Stock Code:8390

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

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The independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Representation Letter

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020 under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports, and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10 by the Financial Supervisory Commission, "Consolidated Financial Statements." In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Company name: Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.
Chairman: Zuang, Qing-Qi
Date: March 26, 2021

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.:

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020 in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants, and the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Furthermore, we conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019 in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants, Rule No. 1090360805 issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in Republic of China ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

1. Inventory valuation

   Please refer to notes 4(h), 5(a) and 6(e) to the consolidated financial statements for the accounting policy of inventories, uncertainty of estimation regarding inventory valuation and statement of inventory valuation, respectively.

   Description of key audit matter:

   The Group is operating professional electronic waste recycling and treatment business. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The main content of inventories are precious metals (copper, gold, silver, palladium, etc.), which have risk of impairment due to market price fluctuation and the estimation of the net realizable value of the inventory is uncertain because of involvement of management's judgment. Therefore, inventory valuation is one of the important issues in performing audit of the consolidated financial statement of the Group.

   How the matter was addressed in our audit:

   Our principal audit procedures to the key audit matter mentioned above included: understanding the Group's policies regarding inventory impairment loss recognition; selecting proper samples in assessing whether the established accounting policies had been implemented accordingly; check the calculation of allowance for inventory impairment prepared by management, select items to check the data resource of its net realizable value and verify supporting documents, recalculate the amount of allowance for inventory impairment to assess whether it is reasonable.

2. Revenue Recognition

   Please refer to note 4(n) to the consolidated financial statements for the accounting policy of revenue recognition and note 6(u) for further explanation of revenue.

   Description of key audit matter:

   The Group is operating professional electronic waste recycling and treatment business. Operating revenue is one of the most significant accounts to the consolidated financial statements. It matters to consolidated financial statements that whether revenue is recognized at proper timing and whether it is complete. Therefore, revenue recognition is one of the important issues in performing audit of the consolidated financial statement of the Group.

   How the matter was addressed in our audit:

   Our principal audit procedures to the key audit matter mentioned above included: understanding the Group's policies regarding revenue recognition and matching them to the sales terms to see if the applicable policies are reasonable; understanding and testing internal control of sales and collection cycle for effectiveness of its design and implementation; selecting sales transactions to check its supporting documents such as customer orders and shipment documentations; selecting sales transactions before and after cutoff date to check supporting documents of shipment and sales terms to verify if they are recorded in proper period.

3.Impairment of assets

Please refer to note 4(m), 5(b) and 6(g) to the consolidated financial statements for the accounting policy of impairment of non-financial assets, uncertainty of assumption used in accounting estimation and explanation for assessment of non-financial assets, respectively.

Description of key audit matter:

The cash-generating units - Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd., has suffered continuous losses in recent years due to reasons such as operating environment risks, business competition, and market price fluctuations of products. Therefore, indication of impairment exists, and impairment test should be performed to its non-financial assets. Management assess impairment of assets that whether the asset's recoverable amount is lower than its book value. The asset's recoverable amount is determined by its value in use, which is based on the estimated future cash flows. Management's judgement is needed in key assumptions and discount rate in calculation of discounting future cash flows, therefore, impairment of non-financial assets is one of the important issues in performing audit of the consolidated financial statement of the Group.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures to the key audit matter mentioned above included: Understanding the way of management grouping the cash-generating units and whether it is reasonable, obtain management' s assessment for indication of impairment, identify if indication exists and further impairment test is performed. Obtain supporting document for impairment testing, conclude the model, key assumptions as well as discount rate are reasonable.

Other Matter

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. has prepared its parent-company-only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our 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, Sheng-Ho and Lee, Tzu-Hui.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 26, 2021

Notes to Readers

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

The auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Assets	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 677,192	22	796,593	25
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	393	-	-	-
1170	Trade receivables, net (note 6(c))	348,169	11	385,104	12
1200	Other receivables (note 6(d))	20,177	1	10,195	-
130X	Inventories (note 6(e))	675,094	22	689,841	21
1476	Other current financial assets (notes 6(i), 8)	331,811	11	148,628	4
1479	Other current assets, others (note 6(j))	151,334	5	232,958	8
		2,204,170	72	2,263,319	70
	Non-current assets:				
1510	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	96,168	3	97,609	3
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(f))	11,038	-	11,773	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(g), 7 and 8)	520,615	17	491,412	15
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(h))	205,002	7	201,085	6
1780	Intangible assets	524	-	107	-
1980	Other non-current financial assets (notes 6(i) and 8)	8,084	-	140,380	5
1990	Other non-current assets (note 6(i)(q))	53,955	1	24,963	1
		895,386	28	967,329	30
	Total assets	$ 3,099,556	100	3,230,648	100

		December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Liabilities and Equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term borrowings (notes 6(k) and 7)	$ 184,934	6	374,175	12
2120	Current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	19,347	1	6,911	-
2170	Trade payables	156,755	5	197,390	7
2200	Other payables (note 7)	113,383	4	70,000	2
2230	Current tax liabilities (note 6(q))	53,068	2	37,733	1
2280	Current lease liabilities (notes 6(o) and 7)	8,684	-	5,380	-
2321	Bonds payable, current portion (note 6(l), 7 and 8)	67,987	2	-	-
2399	Other current liabilities (notes 6(l)(t))	18,985	1	73,670	2
		623,143	21	765,259	24
	Non-Current liabilities:				
2500	Non-current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	-	-	700	-
2530	Bonds payables (note 6(n))	-	-	488,744	15
2580	Non-current leased liabilities (notes 6(o) and 7)	29,213	1	15,282	-
2600	Other non-current Liabilities (notes 6(p)(q))	4,274	-	4,356	-
		33,487	1	509,082	15
	Total liabilities	656,630	22	1,274,341	39
	Equity attributable to owners of parent (notes 6(r)(s)):				
3100	Ordinary share	1,161,829	37	964,020	30
3200	Capital surplus	780,567	25	609,732	19
3300	Retained earnings	516,240	17	388,810	12
3400	Other equity	(53,299)	(2)	(36,492)	(1)
	Total equity attributable to owners of parent:	2,405,337	77	1,926,070	60
36XX	Non-controlling interests	37,589	1	30,237	1
	Total equity	2,442,926	78	1,956,307	61
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 3,099,556	100	3,230,648	100

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars , Except for Earnings Per Common Share)

		2020		2019	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	**Operating revenues (note 6(u))**	$ 3,332,438	100	3,850,803	100
5000	**Operating costs (notes 6(e), and 12)**	2,829,985	85	3,435,492	90
5900	**Gross profit from operations**	502,453	15	415,311	10
6000	**Operating expenses (notes 6(d)(o)(v), 7 and 12)):**				
6100	Selling expenses	36,885	1	35,598	1
6200	Administrative expenses	155,944	5	150,551	4
6300	Research and development expenses	2,144	-	1,939	-
6450	Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss)	320	-	(596)	-
	Total operating expenses	195,293	6	187,492	5
6900	**Net operating income**	307,160	9	227,819	5
7000	**Non-operating income and expenses:**				
7010	Other income (note 6(w))	31,009	1	18,855	1
7020	Other gains and losses, net (notes 6(g)(w))	(35,105)	(1)	(46,764)	(1)
7050	Finance costs (notes 6(w) and 7)	(9,516)	-	(16,540)	-
7060	Share of profit of associates accounted for using equity method (note 6(f))	(735)	-	(227)	-
7100	Total interest income (note 6(w))	3,119	-	6,837	-
	Total non-operating income and expenses	(11,228)	-	(37,839)	-
	Profit before income tax	295,932	9	189,980	5
7950	Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(q))	40,863	1	41,484	1
	Profit	255,069	8	148,496	4
8300	**Other comprehensive income:**				
8310	**Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(170)	-	(480)	-
8320	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that may not be reclassified to profit or loss	10	-	(19)	-
8349	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(160)	-	(499)	-
8360	**Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation	(16,152)	-	(14,495)	-
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	(16,152)	-	(14,495)	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income**	(16,312)	-	(14,994)	-
8500	**Total comprehensive income**	**$ 238,757**	**8**	**133,502**	**4**
	Profit, attributable to:				
8610	Owners of parent	$ 248,372	8	150,048	4
8620	Non-controlling interests	6,697	-	(1,552)	-
		$ 255,069	**8**	**148,496**	**4**
	Comprehensive income attributable to:				
8710	Owners of parent	$ 231,405	8	136,227	4
8720	Non-controlling interests	7,352	-	(2,725)	-
		$ 238,757	8	133,502	4
	Basic earnings per share (NT dollars) (note 6(t))				
9750	**Basic earnings per share**	**$ 2.48**		**1.56**	
9850	**Diluted earnings per share**	**$ 2.11**		**1.49**	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent														
					Retained earnings				Other equity						
	Ordinary shares	Certificate of entitlement to new shares from convertible bond	Total share capital	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total other equity	Treasury shares	Total equity attributable to owners of parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 963,265	-	963,265	599,274	106,733	39,650	136,229	282,612	(18,375)	(4,795)	(23,170)	-	1,821,981	32,962	1,854,943
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,048	150,048	-	-	-	-	150,048	(1,552)	148,496
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(499)	(499)	(13,322)	-	(13,322)	-	(13,821)	(1,173)	(14,994)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,549	149,549	(13,322)	-	(13,322)	-	136,227	(2,725)	133,502
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:															
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	7,729	-	(7,729)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	-	-	(43,351)	(43,351)	-	-	-	-	(43,351)	-	(43,351)
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	-	(16,480)	16,480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes in capital surplus:															
Due to recognition of equity component of convertible bonds issued	-	-	-	10,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,550	-	10,550
Share-based payments	755	-	755	(92)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	663	-	663
Balance at December 31, 2019	964,020	-	964,020	609,732	114,462	23,170	251,178	388,810	(31,697)	(4,795)	(36,492)	-	1,926,070	30,237	1,956,307
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	248,372	248,372	-	-	-	-	248,372	6,697	255,069
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(160)	(160)	(16,807)	-	(16,807)	-	(16,967)	655	(16,312)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	248,212	248,212	(16,807)	-	(16,807)	-	231,405	7,352	238,757
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:															
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	15,005	-	(15,005)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	-	13,322	(13,322)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	-	-	(115,682)	(115,682)	-	-	-	-	(115,682)	-	(115,682)
Other changes in capital surplus:															
Other changes in capital surplus-dividends expired	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	39
Conversion of convertible bonds	-	230,479	230,479	192,084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	422,563	-	422,563
Purchase of treasury share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(60,294)	(60,294)	-	(60,294)
Retirement of treasury share	(34,130)	-	(34,130)	(21,064)	-	-	(5,100)	(5,100)	-	-	-	60,294	-	-	-
Share-based payments	1,460	-	1,460	(224)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,236	-	1,236
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 931,350**	**230,479**	**1,161,829**	**780,567**	**129,467**	**36,492**	**350,281**	**516,240**	**(48,504)**	**(4,795)**	**(53,299)**	**-**	**2,405,337**	**37,589**	**2,442,926**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit before tax	$	295,932	189,980
Adjustments:			
Adjustments to reconcile profit:			
Depreciation expense		58,978	63,369
Amortization expense		132	209
Expected credit loss (gain)		320	(596)
Net loss on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		31,139	9,974
Interest expense		9,516	16,540
Interest revenue		(3,119)	(6,837)
Dividend income		(5,093)	(7,066)
Share of loss of associates accounted for using equity method		735	227
Loss (gain) from disposal of property, plan and equipment		2,994	(272)
Reversal of impairment loss on non-financial assets		(12,845)	1,744
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss		(3,201)	948
Loss from lease modification		-	6,798
Total adjustments to reconcile profit		79,556	85,038
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Changes in operating assets:			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, mandatorily measured at fair value		(32,405)	16,178
Notes receivables		642	(716)
Trade receivables		42,196	(6,948)
Other receivables		(39,113)	8,212
Inventories		14,747	248,518
Prepayments		84,190	(99,912)
Other current assets		(2,529)	19,090
Total changes in operating assets		67,728	184,422
Changes in operating liabilities:			
Financial liabilities held for trading		12,829	(19,743)
Notes payables		(1,698)	1,368
Trade payables		(37,727)	(5,777)
Other payables		47,772	4,223
Other current liabilities		(54,685)	16,242
Other operating liabilities		(856)	(737)
Total adjustments		112,919	265,036

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (CONT' D)

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
Cash inflow generated from operations	408,851	455,016
Interest received	3,119	6,837
Interest paid	(9,661)	(16,793)
Income taxes refund (paid)	(5,652)	(56,686)
Net cash flows from operating activities	396,657	388,374
Cash flows used in investing activities:		
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	-	(12,000)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(60,412)	(11,841)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	671
Decrease in other receivables	-	72,450
Acquisition of intangible assets	(548)	-
Increase in other financial assets	(51,884)	(159,733)
Increase in other non-current assets	(20,760)	(2,653)
Increase in prepayments for business facilities	(2,098)	(113)
Dividends received	5,093	7,066
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(130,609)	(106,153)
Cash flows (used in) from financing activities:		
Decrease in short-term loans	(185,348)	(42,171)
Proceeds from issuing bonds	-	500,000
Proceeds from long-term debt	30,000	540,000
Repayments of long-term debt	(30,000)	(891,798)
Increase in guarantee deposits received	1,276	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(9,562)	(12,559)
Cash dividends paid	(115,682)	(43,351)
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	1,236	663
Cost of increase in treasury stock	(60,294)	-
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities	(368,374)	50,784
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(17,075)	(13,087)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(119,401)	319,918
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	796,593	476,675
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ **677,192**	**796,593**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

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

(1) Company history

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated in April 10, 1997 as a company limited by shares and registered under the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Republic of China (R.O.C.). The Company was registered in No.599, Sec. 6, Xibin Rd., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan (R.O.C.). The Company's common shares were listed on the Taipei Exchange (TPEx) since May 21, 2008..

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group" and individually as "Group entities"). The major business activities of the Group are metal recycling and treatment, scrap metal trading, and electronic waste recycling.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the consolidated financial statements:

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 26, 2021.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

(a) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. ("FSC") which have already been adopted.

The Group has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements, from January 1, 2020:

- Amendments to IFRS 3 "Definition of a Business"
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS39 and IFRS7 "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform"
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 "Definition of Material"
- Amendments to IFRS 16 "COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions"

(b) The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Group assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2021, would not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 4 "Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9"
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS39, IFRS7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform－Phase 2"

(c) The impact of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Group, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

(Continued)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of balance sheet, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current. The amendments include clarifying the classification requirements for debt a company might settle by converting it into equity.	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 37 "Onerous Contracts－Cost of Fulfilling a Contract"	The amendments clarify that the ' costs of fulfilling a contract' comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract as follows: ● the incremental costs – e.g. direct labor and materials; and ● an allocation of other direct costs – e.g. an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract.	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"	The key amendments to IAS 1 include: ● requiring companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies; ● clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and as such need not be disclosed; and ● clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to a company' s financial statements.	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"	The amendments introduce a new definition for accounting estimates: clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy.	January 1, 2023

(Continued)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group is evaluating the impact of its initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations on its consolidated financial position and consolidated financial performance. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Group completes its evaluation.

The Group does not expect the other new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies:

The significant accounting policies presented in the consolidated financial statements are summarized below. Except for those specifically indicated, the following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (hereinafter referred to as “the Regulations”) and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C.

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Except for the following significant accounts, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis:

1) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;

2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value;

3) Cash-settled share-based payment liabilities are measured at fair value;

4) The defined benefit liabilities (assets) are measured at fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation, limited as explained in note 4(o).

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each Group entity is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar (NTD), which is the Company’ s functional currency. All financial information presented in NTD has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(c) Basis of consolidation

(i) Principles of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group ‘controls’ an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases. Intragroup balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from Intragroup transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The Group attributes the profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

The Group prepares consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

(ii) List of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements

			Shareholding		
Name of investor	**Name of subsidiary**	**Principal activity**	**December 31, 2020**	**December 31, 2019**	**Description**
The Company	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Waste recycling and treatment	100 %	100 %	-
〃	GOLD FINANCE LIMITED	Investment	100 %	100 %	-
〃	Hung Wei Development Co., Ltd.	Real Estate Development	100 %	- %	Incorporated on November 27, 2020
GOLD FINANCE LIMITED	Jiin Yeen Ding (H.K.) Enterprise Ltd.	Waste recycling and treatment	100 %	100 %	-
〃	Shincling Jung Recycling Technology Co., Ltd.	Investment	100 %	100 %	-
〃	Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd.	Trade	100 %	100 %	-
Shincling Jung Recycling Technology Co., Ltd.	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of copper, gold, silver, palladium	82.62 %	82.62 %	-

(iii) Subsidiaries excluded from the consolidated financial statements: None.

(d) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical

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cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for those differences relating to the following, which are recognized in other comprehensive income:

1) an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income;

2) a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or

3) qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency at the average exchange rate Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non controlling interests. When the Group disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

When the settlement of a monetary receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. Exchange differences arising from such a monetary item that are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(e) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

An asset is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current.

(i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(Continued)

A liability is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by issuing equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

(g) Financial instruments

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(i) Financial assets

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

(Continued)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

· it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

· its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL：

· it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

·its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment’s fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Debt investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividend income from equity investment is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Group’s right to receive payment is established casually the ex-dividend date.

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3) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI described as above are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

4) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, amortized costs, notes and trade receivables, other receivables, guarantee deposit paid and other financial assets).

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL:

· debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date；and

· other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group’s historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

The Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of ‘investment grade which is considered to be BBB- or higher per Standard & Poor’s, Baa3 or higher per Moody’s or twA or higher per Taiwan Ratings’.

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 1 year past due or the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECL are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is ‘credit-impaired’ when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

· significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;

· a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 1 year past due;

· the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;

·it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization； or

· the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognized in other comprehensive income instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For corporate customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group’s procedures for recovery of amounts due.

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5) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2) Treasury shares

When shares recognized as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is recognized in capital surplus or retained earnings (if the capital surplus is not sufficient to be written down).

3) Compound financial instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the Group comprise convertible bonds denominated in NTD that can be converted to ordinary shares at the option of the holder, when the number of shares to be issued is fixed and does not vary with changes in fair value.

The liability component of compound financial instruments is initially recognized at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is initially recognized at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not remeasured.

Interest related to the financial liability is recognized in profit or loss. On conversion at maturity, the financial liability is reclassified to equity and no gain or loss is recognized.

4) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

5) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired. The Group also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

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

6) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(iii) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognized in profit or loss.

1) Specific policies applicable from January 1, 2020 for hedges directly affected by IBOR reform

a) Prospective assessments

For the purpose of evaluating whether the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument exists, the Group assumes that the benchmark interest rate is not altered as a result of IBOR reform.

b) The ‘highly probable’ assessments for forecast transactions

For a cash flow hedge of a forecast transaction, the Group assumes that the benchmark interest rate will not be not altered as a result of IBOR reform for the purpose of asserting that the forecast transaction is highly probable. Also, for discontinued hedging relationships, the same assumption is applied for determining whether the hedged future cash flows are expected to occur.

(h) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(i) Investment in associates

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over their financial and operating policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognized initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs. The carrying amount of the investment in associates includes goodwill arising from the acquisition less any accumulated impairment losses.

The consolidated financial statements include the Group’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those associates, after adjustments to align their accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date on which significant influence commences until the date on which significant influence ceases. The Group recognizes any changes of its proportionate share in the investee within capital surplus, when an associate’s equity changes due to reasons other than profit and loss or comprehensive income, which did not result in changes in actual proportionate share.

Gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and an associate are recognized only to the extent of Group’s interests in the associate. When the Group’s share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interests in an associate, it discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. After the recognized interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1)	buildings	6~50 years
2)	machinery and equipment	2~11 years
3)	transportation equipment	4~10 years
4)	lease improvements	3~4 years
5)	other equipment	2~20 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each annual reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(k) Leases

(i) Identifying a lease

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified; and

2) the customer has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and

3) the customer has the right to direct the use of the asset throughout the period of use only if either:

- the customer has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use; or

- the relevant decisions about how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined and:

  — the customer has the right to operate the asset throughout the period of use, without the supplier having the right to change those operating instructions; or

  — the customer designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used throughout the period of use.

(ii) As a leasee

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

1) fixed payments, including in substance fixed payments;

2) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

3) amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

4) payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

1) there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or

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2) there is a change in the Group’s estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or

3) there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or

4) there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an extension or termination option; or

5) there is any lease modifications

When the lease liability is remeasured, due to above reasons including there is a change in payment, change in Group’s estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and change in its assessment on whether the Group will exercise an extension or termination option, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right of use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right of use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right of use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(iii) As a leasor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease commencement whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then the lease is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Group applies IFRS15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

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(l) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost, less accumulated impairment losses.

Expenditure on research activities is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Development expenditure is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to, and has sufficient resources to, complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Computer software 5 years

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each annual reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories, contract assets and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units (CGUs). Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

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The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

(n) Revenue

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Group recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or a service to a customer. The accounting policies for the Group's main types of revenue are explained below.

1) Sale of goods–wastes containing precious metals

The Group is operating electronic wastes recycling and treatment business as well as scrap metal trading. The Group recognizes revenue when control of the goods has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Trade receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the Group has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

2) Financing components

The Group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one years As a consequence, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(ii) Contract costs

1) Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

The Group recognizes as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if the Group expects to recover those costs. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that the Group incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained. Costs to obtain a contract that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained shall be recognized as an expense when incurred, unless those costs are explicitly chargeable to the customer regardless of whether the contract is obtained.

The Group applies the practical expedient to recognize the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the asset that the entity otherwise would have recognized is one year or less.

2) Costs to fulfil a contract

If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with a customer are not within the scope of another Standard (for example, IAS 2 Inventories, IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment or IAS 38 Intangible Assets), the Group recognizes an asset from the costs incurred to fulfil a contract only if the costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the Group can specifically identify, the costs generate or enhance resources of the Group that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and the costs are expected to be recovered.

General and administrative costs, costs of wasted materials, labor or other resources to fulfil the contract that were not reflected in the price of the contract, costs that relate to satisfied performance obligations (or partially satisfied performance obligations), and costs for which the Group cannot distinguish whether the costs relate to unsatisfied performance obligations or to satisfied performance obligations(or partially satisfied performance obligations), the Group recognizes these costs as expenses when incurred.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Group’s net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each the plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in retained earnings within equity. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

(iv) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(p) Share-based payment

The grant-date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment arrangements granted to employees is generally recognized as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

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The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date based on the fair value of the share appreciation rights. Any changes in the liability are recognized in profit or loss.

Grant date of a share-based payment award is the date which the Board of Directors authorized the price and number of a new reward.

(q) Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss.

The Group has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatment, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS37.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are recognized except for the following:

(i) the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) at the time of the transaction;

(ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

(iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflect uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

(i) the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

(Continued)

(ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

1) the same taxable entity; or

2) different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

(r) Earnings per share

The Group discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares, such as convertible bonds and employee compensation

(s) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group). Operating results of the operating segment are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance. Each operating segment consists of standalone financial information.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty:

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The management continues to monitor the accounting estimates and assumptions. The management recognizes any changes in accounting estimates during the period and the impact of those changes in accounting estimates in the following period.

There are no critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year which have been updated to reflect the impact of COVID-19 pandemic is as follows:

(a) Valuation of inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The value of precious metals fluctuates according to international market price, the Group assesses value of inventories on the reporting date, and writes down the cost of inventories to their net realizable value. Inventory valuation is based on expected market demand in a period of foreseeable future which may fluctuate by rapid change in industry. On the other hand, there is uncertainty in estimation of content of precious metal for work in progress inventories, which involves management judgement which would effect inventories valuation. Please refer to note 6(e) for further description of the valuation of inventories.

(b) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

In the process of impairment assessment, the Group uses judgments in determining the independent cash flows, useful lives, expected future income and expenses related to the specific asset groups considering of the nature of the industry. Any changes in these estimates based on changed economic conditions or business strategies could result in significant impairment or reversal of impairment in the future. Please refer to note 6(g) for further detail of impairment assessment.

(c) Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deferred tax assets can be utilized. Assessment of the realization of the deferred tax assets requires management's subjective judgment and estimate, including the future revenue growth and profitability, tax holidays, the amount of tax credits that can be utilized and feasible tax planning strategies. Changes in the economic environment, industry trends, and relevant laws and regulations may result in adjustments to the deferred tax assets. Refer to note(q) for further description of the recognition of deferred tax assets.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash	$ 923	927
Demand deposits	338,180	761,379
Time deposits	338,089	34,287
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows	**$ 677,192**	**796,593**

Please refer to note 6(x) for the interest rate risk, and sensitivity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group.

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(b) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

(i) The Details are as follows:

		December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss - current:			
Corporate bonds (Put option)	$	393	-
Financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss – non-current:			
Unlisted common shares		96,168	97,609
Total	$	**96,561**	**104,208**

		December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current held-for-trading financial liabilities			
Derivative financial instruments not designated as hedging instruments			
Copper futures	$	18,973	4,906
Palladium futures		374	2,005
Non-current held-for-trading financial liabilities:			
Corporate bonds (Put option)		-	700
Total	$	**19,347**	**7,611**

Please refer to note 6(w) for the interest rate risk, and sensitivity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group.

(ii) Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge the certain foreign exchange and interest risk the Group is exposed to, arising from its operating, financing and investing activities. The following derivative instruments, without the application of hedge accounting, for the year 2020 and 2019, were classified as mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss and held-for-trading financial liabilities:

1) Future contracts

	December 31, 2020				
	The name of the futures company	**Quantity**	**Contract amount (in thousands)**		**Mature date**
Sell copper futures	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	39 lots (975 kiloponnds)	USD	2,911	2021.03.31
Sell copper futures	Fubon Futures CO .,Ltd.	11 lots (275 kiloponnds)	USD	822	2021.03.31
Sell palladium futures	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	1 lot (100 ounces)	USD	232	2021.03.31

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	December 31, 2019				
	The name of the futures company	Quantity	Contract amount (in thousands)		Mature date
Sell copper futures	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	33 lots (825 kiloponnds)	USD	2,193	2020.05.31
Sell copper futures	Fubon Futures CO., Ltd.	11 lots (275 kiloponnds)	USD	732	2020.05.31
Sell palladium futures	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	4 lots (400 ounces)	USD	697	2020.03.31

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group did not provide any financial asset accounted for using fair value through profit or loss method as collaterals for its loans.

(c) Notes and Trade receivables

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Notes receivable from operating activities	$ 74	162
Notes receivable from non-operating activities	-	554
Trade receivable from operating activities	350,635	422,865
Less: Loss allowance	(2,540)	(38,477)
	$ 348,169	**385,104**

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, notes and trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as the incorporated forward looking information, including macroeconomic and relevant industry information. The loss allowance provisions in Taiwan were determined as follows:

	December 31, 2020		
	Trade receivables amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Current	$ 323,181	0.06%	198
1 to 60 days past due	25,279	0.40%	101
60 to 180 days past due	9	2.29%	1
180 to 240 days past due	-	7.15%	-
240 to 365 days past due	-	19.15%	-
More than 365 days past due	2,240	100%	2,240
	$ 350,709		**2,540**

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	December 31, 2019		
	Trade receivables amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Current	$ 309,919	0.99%	279
1 to 60 days past due	74,877	0.71%	532
60 to 180 days past due	1,156	3.84%	44
180 to 240 days past due	-	11.15%	-
240 to 365 days past due	-	27.15%	-
More than 365 days past due	37,629	80.00-100.00%	37,622
	$ 423,581		38,477

The movement in the allowance for notes and trade receivables were as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	$ 38,477	39,958
Impairment losses recognized	3,326	2,295
Amounts written off	(3,862)	(2,891)
Impairment losses reversed	(34,973)	-
Foreign exchange gains losses	(428)	(885)
Balance at December 31	$ 2,540	38,477

Based on historical payment practices and considering that the credit quality of the customers to which the trade receivable are subject has not changed materially, the Group does not consider that there is any material doubt about the recoverability of the impairment losses on trade receivables.

Trade receivable that are overdue on the balance sheet but have not yet been recognized by the Group as a loss allowance, in the opinion of the Group's management, can be recovered due to the fact that there has been no material change in their credit quality and due to an aging analysis, historical experience, and the degree of customer risk.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group did not provide any notes and trade receivables as collaterals for its loans.

(d) Other receivables

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Tax refund receivables	$ 18,394	10,015
Others	2,639	180
Less: Loss allowance	(856)	-
	$ 20,177	10,195

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(e) Inventories

		December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Finished goods	$	352,299	350,220
Work in progress		254,017	243,155
Raw materials		68,577	67,496
Merchandise Inventories		201	28,970
Total	$	**675,094**	**689,841**

In 2020 and 2019, the reversal of write-downs of inventories due to inventory consumptions amounted to $403 thousand and $23,348 thousand, respectively.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group did not provide any inventory as collaterals for its loans.

(f) Investments accounted for using equity method

(i) Associates

The Group acquired 40% of the shares of Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd. on January 21, 2019 for $12,000 thousand and obtained significant influence over the associate.

The Group’s financial information for investments accounted for using the equity method that are individually insignificant was as follows:

		December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Carrying amount of individually insignificant associates’ equity	$	**11,038**	**11,773**

		2020	2019
Attributable to the Group:			
Loss from continuing operations	$	(735)	(227)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total Comprehensive income	$	**(735)**	**(227)**

(ii) Guarantee

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group did not provide any investment accounted for using equity method as collaterals for its loans.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

The details of changes in the property, plant and equipment of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, were as follows:

	Land	Buildings and construction	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other Facilities	Construction in progress	Total
Cost or deemed cost:								
Balance on January 1, 2020	$ 90,638	489,695	62,310	18,459	3,739	136,543	1,472	802,856
Additions	41,303	3,002	8,377	5,876	68	1,786	-	60,412
Disposal and retirement	-	(814)	(2,855)	(417)	(13)	(15,013)	-	(19,112)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	3,432	406	89	62	1,394	25	5,408
Balance on December 31, 2020	**$ 131,941**	**495,315**	**68,238**	**24,007**	**3,856**	**124,710**	**1,497**	**849,564**
Balance on January 1, 2019	$ 90,638	501,900	67,102	15,831	4,384	140,153	1,529	821,537
Additions	-	-	2,544	4,600	163	4,534	-	11,841
Disposal and retirement	-	(1,478)	(6,109)	(1,609)	(672)	(4,070)	-	(13,938)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(10,727)	(1,227)	(363)	(136)	(4,074)	(57)	(16,584)
Balance on December 31, 2019	**$ 90,638**	**489,695**	**62,310**	**18,459**	**3,739**	**136,543**	**1,472**	**802,856**
Depreciation and impairments loss:								
Balance on January 1, 2020	$ -	162,079	39,164	9,560	3,304	97,337	-	311,444
Depreciation	-	18,079	8,555	2,920	184	13,390	-	43,128
Reversal of Impairment	-	(8,219)	(984)	(284)	(108)	(3,250)	-	(12,845)
Disposal and retirement	-	(251)	(2,791)	(357)	(13)	(12,706)	-	(16,118)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	1,694	397	74	55	1,120	-	3,340
Balance on December 31, 2020	**$ -**	**173,382**	**44,341**	**11,913**	**3,422**	**95,891**	**-**	**328,949**
Balance on January 1, 2019	$ -	149,570	36,848	8,709	3,886	90,668	-	289,681
Depreciation	-	18,358	9,236	2,514	213	13,667	-	43,988
Disposal and retirement	-	(1,478)	(6,043)	(1,386)	(672)	(3,960)	-	(13,539)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(4,371)	(877)	(277)	(123)	(3,038)	-	(8,686)
Balance on December 31, 2019	**$ -**	**162,079**	**39,164**	**9,560**	**3,304**	**97,337**	**-**	**311,444**
Carrying amounts:								
Balance on December 31, 2020	**$ 131,941**	**321,933**	**23,897**	**12,094**	**434**	**28,819**	**1,497**	**520,615**
Balance on January 1, 2019	**$ 90,638**	**352,330**	**30,254**	**7,122**	**498**	**49,485**	**1,529**	**531,856**
Balance on December 31, 2019	**$ 90,638**	**327,616**	**23,146**	**8,899**	**435**	**39,206**	**1,472**	**491,412**

(i) Impairment loss and continued reversal

In the second quarter of 2020, following certain changes to the recovery plan, the Group reassessed RONGDING METAL CO., LIMITED's plant and equipment estimates, and $12,845 thousand of the initially recognized impairment has been reversed. The impairment subsequent reversal were included in "Other gains and losses" in the consolidated income statement.

(ii) Guarantees

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the real property, plant and equipment of the consolidated company have been provided as collateral for convertible bonds. Please refer to note 8 for details.

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(iii) Land registered in the names of others

In January, March, and August 2020, due to operational considerations, the company obtained three land adjacent as a production workshop a total of 41,303 thousand. As the land belongs to agricultural and animal husbandry land, it is not possible to transfer the ownership in the name of the company, but temporarily registered in the name of the general manager of the company or a third party. The company owns the land of the "certificate of other rights" to confirm the company the right of the agricultural and husbandry land. The Company actively applies to the relevant authorities for change orders and orders changes to complete the transfer to the company after the transfer. Also, the land acquired in August 2020 was a transaction with associates, please refer to note 7(b) for details.

(h) Right-of-use assets

Details of changes in he Group' s leases land, buildings, machinery equipment, transportation equipment and depreciation were presented below:

		Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Total
Cost:						
Balance at January 1, 2020	$	200,097	5,308	5,435	167	211,007
Additions		114	25,739	4,141	-	29,994
Reductions		(62)	(5,254)	(238)	(101)	(5,655)
Effect of movements in exchange rates		(7,490)	(975)	-	-	(8,465)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$**	**192,659**	**24,818**	**9,338**	**66**	**226,881**
Balance at January 1, 2019	$	8,324	23,923	1,949	167	34,363
Additions		4,781	5,441	4,007	-	14,229
Reductions		-	(24,069)	(489)	-	(24,558)
Reclassification from long-tern Prepaid rents		190,830	-	-	-	190,830
Effect of movements in exchange rates		(3,838)	13	(32)	-	(3,857)
Balance at December 31, 2019	**$**	**200,097**	**5,308**	**5,435**	**167**	**211,007**
Depreciation:						
Balance at January 1, 2020	$	7,293	1,327	1,220	82	9,922
Depreciation		7,306	6,251	2,211	82	15,850
Reductions		(62)	(2,846)	(238)	(101)	(3,247)
Effect of movements in exchange rates		(463)	(183)	-	-	(646)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$**	**14,074**	**4,549**	**3,193**	**63**	**21,879**
Balance at January 1, 2019	$	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation		7,460	10,386	1,453	82	19,381
Reductions		-	(9,026)	(233)	-	(9,259)
Effect of movements in exchange rates		(167)	(33)	-	-	(200)
Balance at December 31, 2019	**$**	**7,293**	**1,327**	**1,220**	**82**	**9,922**
Carrying amount:						
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$**	**178,585**	**20,269**	**6,145**	**3**	**205,002**
Balance at January 1, 2019	**$**	**8,324**	**23,923**	**1,949**	**167**	**34,363**
Balance at December 31, 2019	**$**	**192,804**	**3,981**	**4,215**	**85**	**201,085**

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(i) Other financial assets

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Restricted deposits	$ 98,406	218,929
Guarantee deposits paid	39,600	39,225
Futures deposits	45,537	30,854
Time deposits with original maturity more than 3 months	156,352	-
	$ 339,895	**289,008**

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current portion	$ 331,811	148,628
Non-current portion	8,084	140,380
	$ 339,895	**289,008**

(j) Other current assets and other non-current assets

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Prepayments	$ 136,017	209,049
Deferred income tax assets	28,230	22,097
Prepayment for land	23,413	2,653
Net input VAT	8,040	4,354
Others	9,589	19,768
	$ 205,289	**257,921**
Current portion	$ 151,334	232,958
Non-current portion	53,955	24,963
	$ 205,289	**257,921**

(k) Short-term loans

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Credit loans	**$ 184,934**	**374,175**
Unused credit lines	**$ 947,266**	**745,752**
Range of interest rates	**0.77%~2.14%**	**0.76%~4.03%**

The chairman and the general manager of the Company provided guarantees for loans taken out by the Group, please refer to note 7.

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries
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(l) Other current liabilities

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Advance receipts	$ 15,124	72,470
Others	3,861	1,200
	$ 18,985	**73,670**

(m) Long-term borrowing

	December 31, 2020			
	Currency	**Range of rate**	**Maturity year**	**Amount**
Total				**$ -**
Unused long-term credit lines				**$ 300,000**

	December 31, 2019			
	Currency	**Range of rate**	**Maturity year**	**Amount**
Total				**$ -**
Unused long-term credit lines				**$ 50,000**

(i) Government credit loan

Group entity, Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd., had unsecured bank loan under COVID-19 bailout plan with a carrying amount of $30,000 thousand at December 31, 2020, which was guaranteed by the Small and Medium Enterprise Credit Guarantee Fund of Taiwan (SMEG), due on August 3, 2023, and all had been repaid ahead of schedule in December 2020.

(ii) The collateral for long-term borrowings

For the collateral for long-term borrowings, please refer to note 8. On the other hand, the chairman and the general manager of the Company provided guarantees for loans taken out by the Group, please refer to note 7.

(iii) Compliance with loan agreement

The Company and the Group entity, Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd. had entered into a syndicated loan agreement with a group of banks, including Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank, Changhua Commercial Bank and Mega International Commercial Bank etc., on August 25, 2016, obtained loan line amounted $600,000 thousand in NTD and $7 million in USD, which is authorized in revolver from the date of commence of the agreement till 3-month before termination. The loan line shall decrease by 5 installments starting from 12-month after the first lending and every 12-month thereafter. The extent of decreases is 10% for the first and the second installments, 20% for the third and the fourth installments and 50% for the fifth installment. Since the Group is authorized in revolver within the loan line, the nature of the loan is loan-term loan, therefore, it is reported as non-current liability. The loan agreement contain covenants that require the Group to maintain certain financial ratios, calculating based on the Group’s annual consolidated financial statement audited by Certified Public Accountant and the Group’s second quarter consolidated financial statement reviewed by Certified Public

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Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries
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Accountant. If the Group breach above covenant, the Mandated Lead Arranger will notify the Group to pay incremental interest by 0.15% of carrying amount of outstanding loans from the next payment date until the Group meet above covenant.

1) Current ratio: no less than 100%

2) Leverage ratio: no more than 130%

3) Tangible net worth: no less than $1,500,000 thousand

The syndicated loan has been repaid ahead of schedule in December 2019.

(n) Bonds payable

The details of secured convertible bonds were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Total convertible corporate bonds issued	$ 500,000	500,000
Unamortized discounted corporate bonds payable	(1,013)	(11,256)
Cumulative redeemed amount	-	-
Cumulative converted amount	-	-
Others	(431,000)	-
Corporate bonds issued balance at year-end	67,987	488,744
Less: Current portion	(67,987)	-
Corporate bonds payable	$ -	488,744
Embedded derivative - call and put options, included in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	$ 393	(700)
Equity component - conversion options, included in capital surplus - stock options	$ 1,456	10,550

	2020	2019
Embedded derivative instruments - call and put rights, included in profit on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (stated in “other gains and losses”)	$ 2,314	450
Interest expense	$ 3,027	444

The Group issued 5,000 unsecured 3-year convertible bonds in November 19, 2019, which is one-off settlement bonds at maturity by cash at its face value with 0% interest rate.

The conversion price was set at $19.80 at the time of issue. When the common shares qualify for conversion price adjustment in accordance to the terms of issue, such adjustment will be made based on a formula in accordance with the terms of issue. There are no reset terms for this bond.

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Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries
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During the period of the bond has been issued for over 3 months till 40-day before end of its issuance, if the closing price of the Group's common shares listed on the Taipei Stock Exchange exceeds or equals 30% of the conversion price for 30 consecutive days, or if the remaining amount of bonds that have not been redeemed, repurchased, resold, or converted is less than or equals 10% of the face value, then the Group will redeem the bonds based on face value. If the holder of the bond has not redeemed the bond at maturity, then the Group must redeem the bond at face value. In addition, if the creditor requests the Company to redeem after 24 months, then the contractual repurchase price will be 100.50% of the face value.

Part of other financial assets and property, plant and equipment been provided as collateral for convertible bonds, please refer to note 8.

Details of corporate bonds conversion from January 1 to December 31, 2020, please refer to note 6(r).

(o) Lease liabilities

The lease liabilities of the Group were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current portion	$ 8,684	5,380
Non-current portion	$ 29,213	15,282

For the maturity analysis, please refer to note 6(x).

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	2020	2019
Interest on lease liabilities	$ 621	522
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 6,177	7,082
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets (excluding short term leases of low value assets)	$ 77	76

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Group were as follows:

	2020	2019
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 16,437	20,239

(i) Lands and buildings leases

The Group leases lands and buildings for its office space and storehouse. The leases of office space typically run for a period of 10 years, and of storehouse for 3 to 10 years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of the same duration after the end of the contract term.

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Some leases provide for additional rent payments that are based on changes in local price indices, or sales that the Group makes at the leased store in the period. Some also require the Group to make payments that relate to the real estate taxes levied on the lessor and insurance payments made by the lessor; these amounts are generally determined annually.

In which lessee is not reasonably certain to use an optional extended lease term, payments associated with the optional period are not included within lease liabilities.

(ii) Other leases

The Group also leases some machinery and office equipment with lease period for 1 to 3 years. These leases are short term and/or leases of low value items. The Group has elected not to recognize right of use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

(p) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan

		December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Present value of established welfare obligations	$	15,335	14,629
Fair value of plan assets		(14,876)	(13,607)
Net defined benefit liabilities	**$**	**459**	**1,022**

The Group makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account with Bank of Taiwan that provides pensions for employees upon retirement. Plans (covered by the Labor Standards Law) entitle a retired employee to receive retirement benefits based on years of service and average monthly salary for the six months prior to retirement.

1) Composition of plan assets

The Group allocates pension funds in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, and such funds are managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. With regard to the utilization of the funds, minimum earnings shall be no less than the earnings attainable from two-year time deposits with interest rates offered by local banks.

The Group' s Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to $14,876 thousand as of December 31, 2020. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets, including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

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2) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

The movement in present value of the defined benefit obligations for the Group were as follows:

		2020	2019
Defined benefit obligations at January 1	$	14,629	13,566
Current service costs and interest cost		127	166
Remeasurements loss (gain):			
—Actuarial loss (gain) arising from - demographic assumptions		-	396
—Financial assumptions		731	673
—Past service credit		(152)	(172)
Defined benefit obligations at December 31	**$**	**15,335**	**14,629**

3) Movements of defined benefit plan assets

The movements in the present value of the defined benefit plan assets for the Group for year 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

		2020	2019
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	$	(13,607)	(12,318)
Interest income		(119)	(150)
Remeasurements loss (gain):			
—Return on plan assets excluding interest income		(420)	(398)
Contributions paid by the employer		(730)	(741)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	**$**	**(14,876)**	**(13,607)**

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The expenses recognized in profit or loss for the Group for year 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

		2020	2019
Net interest of net liabilities (assets) for defined benefit obligations	**$**	**9**	**16**

		2020	2019
Administration expenses	**$**	**9**	**16**

5) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date were as follows:

	2020	**2019**
Discount rate	0.29%~0.50%	0.64%~0.88%
Future salary increase rate	1.00%~2.75%	1.00%~2.75%

The expected allocation payment to be made by the Group to the defined benefit plans for the one-year period after the reporting date is $720 thousand.

The weighted average lifetime of the defined benefits plans is 6~14 years.

6) Sensitivity analysis

The impact of changes in actuarial assumptions to net defined benefit obligations in December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	Influences of defined benefit obligations	
	Increased 0.25%	**Decreased 0.25%**
December 31, 2020		
Discount rate	$ (485)	505
Future salary increasing rate	487	(469)
December 31, 2019		
Discount rate	(470)	491
Future salary increasing rate	474	(456)

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown above. The method used in the sensitivity analysis is consistent with the calculation of pension liabilities in the balance sheets.

There is no change in the method and assumptions used in the preparation of sensitivity analysis for 2020 and 2019.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Company and the Group entity, Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd., allocate 6% of each employee’ s monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of the Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under this defined contribution plan, the Company and Group entity, Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd., allocate the labor pension at a specific percentage to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligations.

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The Group entities, Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd., Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd. and Jiin Yeen Ding (H.K.) Enterprise Ltd. adopt a definite allocation system for pension payments. The above Group entities contribute to the labor pension personal accounts monthly, which accounts are completely separated from the Group entities and will be transferred alone with the labors when he/she resign. Contributed amount were recognized as operating expense by the Group. The other Group entities did not stated above doesn't have official employees.

The pension costs incurred from the contributions by the Group amounted to $4,162 thousands and $6,013 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(q) Income tax

(i) The components of income tax in the years 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	2020	2019
Current tax expense		
Current period	$ 52,126	56,641
Adjustment for prior periods	(4,062)	748
	48,064	57,389
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(7,201)	(15,905)
Tax expense	**$ 40,863**	**41,484**

Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax for 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	2020	2019
Profit before income tax	$ 295,932	189,980
Income tax using the Group entities' domestic tax rate	71,508	37,229
Non-deductible expenses	606	181
Permanent differences	(2,722)	(4,877)
The carryforward of unused tax losses	(5,939)	(877)
Current-year losses for which no deferred tax assets was recognized	(1,023)	(1,772)
Changes in unrecognized temporary differences	(2,844)	8,511
Recognition of previously unrecognized tax losses	(14,770)	-
Estimation differences of prior period	(4,062)	748
5% additional tax on undistributed earnings	1,009	3,341
Others	(900)	(1,000)
	$ 40,863	**41,484**

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(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences	$ 64,053	50,415
The carryforward of unused tax losses	34,309	60,392
Total	**$ 98,362**	**110,807**

The R.O.C. Income Tax Act and P.R.C. Enterprise Income Tax Act allows net losses, as assessed by the tax authorities, to offset taxable income over a period of ten years and five years for local tax reporting purposes, respectively. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilize the benefits therefrom.

2) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

	Inventory valuation losses	Unrealized exchange losses	Fair value losses	Unused tax losses	Others	Total
Deferred Tax Assets:						
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 2,103	2,074	1,382	16,433	105	22,097
Recognized in profit or loss	247	(1,737)	2,487	5,360	(76)	6,281
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(85)	26	-	(85)	(4)	(148)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 2,265**	**363**	**3,869**	**21,708**	**25**	**28,230**
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 3,767	447	-	6,638	152	11,004
Recognized in profit or loss	(1,646)	1,608	1,382	10,164	(46)	11,462
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(18)	19	-	(369)	(1)	(369)
Balance at December 31, 2019	**$ 2,103**	**2,074**	**1,382**	**16,433**	**105**	**22,097**

	Unrealized exchange gains	Fair value gains	Others	Total
Deferred Tax Liabilities:				
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ -	90	1,049	1,139
Recognized in profit or loss	-	129	(1,049)	(920)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ -**	**219**	**-**	**219**
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 825	1,039	3,718	5,582
Recognized in profit or loss	(825)	(949)	(2,669)	(4,443)
Balance at December 31, 2019	**$ -**	**90**	**1,049**	**1,139**

(iii) The Company’ s tax returns for the years through 2018 were assessed by tax authority. In addition, Group entities located in mainland China and in Hong Kong were declared to local tax authority for the years through 2019.

(Continued)

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(iv) Due to the effect of COVID-19 in early 2020, article 26 of the Tax Collection Act and No. 10904533690 issued by the Ministry Finance allows repayment of tax payable in installation. The Company has authorized by tax authority with letter No. 1090330883A that, for income tax payable amounted $30,389 thousand, the payment term is extended to 3-year and it can be settled by offsetting of business tax receivables.

(r) Capital and other equity

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the total value of authorized shares were amounted to $1,500,000 thousand and $1,000,000 thousand, respectively, with par value of $10 per share in 150,000 thousand of shares and 100,000 thousand of shares, respectively. Abovementioned shares were all ordinary shares. As of that date, 116,183 thousand of shares and 96,402 thousand of shares were issued. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

Reconciliation of shares outstanding for 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

(in thousands of shares)

	Ordinary share	
	2020	**2019**
Balance on January 1	96,402	96,327
Execution of employee share options	146	75
Convertible corporate bonds	23,048	-
Cancellation of treasury shares	(3,413)	-
Balance on December 31	**116,183**	**96,402**

(i) Ordinary share and issuance

The Company issued 146 thousand and 75 thousand of new shares of common stock for the exercise of employee stock options in December 31, 2020 and 2019 with par value of $10 per share, amounting to $1,460 thousand and $755 thousand, respectively. The paid in shares were $1,236 thousand and $663 thousand, respectively. The difference between the par value and the subscription price per share was debited from the capital reserve stock issuance premium. For the 146 thousand of shares in 2020 and 58 thousand of shares in 2019 that were exercised, the related registration procedures were completed.

The convertible bonds issued by the Company in the year of 2019 had been converted to common share of $230,479 thousand and the number of converted shares was 23,048 thousand of shares. As of December 31, 2020, there were 10,369 thousand of shares outstanding for legal registration procedures.

(ii) Capital surplus

	December 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Share capital	$ 776,378	594,919
Employee share options	4,076	14,739
Others	113	74
	$ 780,567	**609,732**

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According to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total common stock outstanding.

(iii) Retained earnings

The Company's article of incorporation stipulate that Company's net earnings should first be used to offset the prior years' deficits, if any, before paying any income taxes. Of the remaining balance, 10% is to be appropriated as legal reserve, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be distributed according to the distribution plan proposed by the Board of Directors and submitted to the stockholders' meeting for approval.

According to the Company's dividend policy, dividends will be distributed on the basis of considering the Company's development plan of present and the future, its operating environment, capital needs, domestic and international industrial competitive environment, and shareholders' benefit in order to maintain the balance between short-term and long-term interests of shareholders. Annual earnings distribution plan will be proposed by the Board of Directors and submitted to shareholders' meeting for approval. The Company will distribute no less than 30% of remain undistributed earnings by cash or stock dividend. The cash dividend shall not less than 20% of total dividend distributed.

1) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of capital may be distributed.

2) Special reserve

In accordance with Ruling No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC, a portion of current earnings and previous unappropriated earnings shall be set aside as a special reserve during earnings distribution. The amount to be set aside should equal the total amount of contra accounts that are accounted for as deductions to other equity interests. A portion of previous unappropriated earnings shall be set aside as a special reserve, which should not be distributed, to account for cumulative changes to other equity interests pertaining to prior periods. The special reserve shall be made available for appropriation when the net deductions of other equity interests are reversed in the subsequent periods.

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3) Earnings Distribution

Earnings distribution for 2019 and 2018 were decided by the resolution adopted, at the general meeting of shareholders held on June 23, 2020 and June 24, 2019, respectively. The relevant dividend distributions to shareholders were as follow:

	2019		2018	
	Amount (NT dollars)	**Total amount**	**Amount (NT dollars)**	**Total amount**
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:				
Cash	$ 1.20	115,682	0.45	43,351

(iv) Treasury stock

In 2020, in accordance with the requirements under section 28(2) of the Securities and Exchange Act, the Company repurchased 3,413 thousand of shares as treasury shares, amounted to $60,294 thousand, in order to protect the Company’s integrity and shareholders’ equity.

The Company's Board of Directors has resolved to cancel 3,413 thousand of treasury shares on June 23, 2020, and set June 30, 2020 as the date of cancellation for capital reduction, and the relevant legal registration process has been completed.

(s) Share-based payment

The Company issued 2,000 units of employee stock option on October 1, 2014, each of which can subscribe for 1,000 ordinary shares. The recipients include employees of the Company and its Subsidiaries who meet certain conditions. The total number of new shares of common stock to be issued as a result of the exercise of the share certificates shall be 2,000 thousand. The holder of the options may execute the options to which a certain percentage is granted upon the expiration of 2 years, and the duration of the options remain 10 years.

(i) Determining the fair value of equity instruments granted

In 2014, the Group used binominal method in measuring the fair value of the employee stock options. The measurement inputs were as follows:

	2014
Expected life (years)	10 years
Expected dividend rate	-

The market price of stocks on the grant date is evaluated using the market-based method.

The expected volatility is estimated by using the standard deviation of the rate of return of stock prices given to the industry in the most recent year.

(ii) Information of employee stock options

Detail of information regarding above employee stock options was as follows:

	2020		2019	
Employee stock options	**Weighted-average exercise price (NT dollars)**	**Shares (in thousands)**	**Weighted-average exercise price (NT dollars)**	**Shares (in thousands)**
Outstanding shares at January 1	$ 8.70	390	8.90	465
Exercised during the year	8.47	(146)	8.78	(75)
Outstanding shares at December 31	8.20	**244**	8.70	**390**
Exercisable shares at December 31		**244**		**390**

The details of the share options of the Company were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Range of exercise price (NT dollars)	$ 8.20	8.70
Weighted average of remaining contractual period (year)	3.75	4.75

In the event of any cash dividend distributed, change of common shares or cancellation of non treasury shares, the subscription price of the stock options plan has been adjusted in accordance with the measures for issuance of employee stock options and subscription of the Company.

On August 8, 2019, the Board of Directors decided to distribute cash dividend of $0.45 per share of the common stock with August 17, 2019 as the ex dividend date. The exercise price shall be adjusted from NT $8.9 per share to NT $8.7 per share in accordance with the terms and conditions of the issuance.

On August 7, 2020, the Board of Directors decided to distribute cash dividend of $1.24 per share of the common stock, with July 23, 2019 as the ex dividend date. The exercise price shall be adjusted from NT $8.7 per share to NT $8.2 per share in accordance with the terms and conditions of the issuance.

(iii) Staff costs and liabilities

The Company has fully recognized to the remuneration cost of the employee stock option plan in 2018, and has no remuneration cost recognized in 2020 and 2019.

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(t) Earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share for the year 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

		2020	2019
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	$	**248,372**	**150,048**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (thousand shares)		**100,216**	**96,355**
Basic earnings per share (NT dollars)	$	**2.48**	**1.56**
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	$	248,372	150,048
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Interest expense on convertible bonds, net of tax		570	(1,004)
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (Diluted)	$	**248,942**	**149,044**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (thousand shares)		100,216	96,355
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Effect of employee share bonus		844	776
Effect of issuance of stock options		152	185
Effect of conversion of convertible bonds		16,935	2,975
Weighted average number of outstanding shares of Common Stock (after adjusting for dilution potential Common stock impact)		**118,147**	**100,291**
Diluted earnings per share (NT dollars)	$	**2.11**	**1.49**

For calculation of the dilution effect of employ stock options, the average market value is assessed based on the market price of the Company’s shares during the period in which the stock options are outstanding.

(u) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

		2020	2019
Primary geographical markets:			
China	$	1,410,626	2,018,507
Taiwan		551,060	773,878
Japan		817,965	766,891
Other countries		552,787	291,527
	$	**3,332,438**	**3,850,803**

	2020	2019
Major products/services lines:		
Gold	$ 363,953	371,589
Copper	1,574,717	2,365,440
Other	1,393,768	1,113,774
	$ **3,332,438**	**3,850,803**

(ii) Contract balances

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	January 1, 2019
Trade receivables	$ 350,709	423,581	415,956
Less: allowance for impairment	(2,540)	(38,477)	(39,958)
Total	$ **348,169**	**385,104**	**375,998**

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	January 1, 2019
Contract liabilities	$ **15,124**	**72,470**	**56,288**

For details on trade receivables and allowance for impairment, please refer to note 6(c).

The amount of revenue recognized for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 that were included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period were $70,613 thousand and $56,288 thousand, respectively.

The major change in the balance of contract assets and contract liabilities is the difference between the time frame in the performance obligation to be satisfied and the payment to be received.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the amount of contract liabilities were included in the balance of other current liabilities.

(v) Employee compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

In accordance with the articles of incorporation the Company should contribute 6%~15% of the profit as employee compensation and no more than 5% as directors' and supervisors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit. The amount of remuneration of each director and supervisor and of compensation for employees entitled to receive the abovementioned employee compensation is approved by the Board of Directors. The recipients of shares and cash may include the employees of the Company's affiliated companies who meet certain conditions.

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company estimated its employee remuneration amounting to $18,936 thousand and $12,789 thousand, respectively, and directors' and supervisors' remuneration amounting to $4,734 thousand and $3,197 thousand, respectively. The estimated amounts mentioned above are calculated based on the net profit before tax, excluding the remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors of each period, multiplied by the percentage of remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors as specified in the Company's articles. These remunerations were expensed under operating costs or operating expenses during 2020 and 2019. The numbers of shares to be distributed for 2020 and 2019 were calculated based on the closing

(Continued)

price of the Company's ordinary shares, one day before the date of the meeting of Board of Directors, respectively. Related information would be available at the Market Observation Post System website. The amounts, as stated in the consolidated financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions for 2020 and 2019.

(w) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Interest income

The details of interest income were as follows:

		2020	2019
Interest income from bank deposits	$	3,110	6,834
Other interest income	$	9	3
Total Interest income	**$**	**3,119**	**6,837**

(ii) Other income

The details of other income were as follows:

		2020	2019
Rent income	$	8,779	532
Dividend income		5,093	7,066
Other income, others		17,137	11,257
Total other income	**$**	**31,009**	**18,855**

(iii) Other gains and losses

The details of other gains and losses were as follows:

		2020	2019
(Losses) gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment	$	(2,994)	272
Losses on disposals of investment		-	(2)
Net foreign exchange losses		(12,749)	(27,839)
Net losses on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss		(31,139)	(9,974)
Reversal of impairment loss (Impairment loss) on property, plant and equipment		12,845	(1,744)
Miscellaneous Disbursements		(1,068)	(7,477)
Net other gains and losses	**$**	**(35,105)**	**(46,764)**

(Continued)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries
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(iv) Finance costs

The details of finance costs were as follows:

	2020	2019
Interest expense	$ 9,516	16,540

(x) Financial instrument

(i) Credit risk

1) Credit risk exposure

As at reporting date December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group's exposure to credit risk and the maximum exposure were mainly from the carrying amount of financial assets and contract assets recognized in the consolidated balance sheet.

2) Concentration of credit risk

As the Group has a large customer base and intends to reduce the credit risk, the Group Company monitors and reviews the recoverable amount of the trade receivables to ensure the uncollectible amount are recognized appropriately as impairment losses, always within the expectations of management. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 58% and 81%, respectively, of trade receivables were two major customers. Thus, credit risk is significantly centralized.

(ii) Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2020					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Liabilities without interest	$ 272,722	272,722	-	-	-
Leased liabilities	40,500	9,372	8,047	14,934	8,147
Fixed rate instrument	186,214	186,214	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities					
Outflow	19,347	19,347	-	-	-
	$ 518,783	487,655	8,047	14,934	8,147
December 31, 2019					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Liabilities without interest	$ 710,034	210,034	-	500,000	-
Leased liabilities	22,447	5,684	3,995	3,682	9,086
Fixed rate instrument	457,402	457,402	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities					
Outflow	6,911	6,911	-	-	-
	$ 1,196,794	680,031	3,995	503,682	9,086

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The Group does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(iii) Currency risk

1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Group's significant exposure to foreign currency risk were as follows:

	December 31, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	$ 10,398	28.48	296,135	21,593	29.98	647,358
JPY	238,909	0.28	66,895	426,125	0.28	119,315
CNY	30,848	4.38	135,114	55,642	4.31	239,817
EUR	1,201	35.02	42,059	363	33.59	12,193
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD	4,697	28.48	133,771	5,549	29.98	166,359
JPY	214,985	0.28	60,196	465,105	0.28	130,229

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, loans and borrowings; and trade and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency. A strengthening (weakening) of 1% of the NTD against the USD, EUR, and JPY as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 would have increased (decreased) the net profit after tax by $3,462 thousand and $7,221 thousand. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant and ignores any impact of forecasted sales and purchases.

3) Exchange gain and loss of monetary items

Since the Group has many kinds of functional currency, the information on foreign exchange gain (loss) on monetary items is disclosed by total amount. For years 2020 and 2019, foreign exchange gain (loss) (including realized and unrealized portions) amounted to $(12,749) thousand and $(27,839) thousand, respectively.

(iv) Interest rate analysis

Please refer to the notes on liquidity risk management and interest rate exposure of the Group's financial assets and liabilities.

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The following sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to the interest rate risk of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. Regarding liabilities with variable interest rates, the analysis is based on the assumption that the amount of assets outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change is expressed as the interest rate increases or decreases by 0.1% when reporting to management internally, which also represents the Group management's assessment of the reasonably possible interest rate change.

(v) Other market price risk

The Group is subject to the price of precious metals fluctuation, resulting in the risk of hedging its futures trades against market inventory price fluctuations.

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the sensitivity analyses for the changes in the securities price at the reporting date were performed increase / decrease by 10% basis points, profit before tax would have increased / decreased by $1,935 thousand and $691 thousand if the analysis were based on the same basis and assumed that other variables were unchanged..

(vi) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial instruments used for hedging, and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is measured on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of the Group’s financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows; however, except as described in the following paragraphs, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, and lease liabilities, disclosure of fair value information is not required:

	December 31, 2020				
		Fair Value			
	Book Value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Non-current financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 96,168	-	-	96,168	96,168
Corporate bonds (Put option)	393	-	393	-	393
Subtotal	**$ 96,561**	**-**	**393**	**96,168**	**96,561**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivative financial instruments	**$ (19,347)**	**-**	**(19,347)**	**-**	**(19,347)**

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	December 31, 2019				
		Fair Value			
	Book Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Non-current financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 97,609	-	-	97,609	97,609
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Corporate bonds (Put option)	$ (700)	-	(700)	-	(700)
Derivative financial instrument	(6,911)	-	(6,911)	-	(6,911)
Subtotal	$ (7,611)	-	(7,611)	-	(7,611)

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

If a financial instrument has an open quotation in the active market, the open quotation in the active market shall be taken as its fair value. The quoted market prices of major exchanges and central government bond over-the-counter trading centers judged to be popular securities are the basis for the fair value of listed (counter) equity instruments and debt instruments with active open market quotations.

A financial instrument is regarded as being quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm' s-length basis. Whether transactions are taking place 'regularly' is a matter of judgment and depends on the facts and circumstances of the market for the instrument.

For financial instruments held by the Company with active markets, the fair values are listed as follows:

Measurements of fair value of financial instruments without an active market are based on a valuation technique or quoted price from a competitor. Fair value measured by a valuation technique can be extrapolated from similar financial instruments, the discounted cash flow method, or other valuation technique including a model using observable market data at the reporting date. (eg. Taipei Exchange refers to the yield curve and the average quotation of the Reuters commercial promissory note interest rate)

If the financial instruments held by the Group have no active market, their fair values are listed as follows according to their categories and attributes:

Equity instruments without public quotation: The fair value is estimated using the market comparable company method. The main assumption is based on the net profit of the investor and the earnings multiplier derived from the market quotation of the comparable listed (counter) company. This estimate has been adjusted for the discount effect of the lack of market liquidity of the equity securities.

(Continued)

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b) Derivative financial instruments

Measurement of the fair value of derivative instruments is based on the valuation techniques that are generally accepted by the market participants. For instance, discount method or option pricing models. Fair value of forward currency exchange is usually determined by using the forward currency rate.

3) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

	At fair value through profit or loss
	Non derivative mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss
Opening balance January 1, 2020	$ 97,609
Total gains and losses recognized:	
In profit or loss	(1,441)
Ending Balance December 31, 2020	**$ 96,168**
Opening balance January 1, 2019	$ 92,364
Total gains and losses recognized:	
In profit or loss	5,245
Ending Balance December 31, 2019	**$ 97,609**

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, total gains and losses that were included in "other gains and losses, net" and "other comprehensive income, before tax, equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income" were as follows:

	2020	2019
Total gains and losses recognized:		
In profit or loss, and including "other gains and losses"	$ (1,441)	5,245

4) The quantified information for significant unobservable inputs (level 3) used in fair value measurement

The Group's financial instruments that use level 3 input to measure fair values include financial assets at fair value through profit or loss－equity securities investment.

Most of fair value measurements of the Group which are categorized as equity investment into level 3 have several significant unobservable inputs. Significant unobservable inputs of equity investments without quoted price are independent of each other.

The quantified information for significant unobservable inputs was as follows:

Item	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income－equity investment without an active market	Comparable market approach	· Price-book ratio multiples (3.68 on December 31, 2019) · Price-to-earning ratio (19.68 and 21.41 respectively, on December 31, 2020 and 2019) · Lack-of-marketability discount rate (15.8% and 7.58% respectively, on December 31, 2020 and 2019)	· The higher the multiple is, the higher the fair value will be. · The higher the price-to-earning ratio is, the higher the fair value will be. · The higher the lack-of-marketability discount rate is, the lower the fair value will be.

5) Sensitivity analysis for fair value of financial instruments using level 3 inputs

The Group' s fair value measurement on financial instruments is reasonable. However, the measurement would be different if different valuation models or valuation parameters are used. For financial instruments using level 3 inputs, if the valuation parameters changed, the impact on other comprehensive income or loss are as follows:

	Input	Move up or down	Profit or loss		Other comprehensive income	
			Favourable	Unfavourable	Favourable	Unfavouable
December 31, 2020						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Equity investments without active market	P/E ratio	1%	962	(962)	-	-
	Discounted rate	1%	1,142	(1,142)	-	-
December 31, 2019						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Equity investments without active market	Company value multiplier	1%	1,035	(1,035)	-	-
	discounted rate	1%	85	(85)	-	-

(Continued)

(y) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Group have exposures to the following risks from its financial instruments:

1) Credit risk

2) Liquidity risk

3) Market risk

The following likewise discusses the Group’ s objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the above mentioned risks. For more disclosures about the quantitative effects of these risks exposures, please refer to the respective notes in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Board of Directors has responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. Internal Audit is responsible for identifying and analyzing the risk faced by the Group. The heads of departments set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Group Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group’ s risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Group Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group’ s receivables from customers.

1) Trade and other receivable

To mitigate credit risk, the company has established credit extension and accounts receivable management procedures to ensure that appropriate actions are taken for the collection of overdue receivables. In addition, the Company will review the recoverable amounts of receivables on a case-by-case basis on the balance sheet date to ensure that appropriate impairment losses have been provided for unrecoverable receivables. Accordingly, the management of the Company believes that the credit risk of the Company has been significantly reduced.

In addition, because the counterparty of current assets and derivative financial instruments is a bank with good credit, the credit risk is limited.

(Continued)

Trade receivable cover a wide range of customers, dispersed in different industries and geographical regions. The Company continuously evaluates the financial position of trade receivable customers.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

(v) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and equity prices, will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

(z) Capital management

The Group's objectives for managing capital to safeguard the capacity to continue to operate, to continue to provide a return on shareholders, to maintain the interest of other related parties, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to the shareholders, reduce the capital for redistribution to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to settle any liabilities.

The Group and other entities in the same industry use the debt-to-equity ratio to manage capital. This ratio is the total net debt divided by the total capital. The net debt from the balance sheet is derived from the total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. The total capital and equity include share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, and other equity.

The Group's capital management policy for 2020 remains the same as 2019. The Group's debt to equity ratio at the end of the reporting period as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Total liabilities	$ 656,630	1,274,341
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(677,192)	(796,593)
Net debt	**$ (20,562)**	**477,748**
Total equity	**$ 2,442,926**	**1,956,307**
Debt-to-equity ratio at December 31	**(0.84)%**	**24.42%**

The debt to equity ratio had decreased on December 31, 2020 due to the decrease in total liabilities resulting from repayments of long term and short term borrowings and conversion of convertible bonds.

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(aa) Investing and financing activities not affecting current cash flow

The Group's investing and financing activities which did not affect the current cash flow in the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, were as follows:

(i) For right-of-use assets under leases, please refer to note 6(h).

(ii) For conversion of convertible bonds to ordinary shares, please refer to note note6(r).

(iii) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

	January 1, 2020	Cash flows	Non-cash changes: Foreign exchange movement	Non-cash changes: Change in lease payable	Other	December 31, 2020
Short-term borrowing	$ 374,175	(185,348)	(3,893)	-	-	184,934
Lease liabilities	20,662	(10,183)	(789)	-	28,207	37,897
Cooperate bonds	488,744	-	-	-	(420,757)	67,987
Total liabilities from financing activities	**$ 883,581**	**(195,531)**	**(4,682)**	**-**	**(392,550)**	**290,818**

	January 1, 2019	Cash flows	Non-cash changes: Foreign exchange movement	Non-cash changes: Change lease payable	Other	December 31, 2019
Long-term borrowings	$ 351,663	(351,798)	135	-	-	-
Short-term borrowings	425,350	(42,171)	(9,004)	-	-	374,175
Lease liabilities	34,363	(13,081)	56	-	(676)	20,662
Cooperate bonds	-	500,000	-	-	(11,256)	488,744
Total liabilities from financing activities	**$ 811,376**	**92,950**	**(8,813)**	**-**	**(11,932)**	**883,581**

(7) Related-party transactions:

(a) Names and relationship with related parties

The followings are entities that have had transactions with related party during the periods covered in the consolidated financial statements.

Name of related party	Relationship with the Group
Yeeh Ding Corporation	Director of the Company
Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd.	An associate
Zhuang, Rui-Yuan	The general manager of the Company

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(b) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) Guarantee

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Groups had acquired the credit limit guaranteed by the chairman and the general manager of the Company from the financial institutions.

(ii) Leases

In May 2018, the Groups rented the land for the business cars from Yeeh Ding Corporation. A three-year lease contract was signed, in which the rental fee is determined based on nearby rental rates. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group recognized the amount of $26 thousand and $28 thousand as interest expense, respectively. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the balance of lease liabilities amounted to $1,641 thousand and $1,786 thousand, respectively.

(iii) Property transactions

The Group purchased land from the chairman Zhuang, Qing-Qi in August. The land was agricultural land with 2,040 square meters and the total price is $2,449 thousand, which was held temporarily by third party and registered as mortgage to the Group. As of December 31, 2020, the relevant legal registration procedures have been completed. For more detailed information on real estate, plant and equipment, please refer to note 6(f).

(iv) Borrowings

In order to meet the working capital requirement, the Group borrowed $30,795 thousand from the general manager Zhuang, Rui-Yuan and recorded as 'Other accounts payable'.

(c) Key management personnel transactions

	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	$ 27,073	23,213
Termination benefits	523	523
Total	**$ 27,596**	**23,736**

Remuneration of the directors and other key management personnel is determined by the Remuneration Committee in accordance with individual performance and market trends.

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(8) Pledged assets:

The following assets of the Groups have been provided as collateral for long-term loans, convertible bonds, customs duties, purchase guarantees, futures guarantees and the issuance of letters of credit:

Assets name	Pledged items	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Other financial assets	Customs duties and purchase guarantees	$ 32,804	43,426
Other financial assets	Entrusted processing performance guarantee	-	38,195
Other financial assets	Convertible bonds	65,602	137,308
Other financial assets	Futures guarantees	45,537	30,854
Property, plant and equipment	Long-term loans and convertible bonds	191,083	194,124
		$ 335,026	443,907

(9) Commitments and contingencies:

(a) Significant Commitments and Contingencies:

Group entity, Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd., has entered into an agreement with non related parties that, in addition to the agreed cooperation matters, the non related parties promised to purchase shares of Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd. after meeting certain conditions after three years.

(b) Significant Contingencies: None

(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters: None

(11) Subsequent Events: None

(12) Other:

(a) A summary of current-period employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

By function / By item	For the year ended December 31					
	2020			2019		
	Cost of Sale	Operating Expense	Total	Cost of Sale	Operating Expense	Total
Employee benefits						
Salary	58,225	102,112	160,337	65,654	91,045	156,699
Labor and health insurance	4,655	4,864	9,519	5,202	4,223	9,425
Pension	2,190	1,980	4,170	3,397	2,632	6,029
Others employ benefits	3,571	1,994	5,565	4,100	3,770	7,870
Depreciation	52,512	6,466	58,978	57,530	5,839	63,369
Amortization	-	132	132	-	209	209

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(13) Other disclosures:

(a) Information on significant transactions:

As of December 31, 2020, the following is the information on significant transactions required by the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” for the Group:

(i) Loans to other parties:

Number	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name	Related party	Highest balance of financing to other parties during the period	Ending balance	Actual usage amount during the period	Range of interest rates during the period	Purposes of fund financing for the borrower	Transaction amount for business between two parties	Reasons for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral		Individual funding loan limits	Maximum limit of fund financing
													Item	Value		
0	The Company	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	Other accounts receivable	Yes	68,613	-	-	- %	2	-	Operating turnover	-		-	240,534	962,135
1	Gold Finance Limited	Jiin Yeeh ding (H.K.) Enterprises Ltd.	Other accounts receivable	Yes	121,894	121,894	85,440	1.80 %	2	-	Operating turnover	-		-	782,668	782,668

Note 1: The numbers filled in as follows:
1. 0 represents the Company.
2. Subsidiaries are sorted in a numerical order starting from 1.

Note 2: Reference for the Nature loan column
- ■ The borrower has business contact with the creditor.
- ■ The borrower has short-term financial necessities.

Note 3: The total amount of loans to others shall not exceed 40% of the net worth of the Company. The total amount for lending to any company shall not exceed 10% of the borrower’s net worth. When Gold Finance Limited directly and indirectly reinvests 100% of its overseas subsidiaries and engages in fund loans, and the total amount for lending the borrower shall not exceed 100% of the net worth of Gold Finance Limited.

Note 4: The transaction had been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

No.	Name of guarantor	Counter-party of guarantee and endorsement		Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for a specific enterprise	Highest balance for guarantees and endorsements during the period	Balance of guarantees and endorsements as of reporting date	Actual usage amount during the period	Property pledged for guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and endorsements to net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount for guarantees and endorsements	Parent company endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiary	Subsidiary endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of parent company	Endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of companies in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship with the Company										
0	The Company	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	2	721,601	99,680 (USD3,500)	85,440 (USD3,500)	85,440	-	3.55 %	1,202,669	Y	N	Y
0	The Company	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	2	721,601	30,000	-	-	-	- %	1,202,669	Y	N	N
0	The Company	Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd.	2	721,601	227,840 (USD8,000)	227,840 (USD8,000)	47,309	-	9.47 %	1,202,669	Y	N	N
0	The Company	Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) Enterprises Ltd.	2	721,601	327,520 (USD11,500)	327,520 (USD11,500)	50,241	-	13.62 %	1,202,669	Y	N	N

Note 1: The numbers filled in as follows:
1. 0 represents the Company.
2. Subsidiaries are sorted in a numerical order starting from 1.

Note 2: The relationship between the endorser /guarantor and the endorsed guarantor has the following 7 types, just indicate the type:
1. Having business relationship.
2. The borrower has short-trem financial necessities.
3. The endorser /guarantor parent company directly and indirectly holds more than 50 % of voting shares of the endorser /guarantor subsidiary.
4. The endorser /guarantor company and the endorsed / guaranteed party both be held more than 90% by the parent company.
5. Company that is mutually protected under contractual requirements based on the needs of the contractor.
6. Company that is endorsed by its shareholders in accordance with its shareholding ratio because of the joint investment relationship.
7. Performance guarantees for pre-sale contracts under the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 3: The endorsement /guarantee provided to individual guarantee party shall not exceed 30% of the most recent audited net worth of the Company.

Note 4: The total endorsement /guarantee of the Company to others shall not exceed 50% of the most recent audited net worth of the Company.

Note 5: If the amounts were based on foreign currencies, please refer to the spot exchange rate on the financial statement date(exchange rate on December 31,2020 is USD/NTD: 28.48)

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(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2020 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

Name of holder	Category and name of security	Relationship with the security issuer	Account title	Ending balance				Highest Percentage of ownership (%)	Note
				Shares/Units (thousands)	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value		
The Company	Chung Tai Resource Technology Corp.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,004	96,168	5.14 %	96,168	5.14 %	
Gold Finance Limited	Zhejiang Taiwei Environmental Technology Co., Ltd	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(Notes)	-	13.81 %	-	13.81 %	

Notes: It is a limited company with only capital contribution and no shares.

(iv) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(v) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(vi) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(vii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transaction details				Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/Trade receivables (payable)		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/sales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes/trade receivables (payable)	
The Company	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries 82.62% owned by the Company , indirectly	(Sale)	(218,406)	10 %	Open account 120 days	-		47,329	22.85%	
Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	The Company	Parent company	Purchase	218,406	54 %	Open account 120 days	-		(47,329)	96.41%	

Note: The transaction had been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(viii) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(ix) Trading in derivative instruments: Please refer to notes 6(b).

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(x) Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions (Only disclose those transaction amount over one million dollars):

No.	Name of company	Name of counter-party	Nature of relationship	Intercompany transactions: Account name	Amount	Trading terms	Percentage of the consolidated net revenue or total assets
0	The Company	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	1	Sales revenue	25,641	Open account 30~120 days	0.77%
0	The Company	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	1	Rent revenue	1,068	The agreement between the parties	0.04%
0	The Company	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	7,090	Open account 30~120 days	0.23%
0	The Company	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	1	Operating cost	58,608	Open account 30 days	1.76%
0	The Company	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts payable	3,798	Open account 30 days	0.12%
0	The Company	Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) Enterprises Ltd.	1	Other income	3,037	Open account 30 days	0.09%
0	The Company	Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) Enterprises Ltd.	1	Purchases	85,420	Open account 55 days	2.56%
0	The Company	Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) Enterprises Ltd.	1	Accounts payable	3,980	Open account 30 days	0.13%
0	The Company	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	1	Sales revenue	218,406	Open account 30~120 days	6.56%
0	The Company	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	47,329	Open account 30~120 days	1.53%
0	The Company	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	1	Other account receivable	3,043	Open account 30 days	0.10%
1	Gold Finance Limited	Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) Enterprises Ltd.	3	Interest income	2,195	The agreement between the parties	0.07%
1	Gold Finance Limited	Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) Enterprises Ltd.	3	Other account receivable	85,584	The agreement between the parties	2.76%
2	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	3	Other income	1,800	The agreement between the parties	0.05%
2	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts receivable	1,350	The agreement between the parties	0.04%

Note 1: The numbers filled in as follows:
1. 0 represents the Company.
2. Subsidiaries are sorted in a numerical order starting from 1.

Note 2: Transactions labeled as follows:
1. represents transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries.
2. represents transactions between the subsidiaries and the parent company.
3. represents transactions between the subsidiaries and the parent company.

Note 3: The business relationship and important transactions between the parent company and the subsidiary company only disclose the parent company's sales and accounts receivable information, and its purchases and accounts payable to the other party will not be repeated.

Note 4: The transaction had been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the years ended December 31, 2020 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount: December 31, 2020	Original investment amount: December 31, 2019	Balance as of December 31, 2020: Shares (thousands)	Percentage of wnership	Carrying value	Highest Percentage of wnership	Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
The Company	Gold Finance Limited	Samoa	Investment	1,069,602	1,069,602	34,067	100.00 %	782,668	- %	40,161	40,161	Subsidiaries
The Company	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Waste removal	145,000	145,000	- Note1	100.00 %	168,488	100.00 %	10,702	10,790	Subsidiaries
The Company	Hung Wei Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Waste removal	50,000	-	5,000	100.00 %	49,905	100.00 %	(95)	(95)	An associate
The Company	Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Waste removal	12,000	12,000	1,200	40.00 %	11,038	40.00 %	(1,837)	(735)	Subsidiaries
Gold Finance Limited	Shincling Jung Recycling Technology Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	Investment	274,364	274,364	- Note1	100.00 %	405,793	100.00 %	17,745	17,745	Subsidiaries
Gold Finance Limited	Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	Trade	674,925	674,925	- Note1	100.00 %	178,632	100.00 %	31,829	31,829	Subsidiaries
Gold Finance Limited	Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	Trade	29,476	29,476	- Note1	100.00 %	11,853	100.00 %	(2,460)	(2,460)	Subsidiaries

Note 1: It is a limited company with only capital contribution and no shares.
Note 2: The transaction had been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements except Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd.

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(c) Information on investment in mainland China:

(i) The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information:

Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2019	Investment flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2020	Net income (losses) of the investee	Percentage of ownership	Investment income (losses)	Book value	Highest Percentage of ownership	Accumu-lated remittance of earnings in current period
					Outflow	Inflow							
Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of copper, gold, silver and palladium	USD 25,885	(2)	USD 21,385	-	-	USD 21,385	38,526	82.62%	82.62 %	31,829	178,632	-
Zhejiang Taiwei Environmental Technology Co., Ltd	Soil environmental pollution control, repair and detection technology development	USD 1,445	(2)	USD 61	-	-	USD 61	-	13.81%	13.81 %	-	-	-

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
685,457 USD 24,068 thousand	685,457 USD 24,068 thousand	1,443,202

Note 1: Method of Investment:
Type1: Indirectly investment in Mainland China through companies remit money in the third region.
Type2: Indirectly investment in Mainland China through companies registered in the third region.
Type3: Indirectly investment in Mainland China through an existing company registered in the third region.
Type4: Directly investment in Mainland China.

Note 2: It is calculated based on the financial statements reviewed by the accountant during the same period. In addition, the conversion is based on the announced exchange rate.

Note 3: The amounts in New Taiwan Dollars were translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date or the average exchange rate.

Note 4: It is calculated in accordance with the "Principles for the Review of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China" revised by the Investment Review Committee on August 29, 1997 to 60% of the net value.

Note 5: The transaction had been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements except Zhejiang Taiwei Environmental Technology Co., Ltd .

(iii) Significant transactions:

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the significant inter-company transactions with the subsidiary in Mainland China, which were eliminated in the preparation of consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in “Information on significant transactions” and” Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions”.

(d) Major shareholders:

Shareholding / Shareholder’s Name	Shares	Percentage
MITSUI KINZOKU TRADING CO., LTD.	18,841,000	16.21 %
Zhuang, Rui-Yuan	6,654,892	5.72 %

(Continued)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(14) Segment information:

(a) General information

The Group have similar economic characteristics and use similar manufacturing processes and produce similar products. Therefore, the Group reported by a single operating department. In addition, the information on the consolidated company's departmental profit and loss, department assets and department liabilities is consistent with the consolidated financial report. Please refer to the Consolidated Balance Sheet and the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

(b) Information about reportable segments and their measurement and reconciliations

The Group's operating segment information and reconciliation are as follows:

	2020	2019
Gold	$ 363,953	371,589
Copper	1,574,717	2,365,440
Others	1,393,768	1,113,774
	$ 3,332,438	**3,850,803**

(c) Geographic information

In presenting information on the basis of geography, segment revenue is based on the geographical location of customers and segment assets are based on the geographical location of the assets.

Geographical information	**2020**	**2019**
Revenue from external:		
China	$ 1,410,626	2,018,507
Taiwan	551,060	773,878
Japan	817,965	766,891
Others	552,787	291,527
Total	**$ 3,332,438**	**3,850,803**

Geographical information	**December 31, 2020**	**December 31, 2019**
Non-current assets		
China	$ 391,021	396,751
Taiwan	360,843	298,719
Total	**$ 751,864**	**695,470**

Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, investment property, intangible assets, and other assets, not including financial instruments, deferred tax assets, pension fund assets, and rights arising from an insurance contract (non-current).

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries
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(d) Major customers

The details of sales revenue from external customers more than 10% of the amount of consolidated statement of comprehensive income are as follows in 2020 and 2019:

Customer name	2020	2019
A Company	$ 677,501	571,766
B Company	414,235	507,673
C Company	79,512	428,772
D Company	341,284	267,228
	$ 1,512,532	**1,775,439**