u>\$ 202</u>	<u>\$ 349</u>

d. Deferred tax liabilities

The movements of deferred tax liabilities were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Balance, End of Year
<u>Deferred Tax Liabilities</u>			
Temporary differences			
Land value increment tax	<u>\$ (182,222)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (182,222)</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Balance, End of Year
<u>Deferred Tax Liabilities</u>			
Temporary differences			
Land value increment tax	<u>\$ (182,222)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (182,222)</u>

e. Items for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Loss carryforwards		
2022 maturity	\$ 995,450	\$ 1,457,780
2023 maturity	187,880	187,880
2025 maturity	2,655,245	2,655,245
2029 maturity	<u>106,994</u>	<u>247,531</u>
	<u>\$ 3,945,569</u>	<u>\$ 4,548,436</u>
Investment credits (tax)		
Investment cost	<u>\$ 93</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Deductible temporary differences		
Amortization of deferred credits	\$ 399,479	\$ 454,558
Impairment loss on assets	563,483	-
Sales discount payable	144,862	140,124
Net defined benefit liabilities	313,717	373,860
Provision for inventory loss	123,804	428,239
Others	<u>103,533</u>	<u>100,114</u>
	<u>\$ 1,648,878</u>	<u>\$ 1,496,895</u>

(Concluded)

f. Information about unused investment credits, loss deductions and tax exemptions

As of December 31, 2020, the relevant information on investment credits is as follows:

Legal Basis	Credit Item	Remaining Creditable Amount (Tax)	Expiry Year
Biotechnology New Drug Development Ordinance Article 6 Item 2	Investment cost	<u>\$ 93</u>	2023

As of December 31, 2020, the relevant information on loss carryforwards is as follows:

Undeducted Balance	Expiry Year
<u>\$ 3,945,569</u>	2022-2029

g. Income tax assessments

The Corporation's income tax returns through 2018 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

26. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.37</u>	<u>\$ 0.01</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.37</u>	<u>\$ 0.01</u>

The net profit and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in the computation of earnings per share were as follows:

Net profit for the year

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Attributable to owners of the Corporation	<u>\$ 528,260</u>	<u>\$ 10,791</u>

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousand shares)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in computation of basic earnings per share	1,435,544	1,435,544
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares:		
Employees' compensation	<u>1,898</u>	<u>401</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>1,437,442</u>	<u>1,435,945</u>

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

27. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Corporation manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Corporation will be able to continue their operations while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value

Management of the Corporation considers the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value approximates fair value.

b. Fair value of financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

1) Fair value hierarchy

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>December 31, 2020</u>				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Emerging market shares	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 242,410</u>	<u>\$ 242,410</u>
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Domestic listed shares	\$ 819,454	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 819,454
Domestic unlisted shares	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43,345</u>	<u>43,345</u>
	<u>\$ 819,454</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 43,345</u>	<u>\$ 862,799</u>

(Continued)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>December 31, 2019</u>				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Emerging market shares	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>181,351</u>	\$ <u>181,351</u>
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Domestic listed shares	\$ 791,311	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 791,311
Domestic unlisted shares	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>44,843</u>	<u>44,843</u>
	<u>\$ 791,311</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 44,843</u>	<u>\$ 836,154</u>
				(Concluded)

There was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

2) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets

	Financial Assets at FVTPL - Equity Instruments	Financial Assets at FVTOCI - Equity Instruments	Total
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2020</u>			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 181,351	\$ 44,843	\$ 226,194
Total profit or loss			
Recognized in profit or loss	78,903	-	78,903
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	436	436
Disposal	(17,844)	-	(17,844)
Capital reduction refunded	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,934)</u>	<u>(1,934)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 242,410</u>	<u>\$ 43,345</u>	<u>\$ 285,755</u>
Unrealized gains and losses recognized in other profit or loss	<u>\$ 75,482</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 75,482</u>
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2019</u>			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 217,281	\$ 51,219	\$ 268,500
Total profit or loss			
Recognized in profit or loss	(32,516)	-	(32,516)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	(1,771)	(1,771)
Disposal	(3,414)	-	(3,414)
Capital reduction refunded	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,605)</u>	<u>(4,605)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 181,351</u>	<u>\$ 44,843</u>	<u>\$ 226,194</u>
Unrealized gains and losses recognized in other profit or loss	<u>\$ (32,620)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (32,620)</u>

- 3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for the purpose of measuring Level 3 fair value measurement
 - a) The fair value of emerging stocks was based on the closing price adjusted for liquidity risk premium.
 - b) The fair value of unlisted stocks was based on the current net value.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Financial assets		
<hr/>		
Fair value through profit or loss		
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 242,410	\$ 181,351
Measured at amortized cost (see 1 below)	1,585,288	1,429,321
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Equity instruments	862,799	836,154
<hr/>		
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortized cost (see 2 below)	11,218,515	14,960,624

- 1) The balances included financial assets measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables (including related parties and excluding tax refund receivable), other financial assets and refundable deposits.
- 2) The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term borrowings, short-term bills payable, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables, refund liability, bonds payable, long-term borrowings (including current portion), long-term bills payable, and guarantee deposits received.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Corporation's major financial instruments include accounts receivable, investments accounted for using equity method, other financial assets, accounts payable, short-term borrowings, short-term bills payable, long-term borrowings (including current portion of long-term bank borrowings), long-term bills payable and lease liabilities. The Corporation's financial management department provides service to the business units, coordinates domestic and international financial operations, prepares and analyzes internal risk reports to monitor and manage financial risks related to the operation of the Corporation. These risks include market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

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

1) Market risk

The main financial risks arising from operating activities are to the risk of change in foreign exchange rates (see (a) below), the risk of changes in interest rates (see (b) below) and the risk of other price (see (c) below).

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

a) Foreign currency risk

The Corporation was exposed to foreign currency risk due to sales and purchases, denominated in foreign currencies. Exchange rate exposures were managed within approved policy parameters utilizing the same currency for accounts receivable and payable to alleviate foreign currency risk and risk to manage futures.

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities and of the derivatives exposed foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 32.

Sensitivity analysis

The Corporation was mainly exposed to the fluctuation of USD. The following table details the Corporation's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the New Taiwan dollars (the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity rate of 1% is used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates.

The sensitivity analysis included only the outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items, refer to Note 32. The following table shows the impact on profit of 1% decrease in NTD against USD.

	<u>USD Impact (Note)</u>	
	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Profit before income tax	\$ 5,290	\$ 841

Note: This was mainly attributable to the exposure of outstanding USD cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other payables, which were not hedged at the balance sheet date.

b) Interest rate risk

The Corporation was exposed to interest rate risk because the Corporation borrowed funds at both fixed and floating interest rates.

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's financial assets and liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the balance sheet date were as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial liabilities	\$ 3,074,167	\$ 75,317

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	\$ 565,544	\$ 365,177
Financial liabilities	3,109,674	7,219,138
		(Concluded)

If interest rates had been 0.25% higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Corporation's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 would have been lower/higher by NT\$6,360 thousand and NT\$17,135 thousand, respectively.

c) Other price risk

The Corporation was exposed to equity price risk through their investments in domestic listed shares.

The equity price of the Corporation was evaluated by the closing price of the equity securities on a monthly basis.

Sensitivity analysis

If equity price of fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets had been lower by one dollar, the pre-tax-other comprehensive income, for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 would both have been lower by NT\$33,109 thousand.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Corporation. As at the balance sheet date, the Corporation's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the financial assets on the standalone balance sheets and the amount of contingent liabilities in relation to financial guarantee issued by the Corporation.

The Corporation made transactions only with the parties with good credit. The goods were delivered after the cash or L/C was received, and the Corporation did not provide financial guarantee to any company. Accounts receivable were due to time differences of L/C negotiation and there were no bad debt in the recent years; therefore, the credit risk is very low.

3) Liquidity risk

The Corporation manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash deemed adequate to finance the Corporation's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The Corporation relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. The management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants. As of December 31, 2020, the unutilized credit facility of the Corporation was NT\$42 billion; therefore, there is no liquidity risk or incapacity of financing capital to meet contractual obligations.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Corporation's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Less Than 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
<u>December 31, 2020</u>				
Short-term borrowings	\$ 406,794	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 406,794
Short-term bills payable	3,600,000	-	-	3,600,000
Accounts payable (including related parties)	340,724	-	-	340,724
Other payables	580,115	-	-	580,115
Refund liabilities	153,756	-	-	153,756
Lease liabilities	16,086	45,564	20,646	82,296
Bonds payable	22,100	3,088,400	-	3,110,500
Long-term bank borrowings	16,500	2,034,430	-	2,050,930
Long-term bills payable	-	1,110,000	-	1,110,000
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	35,000	35,000
	<u>\$ 5,136,075</u>	<u>\$ 6,278,394</u>	<u>\$ 55,646</u>	<u>\$ 11,470,115</u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>				
Short-term borrowings	\$ 5,188,373	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,188,373
Short-term bills payable	1,800,000	-	-	1,800,000
Accounts payable (including related parties)	95,269	-	-	95,269
Other payables	503,188	-	-	503,188
Refund liabilities	153,612	-	-	153,612
Lease liabilities	14,082	47,037	17,228	78,347
Long-term bank borrowings	499,363	4,173,943	-	4,673,306
Long-term bills payable	-	2,610,000	-	2,610,000
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	35,000	35,000
	<u>\$ 8,253,887</u>	<u>\$ 6,830,980</u>	<u>\$ 52,228</u>	<u>\$ 15,137,095</u>

29. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Details of transactions between the Corporation and other related parties are disclosed below.

- a. The name of the company and its relationship with the Corporation

<u>Company</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
China Steel Corporation	Parent entity
Dragon Steel Corporation (DSC)	Fellow subsidiaries
CHC Resources Corporation (CHC)	Fellow subsidiaries
Info Champ Systems Corporation (ICSC)	Fellow subsidiaries
Himag Magnetic Corporation (HMC)	Fellow subsidiaries
CSC Steel Sdn. Bhd. (CSSB)	Fellow subsidiaries
China Ecotek Corporation	Fellow subsidiaries
China Steel Global Trading Corporation	Fellow subsidiaries
CSGT Japan Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiaries
China Steel Management Consulting Corp.	Fellow subsidiaries
CSC Solar Corporation.	Fellow subsidiaries
China Steel Security Corporation	Fellow subsidiaries
China Steel Structure Co., Ltd	Fellow subsidiaries
China Steel Express Corporation	Fellow subsidiaries
China Steel Chemical Corporation	Fellow subsidiaries
China Steel Machinery Corporation	Fellow subsidiaries

(Continued)

<u>Company</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Yu Cheng Lime Corporation	Fellow subsidiaries
Wabo Global Trading Corporation	Fellow subsidiaries
China Steel Precision Metals Kunshan Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiaries
Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation	Fellow subsidiaries
Universal Exchange Inc.	Fellow subsidiaries
Sing Da Marine Structure	Fellow subsidiaries
Steel Castle Technology Corporation	Fellow subsidiaries
Union Steel Development Corp.	Fellow subsidiaries
Formosa Ha Tinh Steel Corporation	Other related parties
Pacific Harbour Stevedoring Corporation	The Corporation as supervisor of other company

(Concluded)

b. Sale of goods

<u>Account Items</u>	<u>Related Parties Types /Name</u>	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Sales	Fellow subsidiaries related to others	\$ 1,392,519	\$ 1,333,043
	Parent entity	<u>7,918</u>	<u>4,544</u>
		<u>\$ 1,400,437</u>	<u>\$ 1,337,587</u>
Service Revenue	Parent entity	\$ 319,010	\$ 470,271
	Fellow subsidiaries related to others	18	37
		<u>\$ 319,028</u>	<u>\$ 470,308</u>

The parent entity and some fellow subsidiaries related to others paid by telegraphic transfers (T/T) within 7 days from product shipment, T/T within 60 days from product shipment, monthly billing by T/T after acceptance sale of, steel pipe products collected at the beginning of next month; these payment terms differed from those for third parties, from whom payments were negotiated to be on Tuesday and Friday.

The abovementioned service revenue is from the agreements that the Corporation entered into with parent entity in which the Corporation has to do certain processing work and charged based on the formula stated in the agreements. The Corporation bills the parent entity within one month after approval of delivery.

The Corporation entered into an agreement with fellow subsidiaries related to others under which the Corporation sells waste acid and the price is charged based on the formula stated in the agreement. The Corporation bills the fellow subsidiaries related to others within a month after acceptance by T/T based on the monthly amount of processing.

Account Items	Related Parties Types /Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
		2020	2019
Other operating revenue	Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
	DSC	\$ 44,103	\$ 44,762
	HMC	<u>9,179</u>	<u>11,474</u>
		<u>\$ 53,282</u>	<u>\$ 56,236</u>

There is no significant profit or loss from the sale of the materials of the Company to fellow subsidiaries.

c. Purchase of goods

Related Parties Types/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Parent entity	<u>\$ 17,341,242</u>	<u>\$ 20,764,285</u>
Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
DSC	\$ 9,479,326	\$ 8,712,164
Others	<u>579,355</u>	<u>334,062</u>
	<u>10,058,681</u>	<u>9,046,226</u>
Other related parties	<u>-</u>	<u>122,810</u>
	<u>\$ 27,399,923</u>	<u>\$ 29,933,321</u>

(Concluded)

The purchases were mainly slabs and hot rolling coils. The purchase price and payment terms were incomparable in 2020 because the Corporation were not purchased from non-related parties; Purchase from related parties were made under normal term in 2019.

d. Accounts receivable from related parties

Account Items	Related Parties Types /Name	December 31	
		2020	2019
Accounts receivable from related parties	Parent entity	\$ 52,905	\$ 43,118
	Fellow subsidiaries related to others	64,333	2,615
		<u>\$ 117,238</u>	<u>\$ 45,733</u>
Other receivable from related parties	Parent entity	<u>\$ 886</u>	<u>\$ 508,259</u>
	Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
	CHC	25,389	31,578
	Others	<u>248</u>	<u>102</u>
		<u>25,637</u>	<u>31,680</u>
		<u>\$ 26,523</u>	<u>\$ 539,939</u>

No guarantee had been received for accounts receivable and other receivable from related parties. No expense had been recognized for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 for allowance for impairment of accounts receivable in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

e. Accounts payable to related parties (excluding loans from related parties)

Account Items	Related Parties Types /Name	December 31	
		2020	2019
Accounts payable to related parties	Parent entity	\$ 267,429	\$ 56,343
	Fellow subsidiaries related to others	41,816	1,330
	Other related parties	<u>3,979</u>	<u>7,924</u>
		<u>\$ 313,224</u>	<u>\$ 65,597</u>

The outstanding accounts payable to related parties were unsecured.

f. Loans from related parties

Related Parties Types	December 31	
	2020	2019
Parent entity	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>2,450,000</u>

The Corporation borrowed money from the parent entity because of the need for short-term fund. The interest rate of the loan was based on average daily short-term interest the parent entity financed for the same currency from financial institutions in the last 30 days and adjusted monthly.

The loans from the parent entity were unsecured loans with interest expense of NT\$12,990 thousand and NT\$15,145 thousand for 2020 and 2019, respectively.

g. Other transactions with related parties

1) Authorization fees

In May 2003, the parent company, Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd. (renamed as Nippon Steel Corporation in April 2019) and Sumitomo Corporation entered into a joint venture agreement and established the joint venture company East Asia United Steel Corporation (EAUS) in July 2003. The parent company thus has a stable supply of high-quality slab through this joint venture. The parent company then signed a contract with the Corporation, transferring to the Corporation the right to buy slab from EAUS. The Corporation should pay authorization fees to the parent company under the contract. These fees (included in the purchase cost of materials) were NT\$86,665 thousand and NT\$99,527 thousand in 2020 and 2019, respectively. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, authorization fees payable (included in payables to related parties) were NT\$15,697 thousand and NT\$21,550 thousand, respectively. The calculation of slab purchase prices was based on the formula stated in the agreement.

2) Leases

a) The Corporation entered into a contract with fellow subsidiaries related to others on the lease of the Corporation's part of the land, roof and warehouse. The rental revenue for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were NT\$4,011 thousand and NT\$3,774 thousand, respectively.

b) The Corporation entered into a contract with parent entity on the lease of the Corporation's part of the land and warehouse. The rental revenue for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were both NT\$5,310 thousand.

3) Construction in progress and other expenditures

Other expenditures include import and export transportation fees, export agency fees, rent expenses, remuneration and transportation allowances of directors and supervisors.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
a) Other expenditures		
Other related parties	\$ 133,514	\$ 190,046
Parent entity	77,236	118,919
Fellow subsidiaries related to others	<u>78,467</u>	<u>60,637</u>
	<u>\$ 289,217</u>	<u>\$ 369,602</u>
b) Capital expenditure		
Parent entity	<u>\$ 7,600</u>	<u>\$ 2,723</u>
Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
ICSC	103,487	21,742
Others	<u>1,383</u>	<u>34,466</u>
	<u>104,870</u>	<u>56,208</u>
	<u>\$ 112,470</u>	<u>\$ 58,931</u>

4) Income from selling supplies and scrap (included in deductions of cost of goods sold)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
CHC	\$ 269,902	\$ 377,925
Others	<u>16,094</u>	<u>15,102</u>
	<u>\$ 285,996</u>	<u>\$ 393,027</u>

h. Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration to directors and other members of key management personnel were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 43,149	\$ 29,509
Post-employment benefits	<u>2,179</u>	<u>1,777</u>
	<u>\$ 45,328</u>	<u>\$ 31,286</u>

30. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR SECURITY

The Corporation's assets mortgaged or pledged as collateral for Bank overdrafts were as follows (listed based on their carrying amounts):

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Time deposits (included in other financial assets - current)	<u>\$ 300,000</u>	<u>\$ 300,000</u>

31. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant commitments and contingencies of the Corporation as of December 31, 2020 were as follows:

- a. Unused letters of credit for purchases of raw materials and machinery and equipment amounted to about NT\$1,685,933 thousand
- b. The Corporation had signed agreements to buy equipment for NT\$490,758 thousand, of which NT\$217,085 thousand had been paid (included in construction-in-progress and prepayments for equipment).

32. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

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

	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate		Carrying Amount (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)
<u>December 31, 2020</u>				
Monetary financial assets				
USD	\$ 19,476	28.480	(USD:NTD)	\$ 554,666
Monetary financial liabilities				
USD	901	28.480	(USD:NTD)	25,659
<u>December 31, 2019</u>				
Monetary financial assets				
USD	4,321	29.98	(USD:NTD)	129,550
Monetary financial liabilities				
USD	1,515	29.98	(USD:NTD)	45,416
JPY	49,145	0.276	(JPY:NTD)	13,564

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, realized and unrealized net foreign exchange gain or loss were loss of NT\$51,578 thousand and gain of NT\$49,511 thousand, respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange gains and losses by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the

foreign currency transactions.

33. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

- a. Information about significant transactions and b. investees:
 - 1) Financing provided to others (None)
 - 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided (None)
 - 3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries and associates) (Table 1)
 - 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 at costs of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
 - 6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
 - 7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 2)
 - 8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
 - 9) Trading in derivative instruments (None)
 - 10) Information on investees (Table 3)
- c. Information on investments in mainland China (None)
- d. Major shareholders information (Table 4)

34. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Disclosure of the segment information in standalone financial statements is waived.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Held Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with The Company	Financial Statement Account	DECEMBER 31, 2020				Note
				Shares/Units	Carrying Value	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
Chung Hung Steel Corporation	Common Stock Yieh United Steel Corp.		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	36,728,800	\$ 242,410	1	\$ 242,410	Note 1
			Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	730,000	-	15	-	Note 2
	Common Stock China Steel Corporation	Parent company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	33,109,239	<u>\$ 819,454</u>	-	<u>\$ 819,454</u>	
	Common Stock Taiwan Ves-Power Co., Ltd.		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - noncurrent	958,333	\$ 36,599	2	\$ 36,599	2020.11.30 net value
	Riselink Venture Capital Corp.		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - noncurrent	3,948	866	3	866	2020.11.30 net value
	Pacific Harbour Stevedoring Corp.	The company as its supervisor	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - noncurrent	250,000	5,880	5	5,880	2020.11.30 net value
					<u>\$ 43,345</u>		<u>\$ 43,345</u>	
Hung Kao Investment Corporation	Common Stock China Steel Corporation	The ultimate parent of the Company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - noncurrent	1,003,980	<u>\$ 24,848</u>	-	<u>\$ 24,848</u>	

Note 1: The fair value of emerging stock was based on the closing price adjusted for liquidity risk premium.

Note 2: The impairment loss has been recognized that resulted in zero book value.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

**TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

Buyer	Related Party	Relationship	Relationship				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	% of Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% of Total	
Chung Hung Steel Corporation	China Steel Corporation	Parent company	Purchase of goods	\$ 17,341,242	62	Letter of credit at sight/Payment after final acceptance	\$ -	NO THIRD-PARTY COULD BE COMPARED	\$ (267,429)	(78)	
	Dragon Steel Corporation	Fellow subsidiary	Purchase of goods	9,479,326	34	Letter of credit at sight	-	NO THIRD-PARTY COULD BE COMPARED	-	-	
	China Steel Global Trading Corporation	Fellow subsidiary	Purchase of goods	510,299	2	Letter of credit at sight/Payment after final acceptance	-	NO THIRD-PARTY COULD BE COMPARED	(41,210)	(12)	
	CSC Steel Sdn. Bhd.	Fellow subsidiary	Revenue from sale of goods	(1,363,568)	(4)	T/T within 7 business days after lading date (not included)	-	NOT SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE	53,331	6	
	China Steel Corporation	Parent company	Service revenue	(319,010)	(1)	T/T as the end of the month of when invoice is issued after final acceptance	-	NO THIRD-PARTY COULD BE COMPARED	52,905	6	

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Number of Shares	%	Carrying Amount	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019						
Chung Hung Steel Corporation	Hung Kao Investment Corporation	Republic of China	General investment	\$ 26,000	\$ 26,000	2,600,000	100.00	\$ 28,329	\$ 303	\$ 303	Subsidiaries
Chung Hung Steel Corporation	Transglory Investment Corporation	Republic of China	General investment	2,001,152	2,001,152	306,824,279	40.91	2,669,716	120,233	49,187	Associates

TABLE 4**CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION****MAJOR SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION
DECEMBER 31, 2020**

Major shareholders	Shares	
	Number of shares held	Shareholding (%)
China Steel Corporation	582,673,153	40.58

Note 1: The main shareholder information in this table is based on the last business day at the end of the quarter, and the shareholders hold more than 5% of the company's ordinary shares that have completed unregistered delivery (including treasury shares). The share capital recorded in the company's standalone financial report and the actual number of shares delivered without physical registration may be different due to different calculation bases.

Note 2: In the case of the above information, if the shareholder delivers the shares to the trust, it is disclosed in the individual accounts of the trustee who opened the trust account by the trustee. As for the shareholder's declaration of insider's equity holding more than 10% of the shares in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, his shareholding includes his own shareholding and the shares delivered to the trust which has the decision rights over trust property, etc. Please refer to the public information for information on Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

THE CONTENTS OF STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

ITEM	STATEMENT INDEX
MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS IN ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	
STATEMENT OF CASH	1
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS - CURRENT	2
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME- CURRENT	3
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	4
STATEMENT OF OTHER RECEIVABLES	Note 9
STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES	5
STATEMENT OF PREPAYMENTS	Note 11
STATEMENT OF OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	6
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NONCURRENT	7
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD	8
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Note 14
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Note 14
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED IMPAIRMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Note 14
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS	9
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS	9
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENT PROPERTIES	Note 16
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF INVESTMENT PROPERTIES	Note 16
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED OF IMPAIRMENT OF INVESTMENT PROPERTIES	Note 16
STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS	10
STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM BILLS PAYABLE	11
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	12
STATEMENT OF OTHER PAYABLES	Note 20
STATEMENT OF BONDS PAYABLE	13
STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM BANK BORROWINGS	14
STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES	15
STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM BILLS PAYABLE	16
STATEMENT OF DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	Note 25
MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS IN PROFIT OR LOSS	
STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUES	17
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS	18
STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES	19
STATEMENT OF OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES	Note 24 (a) & (b)
STATEMENT OF FINANCE COSTS	Note 24 (c)
STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AND DEPRECIATION	20

STATEMENT 1

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CASH

DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Item	Amount
Cash on hand	\$ 640
Cash in banks	
Demand deposits	1,443
Checking accounts	19,715
Foreign currency deposits	
USD \$ 9,273,216	264,101
	<hr/> 285,259 <hr/>
	 \$ 285,899
	<hr/>

Note: US\$1=NT\$28.48.

STATEMENT 2

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR
LOSS - CURRENT**

DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Item	Shares	Acquisition Cost	Fair Value		Note
			Unit Price (NT\$)	Amount	
Common stock					
Emerging Company					
Yieh United Steel Corporation	36,728,800	\$ 218,634	\$ 6.60	<u>\$ 242,410</u>	Note 1
Less: Evaluation adjustment		<u>23,776</u>			
		242,410			
Domestic unlisted shares					
Shouh Hwang Enterprise Co., Ltd.	730,000	<u>-</u>	-	<u>\$ -</u>	Note 2
		<u>\$ 242,410</u>			

Note 1: Fair value is calculated based on liquidity premium adjusted by Emerging Stock Market price as of December 31, 2020.

Note 2: All were recognized as impairment loss in the previous year.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - CURRENT**

DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Item	Shares	Acquisition Cost	Fair Value (Note)		
			Unit Price (NT\$)	Amount	
Domestic Listed Shares					
China Steel Corporation	33,109,239	\$635,641	\$24.75	<u>\$ 819,454</u>	Note
Plus: Evaluation adjustment		<u>183,813</u>			
		<u>\$819,454</u>			

Note: Fair value is measured on the basis of the closing price at the balance sheet date.

STATEMENT 4

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Customer Name	Amount (Note 2)
Related Parties	
CSC Steel Sdn. Bhd.	\$ 53,331
China Steel Corporation	52,905
China Steel Structure Co., Ltd	6,546
Others (Note 1)	4,456
	<u>\$ 117,238</u>
Non-Related Parties	
Synn Industrial Co., Ltd	\$ 186,520
Sumitomo Corporation Taiwan Limited	147,430
Yieh Hong Enterprise Co., Ltd.	95,493
Hong-Ye Steel Co., Ltd	88,499
DUFERCO S.A.	73,943
Others (Note 1)	238,202
	<u>\$ 830,087</u>

Note 1: The amount of individual customer included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

Note 2: There are no accounts receivable that are past due over 1 year.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

**STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount	
	Cost	Net Realizable Value (Note)
Raw materials	\$ 1,627,421	\$ 1,894,247
Supplies	431,232	476,579
Work in progress	495,791	569,259
Finished goods	1,799,848	2,101,292
Others	3,872	3,872
Raw materials and supplies in transit	2,060	2,122
Allowance for loss on inventory value	<u>(123,804)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 4,236,420</u>	<u>\$ 5,047,371</u>

Note: Refer to Note 4 for details.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Bank Name	Interest Rates (%)	Period	Amount	Note
Other Financial Assets				
Taiwan Business Bank- Time deposits	0.04	2020.11.29-2021.01.29	<u>\$ 300,000</u>	Note

Note: As a collateral for bank borrowings.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NONCURRENT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Name	Balance, January 1, 2020		Additions (Note 1)		Decrease (Note 2)		Balance, December 31, 2020		Collateral
	Shares	Fair Value	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Fair Value (Note 3)	
Domestic unlisted shares									
Riselink Venture Capital Corp.	197,381	\$ 3,580	-	\$ -	193,433	\$ 2,714	3,948	\$ 866	None
Taiwan Ves-Power Co., Ltd.	958,333	35,305	-	1,294	-	-	958,333	36,599	None
Pacific Harbour Stevedoring Corp.	250,000	5,958	-	-	-	78	250,000	5,880	None
		<u>\$44,843</u>		<u>\$ 1,294</u>		<u>\$ 2,792</u>		<u>\$ 43,345</u>	

Note 1: The unrealized gain on valuation of NT\$ 1,294 thousand was recognized as additions.

Note 2: The reduced capital and refund of NT\$ 1,934 thousand and the unrealized loss on valuation of NT\$ 858 thousand were recognized as decreases.

Note 3: Fair value is estimated pursuant to the evaluation method in Note 28.

CHINA STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investees	Balance, January 1, 2020		Additions (Note)		Decrease		Balance, December 31, 2020			Market Value or Net Assets Value		
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	% of Ownership	Amount	Unit Price (NT\$)	Total Amount	Collateral
Unlisted companies												
Transglory Investment Corporation	297,619,989	\$ 2,526,222	9,204,290	\$ 143,494	-	\$ -	306,824,279	40.91	\$ 2,669,716	\$ 8.70	\$ 2,669,716	None
Hong Kao Investment Corporation	2,600,000	27,173	-	1,156	-	-	2,600,000	100	28,329	10.90	28,329	None
		<u>\$ 2,553,395</u>		<u>\$ 144,650</u>		<u>\$ -</u>			<u>\$ 2,698,045</u>		<u>\$ 2,698,045</u>	

Note : The increase came from investment income recognized under equity method of NT\$ 49,490 thousand and unrealized gain of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income of NT\$ 95,160 thousand.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Land	Transportation Equipment	Total
Cost			
Balance, January 1,2020	\$ 72,215	\$ 15,238	\$ 87,453
Additions	22,143	-	22,143
Disposals	(3,566)	-	(3,566)
Balance, December 31,2020	<u>90,792</u>	<u>15,238</u>	<u>106,030</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance, January 1,2020	(10,440)	(2,122)	(12,552)
Disposals	327	-	327
Depreciation expense	(12,446)	(3,029)	(15,475)
Balance, December 31,2020	<u>(22,559)</u>	<u>(5,141)</u>	<u>(27,700)</u>
	<u>\$ 68,233</u>	<u>\$ 10,097</u>	<u>\$ 78,330</u>

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Type	Contract Period	Range of Interest Rates (%)	Balance, End of Year	Credit Amount	Collateral or Pledge
Revolving loans		0.59-0.75			
Bank of Taiwan, GangShan (Note 1)	2020.12.21-2021.01.19		\$ 100,000	\$ 5,500,000	None
Mitsubishi UFJ, Taipei	2020.12.22-2021.01.19		<u>100,000</u>	500,000	None
			200,000		
LC borrowing in NTD		0.75			
Bank of Taiwan, GangShan (Note 1)	2020.12.29-2021.03.29		50,000	5,500,000	None
Bank overdraft					
Taiwan Business Bank, LingYa Branch		0.32	<u>154,630</u>	-	Certificate of time deposit (Note 2)
			<u>\$ 404,630</u>		

Note 1: Revolving loans and LC borrowing in NTD shared credit amount.

Note 2: Refer to Note 30 for details.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM BILLS PAYABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Financial Institution	Period	Interest Rates (%)	Amount		
			Issuance amount	Unamortized Amount	Carrying Amount
Ta Ching Bills Finance Corporation	2020.03.27-2021.03.27	0.358	\$ 500,000	\$ 34	\$ 499,966
Bank of Taiwan	2020.10.16-2021.10.16	0.348-0.358	1,800,000	261	1,799,739
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	2020.02.05-2021.03.18	0.348-0.358	400,000	40	399,960
Union Bank of Taiwan	2020.10.14-2021.10.13	0.348-0.358	<u>900,000</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>899,912</u>
			<u>\$ 3,600,000</u>	<u>\$ 423</u>	<u>\$ 3,599,577</u>

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Amount
Related Parties	
China Steel Corporation	\$ 267,429
China Steel Global Trading Corporation	41,210
Others (Note)	<u>4,585</u>
	<u>\$ 313,224</u>
Non-related Parties	
Prosperity Did Enterprise Co., Ltd.	\$ 1,980
JDV Control Valves Co., Ltd.	1,504
LienHwa Industrial Gases Co., Ltd.	1,426
Others (Note)	<u>22,590</u>
	<u>\$ 27,500</u>

Note: The amount of individual vendor in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF BONDS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Bonds Name	Trustee	Issuance Date	Interest Payment Date And Repayment Method	Coupon Rate (%)	Amount					Collateral
					Total Amount	Repayment Paid	Balance, End of Year	Issuance Costs	Carrying Value	
5-year unsecured bonds	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd	2020.03-2025.03	Repayable in March 2025; interest payable annually	0.78	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ 2,000,000	(\$ 2,799)	\$ 1,997,201	None
	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd	2020.09-2025.09	Repayable in September 2025; interest payable annually	0.65	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	(<u>2,162</u>)	<u>997,838</u>	None
					<u>\$ 3,000,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,000,000</u>	(<u>\$ 2,799</u>)	<u>\$ 2,995,039</u>	

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM BANK BORROWINGS

DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Bank Name	Contract Period and Repayment Method	Interest Rates (%)	Balance, December 31,2020			Collateral
			Current	Over 1 Year	Total	
Long-term bank borrowings						
Bank of Taiwan, GangShan	Due in December 2024, amortisation	0.79	\$ -	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,200,000	None
Bank of Taiwan, GangShan	Due in December 2022 with revolving basis	0.75	-	200,000	200,000	None
Land Bank of Taiwan, Tainan	Due in December 2023 with revolving basis	0.92	-	600,000	600,000	None
			<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,000,000</u>	

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION**STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES****DECEMBER 31, 2020****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Period	Discount Rates (%)	Amount
Land	2015.03.01-2029.12.31	0.85-1.31	\$ 68,966
Transportation equipment	2019.05.01-2024.04.30	0.76	<u>10,162</u>
			<u>\$ 79,128</u>

Note 1: Refer to Note 15 for details.

Note 2: Current portion of lease liabilities has been classified as current liabilities.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM BILLS PAYABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Financial Institution	Guarantee Institution	Credit Line	Period	Interest Rates (%)	Amount			Collateral
					Issuance Amount	Uuamortized Amount	Carrying Amount	
Commercial papers payable China Bills Finance Corporation	Non-guarantee	\$ 300,000	2019.04.01-2022.03.31	0.91	\$ 210,000	\$ 73	\$ 209,927	None
Taishin Bank	Non-guarantee	<u>1,800,000</u>	2019.09.10-2022.09.09	0.73	<u>900,000</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>899,747</u>	None
		<u>\$ 2,100,000</u>			<u>\$ 1,110,000</u>	<u>\$ 326</u>	<u>\$ 1,109,674</u>	

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

**STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

Item	Quantities (Metric Tons)	Amount
Sale of Goods		
Hot rolled coiled steel	1,960,708	\$ 27,872,766
Cold rolled coiled steel	278,416	4,973,327
Steel pipe	63,991	1,253,410
Galvanized coiled steel	128,318	<u>2,306,539</u>
		36,406,042
Service revenue		324,620
Other operating revenue (Note)		<u>58,856</u>
		<u>\$ 36,789,518</u>

Note: The amount of each item included in others does not exceed 10% of the account balance.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION**STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Cost of goods sold for in-house products	
Raw materials used	
Raw materials, beginning of year	\$ 2,925,281
Raw material purchased	27,803,468
Raw materials, end of year	<u>(1,627,421)</u>
	29,101,328
Direct labor	366,432
Manufacturing expenses	<u>4,244,228</u>
Manufacturing cost	33,711,988
Work in progress, beginning of year	638,623
Work in progress, end of year	<u>(495,791)</u>
	33,854,820
Finished goods, beginning of year	2,972,034
Finished goods, end of year	(1,799,848)
Income from off-grades	(606,770)
Others	<u>(12,077)</u>
Total costs of goods sold	34,408,159
Service costs	284,258
Impairment loss	576,317
Other operating costs	<u>66,920</u>
Total operating costs	<u>\$ 35,335,654</u>

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Selling Expenses	General and Administrative Expenses	Total
Export expense	\$ 684,381	\$ 10,413	\$ 694,794
Salaries and awards	46,710	145,675	192,385
Depreciation expense	107	71,904	72,011
Commission	32,280	-	32,280
Insurance	6,192	12,817	19,009
Employee benefits	4,802	11,045	15,847
Tax	29	9,580	9,609
Service fee	9,091	17,426	26,517
Travelling expense	670	2,453	3,123
Pension	2,197	5,182	7,379
Entertainment expense	1,585	4,252	5,837
Stockholder service fee	-	2,761	2,761
Repair and maintenance expense	-	6,068	6,068
Rent expense	208	2,784	2,992
Postage	644	2,133	2,777
Utility	-	2,725	2,725
Donation expense	100	2,480	2,580
Security expense	-	2,605	2,605
Freight expense	2,032	-	2,032
Others	<u>3,208</u>	<u>9,524</u>	<u>12,732</u>
Total	<u>\$ 794,236</u>	<u>\$ 321,827</u>	<u>\$ 1,116,063</u>

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AND DEPRECIATION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Year Ended December 31,2020				Year Ended December 31,2019			
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Classified as Others	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Classified as Others	Total
Employee benefits								
Salaries	\$ 873,417	\$ 180,092	\$ -	\$ 1,053,509	\$ 788,750	\$ 156,718	\$ -	\$ 945,468
Labor and health insurance	73,716	12,527	-	86,243	76,921	13,343	-	90,264
Pension	41,163	7,379	-	48,542	43,243	7,905	-	51,148
Employment benefits	102,572	15,847	-	118,419	130,713	21,108	-	151,821
Remuneration of directors	-	12,293	-	12,293	-	6,148	-	6,148
Others	2,542	2,271	-	4,813	2,473	3,165	-	5,638
	<u>\$ 1,093,410</u>	<u>\$ 230,409</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,323,819</u>	<u>\$ 1,042,100</u>	<u>\$ 208,387</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,250,487</u>
Depreciation	<u>\$ 1,089,347</u>	<u>\$ 72,011</u>	<u>\$ 888</u>	<u>\$ 1,162,246</u>	<u>\$ 1,128,006</u>	<u>\$ 84,745</u>	<u>\$ 884</u>	<u>\$ 1,213,635</u>

Note 1: As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Corporation had 1,214 and 1,235 employees, respectively. Among them 6 directors did not serve concurrently as employees in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Note 2: Additional disclosures are as follows:

- 1) Average employee benefits for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were NT\$ 1,086 thousand and NT\$ 1,012 thousand, respectively.
- 2) Average salaries for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were NT\$ 872 thousand and NT\$ 769 thousand, respectively.
- 3) Changes of adjustments of average salaries was 13.39 %.
- 4) The Corporation did not have supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.
- 5) The Corporation's remuneration policies are as follows:
 - a) Remuneration policy for directors
 - i The Corporation pays a fixed compensation, NT\$50 thousand per month, to the independent directors, who shall not receive the remuneration for directors according to Article 28 of the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation.
 - ii The independent directors shall attend the Board of Directors which the Corporation will pay travel allowance.
 - iii The Corporation pays an attendance fee to independent directors for attending meetings held by the functional committees under the Corporation's Board of Directors.
 - b) Remuneration policy for the managements

The pay level and salary adjustment for the Corporation's Chairman or managements shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval after the Remuneration Committee discussion.

c) Compensation policy for employees

The Corporation pays employee compensation by referring to the benchmark salary of the industry, and the supply and demand of market manpower, considering the financial situation of operation, formulating the Salary Management Measures, developing the salary standard for new employees, and providing the basic salary higher than the statutory basic salary standard, regardless of gender. The salaries of male and female employees of the same position and grade shall be the same, i.e. the ratio shall be 1:1.