Stock code: 1340

Victory New Materials Limited Company

and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Together with Independent Auditors' Report

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

Victory New Materials Limited Company and Subsidiaries

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Victory New Materials Limited Company and Subsidiaries
Letter of Representation

For the year ended December 31, 2020, pursuant to "Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises", the entities that are required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates, are the same entities required to be included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements". In addition, the relevant information required to be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates is included in the aforementioned consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, it is not required to prepare a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Hereby declare,

Victory New Materials Limited Company

Chairman

March 31, 2021

Independent Auditors’ Report

Victory New Materials Limited Company

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Victory New Materials Limited Company (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred as the “Group”) as of December 31, 2020, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2020, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparations of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the “Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants” and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the **Independent auditors’ responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements** section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of professional Ethics for Certificate Public Accountants in the Republic of China (the “Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with this Code. Based on our audits, we believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

Key audit matters

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

Evaluation of cash and cash equivalents

Please refer to Note 4(6) to the consolidated financial statements for the accounting policies of evaluation of cash and cash equivalents; and please refer to Note 6(1) to the consolidated financial statements for the details description of cash and cash equivalents accounts.

As of December 31,2020, the balances of cash and cash equivalents of the Company and its subsidiaries is $3,265,785 thousand, accounting for 59% of the total consolidated assets, due to the significant proportion of balances and the inherent risks; we therefore considered the cash and cash equivalents as the key audit matters for the year.

Our audit procedures included, but not limited to, obtaining the list of bank deposits balances in the account of the Company and its subsidiaries, and verifying to the bank statements; checking the receipt and payment vouchers of major cash and cash equivalents transaction; to check all bank confirmations whether it matches the bank deposit balance in the account, and check whether there are restrictions on bank deposits.

Independent Auditors’ Report (Continued)

Other matters

The Group’s consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 were audited by other auditors and the Independent Auditors’ Report was issued on April 29, 2020 with an unqualified opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparations of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, 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 charges with governance, including members of the Audit Committee, are responsible for overseeing the Group’s financial reporting process.

Independent Auditors’ Report (Continued)

Independent 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 a report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards 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 the generally accepted auditing standards, 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 risks of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal controls 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 controls.

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

Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

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 going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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 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 footnote disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentations.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding 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 relationship and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our 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.

Chen, Kuang-Hui

Chen, Kuang-Hui

Kuo, Chen-Yu

For and on behalf of ShineWing CPAs
March 31, 2021
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

Notice to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position, results of financial operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practice generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standard, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, ShineWing CPAs cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

Victory New Materials Limited Company and Subsidiaries

Consolidated balance sheets

December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		December 31,			
Assets	Notes	2020	%	2019	%
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	6.(1)	$ 3,265,785	59	$ 3,683,876	60
Financial assets at amortized cost - current	6.(2)	-	-	184,400	3
Accounts receivable, net	6.(3)	190,054	3	309,314	5
Other receivables	6.(4)	3,352	-	2,327	-
Inventories	6.(5)	9,664	-	16,784	-
Prepayments	6.(8)	58,199	1	40,990	1
		3,527,054	63	4,237,691	69
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	6.(6)	1,386,499	25	1,171,598	19
Right-of-use asset	6.(7)	643,669	12	650,731	11
Prepayments for equipment	6.(8)	-	-	21,012	-
Refundable deposits	6.(8)	8,543	-	41,471	1
		2,038,711	37	1,884,812	31
Total assets		$ 5,565,765	100	$ 6,122,503	100

(Continued on next page)

Victory New Materials Limited Company and Subsidiaries

Consolidated balance sheets

December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

(Continued from previous page)

		December 31,			
Liabilities and equity	Notes	2020	%	2019	%
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable	6.(10)	$ 30,482	1	$ 96,222	2
Other payables	6.(11)	85,167	2	102,982	2
Current tax liabilities	6.(22)	2,637	-	1,400	-
Current lease liabilities	6.(7)	25,031	-	28,870	-
		143,317	3	229,474	4
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	6.(22)	478	-	5,863	-
Lease liabilities, non-current	6.(7)	-	-	30,272	-
		478	-	36,135	-
Total liabilities		143,795	3	265,609	4
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent					
Ordinary shares	6.(13)	1,529,229	27	1,529,229	25
Capital surplus	6.(14)	2,540,814	46	2,540,814	42
Retained earnings:	6.(15)				
Legal reserve		435,041	8	435,041	7
Special reserve		680,309	12	453,403	7
Unappropriated earnings		962,068	17	1,578,716	26
Other equity interest		(725,491)	(13)	(680,309)	(11)
Total equity		5,421,970	97	5,856,894	96
Total liabilities and equity		$ 5,565,765	100	$ 6,122,503	100

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

Victory New Materials Limited Company and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	For the year ended December 31, 2020	%	2019	%
Revenue	6.(16)	$ 656,406	100	$ 1,157,023	100
Cost of revenue	6.(5)	(916,105)	(140)	(1,370,878)	(118)
Gross loss		(259,699)	(40)	(213,855)	(18)
Operating expenses					
Selling expenses	6.(19)	(8,041)	(1)	(12,232)	(1)
General & administrative expenses	6.(19)	(80,571)	(12)	(62,408)	(6)
Research and development expenses	6.(19)	(52,600)	(8)	(81,500)	(7)
		(141,212)	(21)	(156,140)	(14)
Loss from operations		(400,911)	(61)	(369,995)	(32)
Non-operating income and expenses					
Other income	6.(17)	21,380	3	39,996	3
Other gains and losses	6.(18)	(12,222)	(2)	(100,304)	(9)
Finance costs	6.(21)	(2,053)	-	(3,574)	-
		7,105	1	(63,882)	(6)
Loss before income tax		(393,806)	(60)	(433,877)	(38)
Income tax expense	6.(22)	4,064	1	(4,447)	-
Net loss for the year		(389,742)	(59)	(438,324)	(38)
Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Component of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Exchange differences arising on translation to the presentation currency		(45,182)	(7)	(226,906)	(19)
Income tax expenses related to components that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive loss for the year		(45,182)	(7)	(226,906)	(19)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(434,924)	(66)	(665,230)	(57)
Net loss attributable to					
Shareholders of the parent		($ 389,742)	(59)	($ 438,324)	(38)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to					
Shareholders of the parent		($ 434,924)	(66)	($ 665,230)	(57)
Earnings per share (In New Taiwan dollars)	6.(23)				
Basic earnings per share		($ 2.55)		($ 2.87)	

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

Victory New Materials Limited Company and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

-=(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent						
			Retained earnings			Other equity interest	
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Total equity
Balance, January 1, 2019	$ 1,390,208	$ 2,540,814	$ 421,571	$ 318,151	$ 2,332,587	($ 453,403)	$ 6,549,928
Appropriation of prior year's earnings:							
Special capital reserve	-	-	-	135,252	(135,252)	-	-
Legal reserve	-	-	13,470	-	(13,470)	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(27,804)	-	(27,804)
Share dividends distributed by the Company	139,021	-	-	-	(139,021)	-	-
	1,529,229	2,540,814	435,041	453,403	2,017,040	(453,403)	6,522,124
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(438,324)	-	(438,324)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(226,906)	(226,906)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(438,324)	(226,906)	(665,230)
Balance, December 31, 2019	1,529,229	2,540,814	435,041	453,403	1,578,716	(680,309)	5,856,894
Appropriation of prior year's earnings:							
Special capital reserve	-	-	-	226,906	(226,906)	-	-
	1,529,229	2,540,814	435,041	680,309	1,351,810	(680,309)	5,856,894
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(389,742)	-	(389,742)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(45,182)	(45,182)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(389,742)	(45,182)	(434,924)
Balance, December 31, 2020	$ 1,529,229	$ 2,540,814	$ 435,041	$ 680,309	$ 962,068	($ 725,491)	$ 5,421,970

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

Victory New Materials Limited Company and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	For the year ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended December 31, 2019
Cash flows from operating activities		
Income (loss) before income tax for the year	($ 393,806)	($ 433,877)
Adjustments for:		
Income and expenses having no effect on cash flows		
Depreciation	56,496	67,905
Interest income	(21,143)	(39,996)
Interest expense	2,053	3,574
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	14	10,707
Loss on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	-	769
Impairment loss recognized on property, plant and equipment	-	97,169
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease in accounts receivable	119,260	105,019
Decrease in other receivables	-	503
Decrease (increase) in inventories	7,120	(2,550)
Increase in prepayments	(17,209)	(39,266)
Decrease (increase) in accounts payable	(65,740)	2,625
Decrease in other payables	(17,815)	(10,035)
Cash used in operations	(330,770)	(237,453)
Interest received	20,118	54,010
Interest paid	(2,053)	(3,574)
Income taxes paid	(84)	(7,416)
Net cash used in operating activities	(312,789)	(194,433)

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Victory New Materials Limited Company and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

(Continued from previous page)

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	-	(1,731,939)
Proceed from sale of financial assets at amortized cost	184,400	3,068,120
Proceed form disposal of non-current assets held for sale	-	4,481
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(238,841)	(448,876)
Proceed form disposal of property, plant and equipment	663	255
Acquisition of right-of-use asset	(47,719)	-
Decrease (increase) in prepayments for equipment	21,012	(21,827)
Decrease in refundable deposits	32,928	-
Net cash (used in) generated from investing activities	(47,557)	870,214
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of lease liability	(28,193)	(28,970)
Payment of cash dividend	-	(26,390)
Net cash used in financing activities	(28,193)	(55,360)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(29,552)	(157,636)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(418,091)	462,785
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,683,876	3,221,091
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 3,265,785	$ 3,683,876

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

Victory New Materials Limited Company and Subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise specified)

1. History and organization

Victory New Materials Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in the British Cayman Islands in June 2012. The Company was established after an organizational restructuring for listing on the Taiwan Stock Exchange ("TWSE"). The Company's shares have been listed and traded on the TWSE since January 14, 2014. The functional currency of the Company is Renminbi. Ssince the Company's shares are listed on the TWSE, in order to increase the comparison and consistency of the financial statements, the consolidated financial statements are presented in the New Taiwan dollar. The consolidated financial statements comprised the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred as the "Group"), the Group is primarily engaged in the manufacturing and trading of various types of shoe sole materials and other related business investment.

2. The date of authorization for issuance of the consolidated financial statements and procedures for authorization

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 31, 2021.

3. Application of new standards, amendments and interpretations

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), International Accounting Standards ("IAS") and interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC").

A. IFRSs, IAS and interpretations endorsed by the FSC effective from 2020 are as follows:

New standards, interpretations and amendments	Main amendments	IASB effective date
Disclosure Initiative – Definition of Material (amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)	This amendment clarifies the definition of materiality. This information is material: if the	January 1, 2020

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	omission, misstatement or confusion of information can be reasonably expected to influence the economic decisions made by the primary users of general-purpose financial statements based on the financial information provided by those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entities.	
Definition of a Businesses (amendments to IFRS 3)	The amendments clarify the definition of a business, that to be considered a business an acquired set of the activities and assets, must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together must significantly contribute to creating outputs; narrowed the definitions of a business by focusing on the outputs on goods and services provided to customers and removing the reference to the ability to reduce costs, removing the assessment of whether the market participants have capable of acquiring the business and continuing to produce outputs; remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing inputs or processes and continuing to produce outputs. In addition, entities can choose to apply a concentration test, when the fair value of the acquired total assets is mostly derived from a	January 1, 2020

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	single asset (or a group of similar assets), no further evaluation is required to determine that the acquired asset is not a business.	
Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7)	This amendment is to provide certain reliefs related to hedging accounting, which will prevent those who have previously adopted hedging accounting from being terminated due to changes in interest rate indicators, and require disclosure of relevant information that uses this relief.	January 1, 2020
Covid-19 – Related Rent Concessions (amendments to IFRS 16)	The amendment provide a practical expedient that permits lessees, if all of the following conditions are met to apply rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic and may choose not to assess whether it is a lease modification, and any change in lease payments caused by the rent concession will be treated as a variable lease payment during the concession period: (1) the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change; (2) any reduction in lease payments affects only payments due on or before 30 June 2021; and	June 1, 2020 (Early application from January 1, 2020 is allowed by FSC)

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(3) there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

B. The Group assessed the above standards and interpretations and there is no significant impact to the Group’s financial position and financial performance.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Group.

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

New standards, interpretations and amendments	Main amendments	IASB effective date
Amendments to IFRS 4, “Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9”	The temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 been extended to January 1, 2023.	January 1, 2021
Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2 (amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)	This amendment addresses the problems arising during the change of interest rate indicators, including one interest rate indicator replaced with another interest rate indicator. For the IBOR-based contracts, it provides accounting treatment for the changes in the basis for determining the contractual cash flow as a result of IBOR reform; and for those adopting hedging accounting, the reliefs are provided in phase 1 for the expiration date of the non-contractually specified risk components in the hedging relationship, an additional temporary relief for adopting the specific hedging accounting, and the additional IFRS 7 disclosures related to the IBOR reform.	January 1, 2021

B. The Group assessed the above standards and interpretations and there is no significant impact to the Group's financial position and financial performance.

(3) IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

A. The Group has not yet applied the following new standards and amendments issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC:

New standards, interpretations and amendments	Main amendments	IASB effective date
Reference to the Conceptual Framework (amendments to IFRS 3)	The amendments updated the definition of assets and liabilities reference to the "Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting" issued in 2018 in respect of how an acquirer to determine what constitutes an asset or a liability during a business merger. Due to the above amendment, the amendment also added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately. Due to the above index amendment, this amendment adds an exception to the recognition principle for liabilities and contingent liabilities. For certain types of liability and contingent liabilities, reference should be made to IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent" or International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") 21 Levies", instead of the aforementioned "Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting" issued in 2018. At the same time, this amendment also clarifies that the acquirer shall not recognize	January 1, 2022

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	contingent assets under IAS 37 on the acquisition date.	
Sale or Contribution of Assets Between An Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture (amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)	The amendment revised the accounting treatment in sales or purchase of assets between joint venture and its associate. The gains and losses resulting from transactions involving assets that constitute a business between an entity and its associate or joint venture must be recognized in full in the investor's financial statements.	To be determine by IASB
IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts'	This Standard replaces IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts' and establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of Insurance and reinsurance contracts that it issues by the entities. This standard applies to all insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) that an entity issues and to reinsurance contracts that it holds; and investment contracts with discretionary participation features it issues, provided that the entity also issues insurance contracts. Embedded derivatives, distinct investment components and distinct performance obligations should be separated from insurance contracts. On initial recognition, Each portfolio of insurance contracts issued shall be divided into a minimum of three groups by the entities: onerous, no significant possibility of becoming onerous and the remaining contracts in the portfolio. This Standard requires a current measurement model where estimates are re-measured at each	January 1, 2023

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reporting period. Measurements are based on discounted contract and probability-weighted cash flows, risk adjustments, and the expected profit from the unearned portion of the contract (contractual service margins).

This Standard replaces IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts' and establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of Insurance and reinsurance contracts that it issues by the entities. This standard applies to all insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) that an entity issues and to reinsurance contracts that it holds; and investment contracts with discretionary participation features it issues, provided that the entity also issues insurance contracts. Embedded derivatives, distinct investment components and distinct performance obligations should be separated from insurance contracts. On initial recognition, each portfolio of insurance contracts issued shall be divided into a minimum of three groups by the entities: onerous, no significant possibility of becoming onerous and the remaining contracts in the portfolio. This Standard requires a current measurement model where estimates are re-measured at each reporting period. Measurements are based on discounted contract and probability-weighted cash flows, risk adjustments, and the expected profit from the unearned portion of the contract (contractual service margins).

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	An entity may apply a simplified approach to the measurement for some of insurance contracts (premium allocation approach). The entity should recognize the revenue generated by a group of insurance contract during the period when the entity provides insurance coverage and when the entity releases the risk. The entity should recognize the loss immediately, if a group of insurance contracts becomes onerous. The entity should present insurance income, insurance service fees, and insurance finance income and expenses separately and its shall also disclose the amount, judgment and risk information from the insurance contract.	
Insurance Contracts (amendments to IFRS 17)	This amendment includes the deferral of effective date, the expected recovery of the cash flow obtained by insurance, the contractual service margin attributable to investment services, the reinsurance contract held, the recovery of losses and other amendments. These amendments have not changed the basics of the standard in principle.	January 1, 2023
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (amendments to IAS 1)	This amendment clarifies that the classification of liabilities is based on the rights existing at the end of the reporting period. At the end of the reporting period, the enterprise does not have the right to defer the settlement period of liabilities for at least 12 months after the reporting period, and the liabilities should be classified as current. In addition, this amendment defines "settlement" of a liability is the	January 1, 2023

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	extinguishment of the liability with cash or other economic resources or the enterprise's own equity instruments.	
Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use (amendments to IAS 16)	This amendment prohibits enterprise from deducting the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, such as samples produced for testing whether the asset is operating normally . The price of selling such items and the cost of production should be recognized in profit or loss. This amendment also stated that testing whether an asset is operating normally means assessing its technical and physical performance, and has nothing to do with the financial performance of the asset.	January 1, 2022
Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (amendments to IAS 37)	This amendment clarifies that the cost of fulfilling the contract includes the cost directly related to the contract. The cost directly related to the contract is composed of the allocation of the incremental cost of fulfilling the contract and other costs directly related to the fulfilling of the contract.	January 1, 2022
Annual improvements - 2018-2020 cycle	(1) IFRS 1"Subsidiary as first-time adopter" This amendment allows the subsidiaries select to adopt IFRS 1 that are exempted from paragraph D16(a) of IFRS No. 1, when measuring cumulative conversion differences, should use the carrying amount of cumulative conversion differences included in the parent company's consolidated financial	January 1, 2022

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statements on the date of the parent company's convert to IFRS. This amendment also applies to affiliates and joint ventures that are exempted from paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1.

(2) Amendments to IFRS 9 "Fees in the '10 per cent' Test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities"
This amendment stipulates that the expenses that should be included in the 10% test of financial liabilities are excluded. Enterprise may pay the costs or fees to third parties or lenders. According to this amendment, the cost or expense paid to third parties is not included in the 10% test.

(3) IAS 41 "Taxation in Fair Value Measurements"
This amendment of IAS 41 is to remove the requirement of using pre-tax cash flows when measuring the fair value of a biological asset.

B. The Group assessed the above standards and interpretations and there is no significant impact to the Group's financial position and financial performance.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below.

(1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC interpretations, and SIC

Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured by financial instruments measured at fair value, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis.

B. The following significant accounting policies applied consistently to all periods of coverage of the consolidated financial statements.

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

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%) December 31, 2020	Ownership (%) December 31, 2019	Note
The Company	Super Light Shoe Soles Co., Ltd. ("Super Light")	Holding Company	100%	100%	-
The Company	Century Victory New Materials Co., Ltd. ("Century Victory")	Manufactures and sells various shoe soles and related shoe materials	100%	100%	-
Super Light	Chengchang Shoes Industry Co., Ltd. ("Chengchang HK")	Holding Company	100%	100%	-
Chengchang HK	Jinjiang Chengchang Shoes Industry Co., Ltd. ("Jinjiang Chengchang")	Manufactures and sells various soles and related shoe materials	100%	100%	-

C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None.

E. Significant restrictions: None.

F. Details of the Company's issued shares held by the subsidiaries: None

G. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group: None

(4) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The functional currency of the Company is Renmibi, in order to comply with local filing requirements and regulations, the consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Group 's presentation currency.

Foreign currency translation and balances

A. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transaction or valuation where items are re-measured, except for those that comply with cash flow hedging and net investment hedging and are deferred to other comprehensive gains and losses. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

B. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognized in profit or loss.

C. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

(5) Classification of current and non-current items

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

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

(B) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

(C) Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date; or

(D) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to pay off liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

The Group classified its assets that do not meet above criteria as non-current assets.

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

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

(B) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

(C) Liabilities that are to be paid off within twelve months from the balance sheet date; or

(D) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Group classified its liabilities that do not meet above criteria as non-current liabilities.

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

A. For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash on hand, cash in bank, time deposit maturing within three months, short-term, highly liquid investments, which were within three months of maturity when acquired, and repayable bank overdraft, as part of the cash management. Bank overdraft items listed under short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

B. Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that also meet the following conditions:

(A) Readily convertible to known amount of cash.

(B) Subject to an insignificant risk of changes in interest rates.

(7) Financial assets at amortized cost

A. Financial assets at amortized cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:

(A) The objective of the Group's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.

(B) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortized cost are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss in recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired.

D. The Group's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(8) Notes and accounts receivable

A. In accordance with terms and conditions of the contracts, entitle a legal right to unconditionally receive consideration in exchange of notes and receivables for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. Short-term notes and accounts receivable without bearing interest are measured at initial invoice amount by the Group as effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Impairment of financial assets

On each balance sheet date, the Group's investment in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets measured at amortized cost, and accounts receivable or contractual assets, lease receivables, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts with significant financial components, after considering all reasonable and corroborative information (including forward-looking), the loss allowance is measured on the 12-month expected credit losses for those who have not significantly increased the credit risk since the initial recognition. For those who have significantly increased the credit risk since the initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured by the expected credit losses during the period of existence; the accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain significant financial components are measured by the lifetime expected credit loss.

(10) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when:

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

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

C. The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have been transferred; however, the Group has not retained control of the financial asset.

(11) Inventories

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

(12) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives.

Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, are 5~10 years. The estimated useful lives of office equipment are 3~10 years.

(13) Leasing arrangements (lessee) - right-of-use assets/lease liabilities

A. Lease assets are recognized as a right-of-use asset and lease liabilities at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable. The Group subsequently measures the lease liability at amortized cost using the interest method and recognizes interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is recognized at cost, includes:

(A) The initial measured amount of the lease liability; and

(B) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date.

The right-of use assets is measured using the cost model subsequently and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(14) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to dispose or value in use. Except for goodwill, when the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortized historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized.

(15) Notes and accounts payable

A. Accounts payable refer to debts arising from purchase of raw materials, goods or services and notes due to operation and non-operation.

B. Short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are measured at initial invoice amount by the Group as effect of discounting is immaterial.

(16) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

Defined contribution plans

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

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

Employees’ compensation and directors’ and supervisors’ remuneration are recognized as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal obligation or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. However, if the accrued amounts for employees’ compensation and directors’ and supervisors’ remuneration are different from the actual distributed amounts as resolved by the shareholders at their shareholders’ meeting subsequently, the differences should be recognized based on the accounting for changes in estimates.

(17) Income tax

A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or items recognized directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operated and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulation. It establishes provisions where appropriated based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

C. Deferred income tax is recognized, using the balance sheet method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed.

E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(18) Revenue recognition

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

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from sale of various soles and related shoe materials. Sales is recognized as revenue when the goods are delivered to the customer's specific location and signed because it is the time when the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility for sales to future customers and bears the risks of obsolescence. Sales revenue and trade receivables are recognized concurrently.

(19) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the strategic business unit. The strategic business unit, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operation segments, has been identified as the board of directors that makes strategic decisions.

(20) Earnings per shares

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (''EPS'') data for its common shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net income attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the statement of income attributable to shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares.

(21) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities; stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

5. Critical accounting judgments, estimates and key sources of assumption uncertainty

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make critical judgments in applying the Group's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. The information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgments in applying the Group's accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes estimates and assumptions based on the expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances at the end of the reporting period. The resulting accounting estimates might be different from the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, the Group must determine the net realizable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgments and estimates. Due to the rapid changes in the environment, the Group assesses the value of inventory on the balance sheet date due to normal wear and tear, obsolescence, or no market sales value, and writes down the cost of inventory to the net realizable value. This inventory evaluation is mainly based on the estimated demand on product in a specific period in the future, therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

As of December 31, 2020, the Group's carrying amount of inventories is $9,664 thousand.

6. Details of significant accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash on hand and working capital	$ 1,235	$ 676
Checking accounts and demand deposits	1,983,046	3,683,200
Time deposits	1,281,504	-
Total	$ 3,265,785	$ 3,683,876

A. The Group transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, therefore the probability of counterparty default is remote. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at balance sheet date is the carrying amount of all cash and cash equivalents.

B. Time deposits, for the purpose of meeting short-term commitments, are within three months of maturity when acquired, and can be readily converted into a fixed amount of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(2) Financial assets at amortized cost - current

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	$ -	$ 184,400

The range of interest rate for time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months was 2.72925% as of December 31, 2019.

(3) Accounts receivable

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Accounts receivable	$ 190,054	$ 309,314
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-
Total	$ 190,054	$ 309,314

A. The Group grants an interest free and average credit term of 60 - 120 days to its customer accounts.

B. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was the carrying amount of each class of accounts receivable and notes receivable.

C. The Group's aging analysis of accounts receivable is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Not past due	$ 190,054	$ 309,314
Past due less than 1 month	-	-
Past due less than 1 - 3 months	-	-
Past due less than 3 - 6 months	-	-
Past due less over 6 months	-	-
Total	$ 190,054	$ 309,314

D. The Group measures the allowance for doubtful notes and accounts receivable by using the provision matrix is as follows:

December 31, 2020	Expected credit loss rate	Total carrying amount	Allowance for doubtful accounts (Lifetime expected credit loss)	Amortized cost
Not past due	-	$ 190,054	$ -	$ 190,054
Past due less than 1 month	-	-	-	-
Past due 1 - 3 months	-	-	-	-
Past due 3 - 6 months	-	-	-	-
Past due over 6 months	-	-	-	-
Total		$ 190,054	$ -	$ 190,054

December 31, 2019	Expected credit loss rate	Total carrying amount	Allowance for doubtful accounts (Lifetime expected credit loss)	Amortized cost
Not past due	-	$ 309,314	$ -	$ 309,314
Past due less than 1 month	-	-	-	-
Past due 1 - 3 months	-	-	-	-
Past due 3 - 6 months	-	-	-	-
Past due over 6 months	-	-	-	-
Total		$ 309,314	$ -	$ 309,314

E. Information relating to credit risk, please refer to Note 12(2).

(4) Other receivables

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Other receivables	$ 3,352	$ 2,327
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-
Total	$ 3,352	$ 2,327

(5) Inventories

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Raw materials	$ 8,693	$ 13,082
Work-in-process	5,350	4,869
Finished goods	956	3,841
Less: allowance for decline in market value and obsolescence	(5,335)	(5,008)
Total	$ 9,664	$ 16,784

The cost of inventories recognized as expense (income) is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Cost of sales	$ 915,778	$ 1,365,258
Impairment losses	327	5,008
Other	-	612
Total	$ 916,105	$ 1,370,878

(6) Property, plant and equipment

	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Property under construction	Total
Cost					
At January 1, 2020	$ 238,602	$ 19,122	$ 4,767	$ 1,111,791	$ 1,374,282
Additions	5,670	3,385	25,404	204,382	238,841
Disposals and scrapped	(2,341)	(4,547)	-	-	(6,888)
Net exchange differences	(1,847)	(148)	(36)	(8,606)	(10,637)
At December 31, 2020	$ 240,084	$ 17,812	$ 30,135	$ 1,307,567	$ 1,595,598
At January 1, 2019	$ 256,293	$ 19,864	$ 4,952	$ 731,897	$ 1,013,006
Additions	11,493	-	-	423,022	434,515
Disposal and scrapped	(19,184)	-	-	-	(19,184)
Net exchange differences	(10,000)	(742)	(185)	(43,128)	(54,055)
At December 31, 2019	$ 238,602	$ 19,122	$ 4,767	$ 1,111,791	$ 1,374,282

	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Property under construction	Total
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
At January 1, 2020	$ 180,386	$ 17,863	$ 4,435	$ -	$ 202,684
Depreciation	12,926	749	537	-	14,212
Disposals and scrapped	(2,317)	(3,894)	-	-	(6,211)
Net exchange differences	(1,412)	(140)	(34)	-	(1,586)
At December 31, 2020	$ 189,583	$ 14,578	$ 4,938	$ -	$ 209,099
At January 1, 2019	$ 79,111	$ 15,144	$ 3,939	$ -	$ 98,194
Depreciation	22,345	1,582	207	-	24,134
Impairment loss	94,879	1,829	461	-	97,169
Disposals and scrapped	(8,617)	-	-	-	(8,617)
Net exchange differences	(7,332)	(692)	(172)	-	(8,196)
At December 31, 2019	$ 180,386	$ 17,863	$ 4,435	$ -	$ 202,684
Net book value					
At December 31, 2020	$ 50,501	$ 3,234	$ 25,197	$ 1,307,567	$ 1,386,499
At December 31, 2019	$ 58,216	$ 1,259	$ 332	$ 1,111,791	$ 1,171,598

The Group assessed the impairment losses of property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were $0 thousand and $97,169 thousand respectively. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the recognized accumulated impairment losses were $92,224 thousand and $97,169 thousand respectively.

(7) Leasing arrangements as lessee for the year ended December 31, 2020

A. The leased assets by the Group are land and buildings with the lease period usually ranges from three to fifty years. Lease contracts are negotiated individually and contain a variety of terms and conditions. The leased assets are not to be subleased, pledged, disposed of, no other restrictions are imposed.

B. The carrying amounts of the right-of-use asset and the depreciation expense recognized are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	For the year ended December 31, 2020
	Carrying amount	Depreciation
Land and land use right	$ 616,929	$ 12,955
Buildings	26,740	29,329
Total	$ 643,669	$ 42,284

	December 31, 2019	For the year ended December 31, 2019
	Carrying amount	Depreciation
Land and land use right	$ 586,691	$ 13,258
Buildings	64,040	30,513
Total	$ 650,731	$ 43,771

C. Lease liabilities

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Current	$ 25,031	$ 28,870
Non-current	-	30,272
Total	$ 25,031	$ 59,142

D. Movements of the rights-of-use assets of the Group for the year 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	Land and land use right	Buildings	Total
At January 1, 2020	$ 586,691	$ 64,040	$ 650,731
Additions	47,719	-	47,719
Depreciation	(12,955)	(29,329)	(42,284)
Lease modification	-	(7,510)	(7,510)
Net exchange differences	(4,526)	(461)	(4,987)
At December 31, 2020	$ 616,929	$ 26,740	$ 643,669

	Land and land use right	Buildings	Total
At January 1, 2019	$ 599,949	$ 91,634	$ 691,583
Additions	-	2,919	2,919
Depreciation	(13,258)	(30,513)	(43,771)
Lease modification	-	-	-
At December 31, 2019	$ 586,691	$ 64,040	$ 650,731

E. The right-of-use assets of the Group increased by $47,719 thousand and $2,919 thousand in 2020 and 2019 respectively.

F. The income and expenses related to the lease contracts are recognized as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
Items affecting profit or loss	2020	2019
Interest expense on lease liabilities	($ 2,053)	($ 3,574)
Expense on short-term lease	$ -	$ -
Expense on lease of low-value assets	$ -	$ -

G. The total cash outflow for the leases of the Group in 2020 and 2019 amounted to $30,246 thousand and $28,970 thousand respectively.

(8) Other assets

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Current		
Prepayment	$ 58,199	$ 40,990
Non-current		
Refundable deposits	$ 8,543	$ 41,471
Prepayments for equipment	-	21,012
	$ 8,543	$ 62,483

The refundable deposit is mainly to pay compensation for the transfer of collective use rights, prepay the application deposit for bidding a land expropriation case and the pension insurance fees for the land expropriated persons; and to offset assignment fee of the land-use right when the bid is won.

(9) Impairment of non-financial assets

A. The details of the Group recognized the impairment loss for the year ended December31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income
Impairment loss – property, plant and equipment	$ -	$ -

	For the year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income
Impairment loss – property, plant and equipment	$ 97,169	$ -

B. In considering the plan of future operation of the machinery and equipment and the plan of existing production capacity, for prudent, the Group recognizes an impairment loss of $94,879 thousand in 2019. The recoverable amount of the impaired property, plant and equipment assessed by the Group is measured by the fair value of the asset less the cost of disposal.

C. The transportation equipment and office equipment of the Group were old without useful value after assessment, for prudent, the Group recognized an impairment loss of $2,290 thousand in 2019.

(10) Accounts payable

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Accounts payable	$ 30,482	$ 96,222

(11) Other payable

	December 31,			
	2020		2019	
Dividends payable	$	41,198	$	41,520
Salaries payable		17,779		27,796
Insurance payable		-		13,022
Other		26,190		20,644
Total	$	85,167	$	102,982

(12) Pensions

The employees of the subsidiary of the Group in Mainland China is a member of the retirement benefit plan operated by the Mainland China government. The subsidiary must allocate a specific proportion of the salary to this retirement benefit plan for funding this plan. The Group's obligation in this government-operated retirement benefit plan is to contribute a specific amount. The Company and other subsidiaries have not drawn up a retirement plan.

The Group contributed in accordance with the retirement benefit plan have been recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income were $14,008 thousand and $15,641 thousand in 2020 and 2019 respectively.

(13) Ordinary shares

A. As of December 31, 2020, the Company's authorized capital was $2,000,000 thousand with par value of $10 per share, all of which are ordinary shares. As of December 31, 2020, total paid-in capital was $1,529,229 thousand.

B. Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follows:

	Number of ordinary shares (in thousand)			
	For the year ended December 31,			
	2020		2019	
At January 1	$	152,923	$	139,021
Issuance of shares through capitalization of retained earnings		-		13,902
At December 31	$	152,923	$	152,923

(14) Capital surplus

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Issuance of ordinary shares	$ 2,532,902	$ 2,532,902
The difference between actual acquisition and equity price on disposal of subsidiaries and the carrying amount	7,912	7,912
Total	$ 2,540,814	$ 2,540,814

Pursuant to the ROC Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-up capital in excess of par value on issuance of ordinary shares and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new shares or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the Securities and Exchange Act of ROC requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalized mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

(15) Retained earnings

A. Legal reserve

Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new shares or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of shares or cash to shareholders is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

B. Special reserve

When the Company distributes the earnings, in accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the current year balance sheet date. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.

The amounts previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi Letter No. 1010012865, dated April 6, 2012, shall be reversed proportionately when the relevant assets are used, disposed of or reclassified. If the aforesaid relevant assets are investment properties, the lands should be reversed during disposal or reclassification, and the part other than the lands should be reversed gradually during the period of use.

C. Distribution of retained earnings

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the current year's earnings, if any, shall be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses, thereafter 10% of retained earnings shall be either set aside as legal reserve or appropriate to or reverse to special reserve according to the relevant regulations or as requested by the competent authorities. However, the Company shall not be subject to this requirement when the amount of legal reserve accumulated equal to the total authorized capital. For the remaining earnings plus and prior years' unappropriated retained earnings may be appropriated for at least 10% according to a proposal by the board of directors and approved in the shareholders' meeting as shareholders' dividends.

This distribution of shareholders' dividends shall be either in cash or shares, in which with cash dividends not less than 10% of the total dividend.

D. On June 30, 2020, the Company adopted the resolution of the 2019 earnings distribution at the annual shareholders' meeting, which proposed to distribute $226,906 thousand from special reserve. In addition, on June 10, 2019, the Company adopted the resolution of the 2018 earnings distribution at the annual shareholders' meeting, which proposed to distribute $13,470 thousand from legal reserve, $135,252 thousand from special reserve, $27,804 thousand for cash dividends and $139,021 thousand for share dividends.

E. For details of information on employee's compensation and directors and supervisors' remuneration, please refer to Note 6(20).

(16) Revenue

	For the year ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended December 31, 2019
Revenue from customer contracts		
Sales revenue - goods	$ 656,406	$ 1,157,023

A. The Group's revenue from customer contracts recognized at a point in time in 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended December 31, 2019
Revenue recognized at a point in time	$ 656,406	$ 1,157,023

(17) Other income

	For the year ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended December 31, 2019
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	$ 21,143	$ 39,996
Other income - other	237	-
Total	$ 21,380	$ 39,996

(18) Other gains and losses

	For the year ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended December 31, 2019
Net currency exchange gain(loss)	($ 11,695)	$ 3,113
Impairment loss on of property, plant and equipment	-	(97,169)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(14)	(10,707)
Loss on disposal of assets held for sale	-	(769)
Other	(513)	5,228
Total	($ 12,222)	($ 100,304)

(19) Additional disclosures related to cost of revenues and operating expenses are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,					
	2020			2019		
	Cost of revenue	Operating expenses	Total	Cost of revenue	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expenses	$ 239,003	$ 51,856	$ 290,859	$ 283,444	$ 36,533	$ 319,977
Depreciation	39,214	17,282	56,496	51,196	16,709	67,905

(20) Employee benefit expenses

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Wages and salaries – Non-director employee	$ 260,176	$ 275,728
Director's remuneration	10,859	10,420
Pension costs	14,008	15,641
Other personnel expenses	5,816	18,188
Total	$ 290,859	$ 319,977

A. In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Company's accumulated deficits should be covered before distribution of current year earnings, no more than 3% of distributable earnings and no more than 1% of current year earnings shall be appropriated as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration respectively. The percentage of employees' compensation and director's remuneration as mentioned in the preceding paragraph and employees' compensation distributed by way of stock or cash shall be resolved in the meeting of the board of directors attended by more than a two-thirds of directors; of which half of the attended directors shall agree such distribution; and report at the shareholder's meeting.

The current year earnings referred to in the preceding paragraph refers to the current year profit before tax and before deduction of the distribution of employees' bonus and directors' remuneration

B. The compensation to employees were determined by the profit of the year. In 2020 and 2019, the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company was $0 thousand, $0 thousand, $0 thousand and $0 thousand, respectively.

The number of share dividend is calculated based on the closing price of the day before the resolution being made by the board and after considering the effect of ex-rights. If the actual amounts subsequently resolved by the shareholders differ from the proposed amounts by the board of directors, the differences are recorded in profit and loss in the subsequent year.

C. Please refer to Market Observation Post System for more information on the resolution related to the appropriation of distributable earnings as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company's board of directors and shareholders' meeting.

(21) Finance costs

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Interest expense:		
Interest on lease liabilities	$ 2,053	$ 3,574

(22) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

Components of income tax expense:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Current income tax for the year		
Current income tax for the year	$ 2,640	$ 408
Adjustments for prior periods	(1,358)	677
Current income tax for the year	1,282	1,085
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(5,346)	3,362
Income tax (gain) expense	($ 4,064)	$ 4,447

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and loss before income tax:

	For the year ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended December 31, 2019
Income before income tax	($ 393,806)	($ 433,877)
Income tax expense at statutory rate	(57,242)	(62,477)
Tax effect of adjusting items		
Permanent differences	-	12,191
Loss on unrecognized deferred tax assets	54,325	38,730
Unrecognized temporary differences	211	15,326
Adjustments for prior years	(1,358)	677
Income tax (gain) expense	($ 4,064)	$ 4,447

C. Current tax liabilities

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current tax liabilities	$ 2,637	$ 1,400

D. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020	At January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	At December 31
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrecognized foreign exchange gains	$ 5,863	($ 5,385)	$ -	$ 478

For the year ended December 31, 2019	At January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	At December 31
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrecognized foreign exchange gains	$ 5,235	$ 628	$ -	$ 5,863

E. The details of unrecognized deferred tax assets were as follows (in CNY$ thousand):

	December 31,			
	2020		2019	
Loss carry forward				
Expired in 2024	$	57,737	$	57,737
Expired in 2025		84,684		-
		142,421		57,737
Deductible temporary differences				
Inventories		1,248		1,120
Property, plant and equipment		21,728		21,728
Other		1,500		1,300
		24,476		24,148
Total	$	166,897	$	81,885

F. The Group's income tax filing has been completed within the filing period in according to the local governments of different jurisdiction.

G. The applicable income tax rate to the Group's subsidiary in Mainland China is 25% except for Jinjiang Chengchang, which was certified as a high-tech enterprise of Mainland China in 2020 and 2019, therefore the applicable income tax rate is 15%. Taxes of other jurisdictions are calculated based on the applicable tax rates of each relevant jurisdiction.

(23) Earnings per share

A. The calculation of earnings per share and weighted average number of ordinary share is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2020		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computation of basic earnings (in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Loss attributable to the Company	($ 389,742)	152,923	
Profit attributable to shares of the Company held by subsidiaries	-	-	
Loss attributable to the Company	($ 389,742)	152,923	($ 2.55)

Diluted earnings per share

None

	For the year ended December 31, 2019		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computation of basic earnings (in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Loss attributable to the Company	($ 438,324)	152,923	
Profit attributable to shares of the Company held by subsidiaries	-	-	
Loss attributable to the Company	($ 438,324)	152,923	($ 2.87)

Diluted earnings per share

None

(24) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

The reconciliation of the Group's liabilities from financing activities is as follows:

	January 1, 2020	Cash flow	Other non-cash	December 31, 2020
Lease liabilities	$ 59,142	($ 28,193)	($ 5,918)	$ 25,031

	January 1, 2019	Cash flow	Other non-cash	December 31, 2019
Lease liabilities	$ 87,202	($ 28,970)	$ 910	$ 59,142

7. Related party transactions

Balances and amounts of transaction between the Company and subsidiaries had been eliminated upon consolidation and was not disclosed in this note. The Group and other related parties did not have transactions in the current period.

(1) Key management compensation

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Salaries and other short–term employee benefits	$ 10,859	$ 10,420

8. Pledged of assets

None.

9. Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized commitments

A. A contract for construction project signed but not yet paid by a subsidiary, Jinjiang Chengchang was CN￥7,558 thousand.

B. Jinjiang Chengchang signed an agreement with Huaqiao University in October, 2016. Huaqiao University was commissioned to conduct a research and development of plastic materials from October 16, 2016 to October 15, 2021. Jinjiang Chengchang should pay the joint research fee amounted to CN￥$3,000 thousand in total. According to the payment schedule, Jinjiang Chengchang should pay CN￥$500 thousand in the first year plus an annual increment rate of 10% of join research fee from the second to the fifth year. In addition, Jinjiang Chengchang should pay for purchasing of specific equipment and instruments in accordance with the agreement. However, the research results were not satisfactory, and the management decided to terminate the research and development. Jinjiang Chengchang signed a termination agreement with Huaqiao University on April 18, 2019, which terminated the joint agreement on March 31, 2019. The rights and obligations of both parties were terminated at the date of the termination of the agreement, and both parties were not liable for the breach of the agreement. As of March 31, 2019, the accumulated joint research fee was CN￥1,050 thousand.

C. Jinjiang Chengchang signed an agreement with the scientific research team for developing new plastic foam materials. Jinjiang Chengchang agreed to pay regular professional services fee and the scientific research team should report the progress and results of the research and development regularly. However, the research results were not satisfactory, and the management decided to terminate the development. Jinjiang Chengchang signed a termination agreement with the scientific research team on April 18, 2019, which terminated the new plastic foam materials project on March 31, 2019. The rights and obligations of both parties were terminated at the date of termination of the agreement, and both parties were not liable for the breach of the agreement. The accumulated professional service fee was CN￥22,000 thousand and the related cost of research materials was CN￥16,166 thousand.

10. Significant disaster loss

None.

11. Significant events after the balance sheet date

None.

12. Others

(1) Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to its best to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adopt different measurements including adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares etc. The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. The Group's gearing ratios as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Total liabilities	$ 143,795	$ 265,609
Total assets	$ 5,565,765	$ 6,122,503
Gearing ratio	3%	4%

During a recent review of the gearing ratio, the debt-to-asset ratio on December 31, 2020 was lower compared to December 31, 2019 which caused by the decrease of rental payment of the Company's factory building, which reduced the lease liabilities.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	December 31,			
	2020		2019	
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	3,265,785	$	3,683,876
Financial assets at amortized cost - current		-		184,400
Accounts receivables		190,054		309,314
Other receivable		3,352		2,327
Refundable deposits		8,543		41,471
	$	3,467,734	$	4,221,388
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortized cost				
Accounts payable	$	30,482	$	96,222
Other payable		85,167		33,666
	$	115,649	$	129,888
Lease liabilities	$	25,031	$	59,142

B. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's financial instruments include equity and accounts receivables, other receivables, refundable deposits, accounts payable and other payables. Risk management is coordinated by the Group's finance department by entering domestic and international financial market operations and responsible to monitor and manage the financial risk according to the degree of risk and evaluating the breadth analysis of risk exposure. Such risk includes market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group seeks to reduce the risk by employing a risk management and to analyze, identify and evaluate the related financial risk that potentially poses adverse effects on the Group. The Group has a relevant plan to hedges the adverse factors of financial risk.

(A) Market risk

Market risk is arising from movements in market prices, such as foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk that affecting the Group's earning or financial instruments held by the Group. The objective of market risk management is to control the market risk exposure within affordable range and to optimize the return on investment.

The major markets risks undertake by the Group's operation are foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk. In practice, a movement by a single change in risk variables is rare, hence change in risk variables are always interrelated. The following sensitivity analysis did not consider the interaction of related risks variables.

a. Foreign exchange risk

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on financial assets measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currency. The Group's foreign exchange risk is mainly arising from the foreign exchange gains and losses against the cash and cash equivalents that are dominated in foreign currency.

Details of the unrealized exchange gains and losses of the Group's monetary items whose value would significant affected by exchange rate fluctuation are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2020		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Unrealized exchange gains and losses (NT$)
Financial assets			
US$: CN¥	$ 6,300	6.5295	($ 13,610)
HK$: CN¥	11	0.8419	-
Financial liabilities			
NT$: CN¥	$ 41,520	0.2341	$ -

	For the year ended December 31, 2019		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Unrealized exchange gains and losses (NT$)
Financial assets			
US$: CN¥	$ 6,777	6.9762	$ -
HK$: CN¥	1	0.8941	-
Financial liabilities			
NT$: CN¥	$ 41,520	0.2323	$ 3,113

The sensitivity analysis of the Group's exchange risk mainly focuses on the relevant foreign currency appreciation or depreciation of main foreign currency items at the closing date of financial reporting period, and its impact on the Group's profit and loss and equity.

The determination of below sensitivity analysis is based on the Group's non-functional currency assets and liabilities with significant exchange rate exposure at the balance date. The relevant information is as follows:

	December 31, 2020					
	Foreign currency amount	Exchange rate	Carrying amount (NT$)	Variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on equity
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
US$	$ 6,300	27.8919	$ 175,719	5%	$ 8,786	$ -
HK$	11	3.5963	40	5%	2	-

	December 31, 2019					
	Foreign currency amount	Exchange rate	Carrying amount (NT$)	Variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on equity
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
US$	$ 6,777	29.980	$ 203,174	5%	$ 10,159	$ -
HK$	1	3.849	4	5%	-	-

b. Interest rate risk

The borrowing by the entities within the Group at with floating rate, exposes the Group to change in fair value risk and cash flow risk. The Group by maintaining an appropriate combination of floating rate to manage interest rate risk. The Group assesses its hedging activities on a regular basis to ensure hedging strategies are established consistently between interest rate and risk preferences and in most cost-effective manner.

The Group's exposure on financial liabilities rate risk is described in this Note for liquidity risk management below.

Sensitivity analysis

The following sensitivity analysis is based on interest rate risk exposure on the non-derivative instruments at the closing reporting date of reporting period. Regarding the liabilities with variable interest rate, the following analysis is on the basis of the assumption that the amount of liabilities outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change is expressed as the interest rate increase or decrease by 1% when key management report internally, which also represents management of the Group's assessment on the reasonably possible interval of interest rate change.

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by counterparties on the contract obligations. The Group's credit risk is attributable to its operating activities (mainly accounts receivables) and financial activities (mainly bank deposits).

Each unit of the Group follows credit risk policies, procedures and controls to manage credit risk. The credit risk assessment of all counterparties is based on factors such as the financial position, the rating of the credit rating agency, historical trading experience, the current economic environment and the Group's internal rating criteria etc.

The Group's accounts receivables mainly comprise receipts from customers on sales of goods. Based on the past experiences, the Group's management assessed these accounts receivable has no significant risk.

The finance department of the Group manages the credit risk of bank deposits, and other financial instruments in accordance with the Group's policies. The trading parties of the Group are determined by internal control procedures, most of them are brand manufacturers with large scale and good operating conditions; therefore, there is no significant credit risk.

The Group also continuously observes the financial and operating conditions of the accounts receivable. Based on past experience, the Group is exposed to a very low probability and amount of credit risk. As of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the customers whose single customer accounts for more than 10% of the total accounts receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Jinjiang Fenghua Shoes And Clothing Co., Ltd.	$ 36,746	$ 34,559
Tibet Baichuang Sports Development Co., Ltd.	35,929	47,959
Quanzhou Weifu Shoes Trading Co., Ltd.	27,067	--
Fujian Zhongshan Import and Export Trading Co., Ltd.	25,045	--
Fujian Phaeton Footwear Company Limited	19,941	--
Qiaodan Sports Co, Ltd	--	9,832
Jinjiang Xiexiang Trading Co., Ltd.	--	42,485

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to risk when the Group is unable to settle its financial liabilities by cash or other financial assets and failure to fulfill obligations associated with existing operations.

The Group manages its liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalents in order to cope and mitigate the effects of the Group's operating cash flow fluctuations. The Group's management oversight banking facilities usage and ensure the terms of the loan agreement are followed.

Table of liquidity and interest rate risk

The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities based on remaining period to the contractual maturity date during the agreed repayment period and in accordance to the possible earliest required date of repayment. The financial liabilities in below table prepared by undiscounted cash flows.

	December 31, 2020			
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total of undiscounted cash flows
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Accounts payable	$ 30,482	$ -	$ -	$ 30,482
Other payables	85,167	-	-	85,167
Lease liabilities	25,031	-	-	25,031
Total	$ 140,680	$ -	$ -	$ 140,680

	December 31, 2019			
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total of undiscounted cash flows
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Accounts payable	$ 96,222	$ -	$ -	$ 96,222
Other payables	102,982	-	-	102,982
Lease liabilities	28,870	30,272	-	59,142
Total	$ 228,074	$ 30,272	$ -	$ 258,346

The amount of above non-derivative financial assets and liabilities instruments with floating interest rate will be varied when the estimated rate became different at the end of reporting period.

(3) Fair value information

A. The different levels of valuation techniques which are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: The input value of this level is the public quotation (unadjusted) of the identical asset or liability in the active market. A market is regarded as active when the goods in the market are in same nature and the price information is readily available in the public market for both buyers and sellers. The fair values of the Group's investments in publicly listed securities and beneficiary certificate are included in this level.

Level 2: Inputs other than the observable publicly quoted prices included within Level 1 for assets and liabilities, either directly (such as price) or indirectly (such as derived from the price).

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

As of December 31,2020, no financial and non-financial instruments that are measured by fair value.

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables, refundable deposits, accounts payable and other payables are reasonable approximations of fair values.

13. Supplementary disclosures

(1) Significant transactions information:

No.	Items	Footnote
1	Loans to others	Table 1
2	Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others	None
3	Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)	None
4	Purchase or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more	None
5	Acquisition of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more	Table 2
6	Disposal of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more	None
7	Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more	None
8	Receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more	Table 3
9	Derivative financial instruments undertaken	None
10	Significant inter-company transactions between the Company and subsidiaries	Table 4

(2) Information on investments: Table 5

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China: Table 6

(4) Information of major shareholders: Table 7

Table 1

Victory New Materials Limited Company and Subsidiaries

Loans to others

For the year ended December 31, 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

No.	Lender	Borrower	Financial statement account	Related party	Highest balance for the period (Note 3)	Ending balance	Actual borrowing amount	Interest rate (%)	Nature of financing (Note 1)	Business transaction amount	Reasons for short-term financing	Allowance for impairment loss	Collateral		Financing limit for each borrower (Note 2)	Aggregate financing limit (Note 2)	Note
													Item	Value			
1	JinJiang Chengchang	Century Victory	Other receivables from related parties	Yes	$ 341,734 (CN￥80,000 thousand)	$ 341,734 (CN￥80,000 thousand)	$ 135,472 (CN￥31,714 thousand)	-	(2)	$ -	Enrich capital for operating need	$ -	-	-	$ 5,136,769	$ 5,136,769	

Note 1: Nature of financing was as follows:

(1) Having business relationship.

(2) Necessity of short-term financing.

Note 2: Aggregate financing limits should not exceed 40% of the Company's net worth. For whom have necessity of short-term financing, the loan amount to a single company shall not exceed 10% of the net value as shown in the lasted audited or reviewed financial statement .

For the loan to others who is held by a same parent company directly and indirectly with the 100% voting rights, the total loan amount and the loan amount to a single company shall not exceed the 100% percentage of the net value as shown in the latest audited or reviewed financial statements.

Note 3: The highest balance for the period was calculated with the year-end exchange rate.

Note 4: Transaction between the Company and its subsidiaries were excluded from the consolidated financial statements.

Table 2

Victory New Materials Limited Company and Subsidiaries

Acquisition of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

For the year ended December 31, 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

No.	Buyer	Property	Event date	Transaction amount	Payment status	Counterparty	Relationship	Information on previous title transfer If counterparty is a related party				Pricing reference	Purpose of acquisition	Other terms
								Property owner	Relationship	Transaction date	Amount			
1	Jinjiang Chengchang	Property under construction	March 11, 2016	$ 67,813 (CN￥132,925 thousand) (Note 1)	CN￥132,758 thousand paid	Fujian Minnan Construction Engineering Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	-	$ -	Inquiry, price comparison and bargaining	To build a commercial office building	Note 2

Note 1: The amount was calculated with the year end exchange rate.

Note 2: Jinjiang Chengchang and Fujian Minnan Construction Engineering Co., Ltd. respectively signed the contracts of building no.1 and no.2 (with a total contract price of CN￥58,655 thousand) on March 11, 2016, and the contract of building no. 3 (with a total contract price of CN$49,270 thousand) and supplemental contracts (with a total contract price of CN￥25,000 thousand) on January 24, 2017.

Table 3

Victory New Materials Limited Company and Subsidiaries

Receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

For the year ended December 31, 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

No.	Company name	Related party	Relationship	Amount due from a related party	Turnover rate	Overdue		Amount received in subsequent period	Allowance for impairment loss
						Amount	Actions taken		
1	JinJiang Chengchang	Century Victory	The same parent company	$ 135,472 (CN￥31,714 thousand)	(Note 1)	$ -	-	$ -	$ -

Note 1: It is a loan, the calculation of turnover rate is not applicable.

Note 2: Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries were eliminated on consolidated.

Table 4

Victory New Materials Limited Company and Subsidiaries

Significant inter-company transactions between the Company and subsidiaries

For the year ended December 31, 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

No.	Investee company	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 1)	Transaction details			
				Financial statement accounts	Amount	Payment terms	% to total sales or total assets
1	JinJiang Chengchang	Century Victory	1	Other receivables	$ 135,472 (CN￥31,714 thousand)	-	2%

Note 1: Relationship with related party is as follows:

1. From a subsidiary to a subsidiary

Note 2: Transaction between the Company and its subsidiaries were eliminated on consolidated.

Table 5

Victory New Materials Limited Company and Subsidiaries

Information on investments

For the year ended December 31, 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

No.	Investor company	Investee company	Location	Main business and products	Original investment amount		As of December 31, 2020			Net income (loss) of the investee	Share of profit (loss)	Note
					December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Number of shares	%	Carrying amount			
1	The Company	Super Light	Nevada, U.S.A.	Investment	$ 1,896,514 (CN￥443,974 thousand)	$ 1,911,308 (CN￥443,974 thousand)	100	100%	$ 5,141,721	($ 363,579)	($ 363,579)	
2	Super Light	Chengchang HK	Hong Kong	Investment	$ 1,022,221 (CN￥239,302 thousand)	$ 1,030,195 (CN￥239,302 thousand)	--	100%	$ 5,141,721	($ 363,579)	($ 363,579)	

Note 1: The amount was calculated at the year-end exchange rate.

Note 2: Net income of investees, investments accounted for using the equity method of investor and net assets of investee company between the investor and investee company have been eliminated on consolidation.

Note 3: Refer to Table 6 for information relating to investees in Mainland China.

Table 6

Victory New Materials Limited Company and Subsidiaries
Information on investments in Mainland China
For the year ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

No.	Investee company	Main businesses and products	Paid-in capital (Note 1)	Method of investment (Note 2)	Accumulated outward remittance for investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2020	Remittance of funds Outward	Remittance of funds Inward	Accumulated outward remittance for investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2020	Net income (loss) of the investee	% Ownership of direct or indirect investment	Investment gain (loss) (Note 3)	Carrying amount as of December 31, 2020	Accumulated repatriation of investment income as of December 31, 2020
1	Jinjiang Chengchang	Manufacturing and sells various soles and related shoe materials	$ 488,834 (HK$135,926 thousand)	(3)(100% held by Chengchang HK)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	($ 363,577)	100%	($ 363,577)	$ 5,196,705	$ -
2	Century Victory	Manufacturing and sells various soles and related shoe materials	223,135 (US$8,000 thousand)	(3)(100% held by the Company)	-	-	-	-	(6,758)	100%	(6,758)	206,650	-

No.	Accumulated outward remittance for investment in mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Investment amount authorized by Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs	Upper limit on the amount of investment stipulated by Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs
1	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Note 1: The amount was calculated at the year-end exchange rate.

Note 2: Three types of investment methods are as follows for indications:

(1) Go and invest directly in Mainland China.

(2) Invest in Mainland China through third-region companies.

(3) Other methods.

Note 3: The amount is recognized based on the audited financial statements. .

Note 4: Net income of investees, investments accounted for using the equity method of investor and net assets of investee company between the investor and investee company have been eliminated on consolidation.

Table 7

Victory New Materials Limited Company and Subsidiaries
Information of major shareholders
For the year ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

No.	Name of major shareholder	Number of shares held	Percentage of shareholding (%)
1	Cheng Yue Investment Limited (BVI)	27,501	17.98
2	Wang Wen Ling	7,775	5.08

Note 1: The information of major shareholders in the above table was calculated by the Taiwan Depository and Clearing Corp. based on the information of shareholders of the Company who hold more than 5% of ordinary shares and special shares and have been completed the non-physical registration and delivery (including treasury shares) on the last business day of the end of each quarter. As for the shares capital recorded in the Company's financial statements may vary from the Company's actual number of shares which completed the non-physical registration and delivery due to different calculation basis or differences.

Note 2: In the above table, if the shareholder entrust its shares to the trust, disclosure is made by the individual accounts of the trustee who opened the trust account by the grantor. As for the shareholders' declarations for insider equity holdings exceeding 10% in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, his shareholding includes his own shares plus the shares entrusted to the trust with voting right, etc. For the information on the declaration for insider equity, please refer to Market Observatory Post System.

14. Segment information

(1) General information

Except for Jinjiang Chengchang and Century Victory, the Group is specializing in investment holding. Jinjiang Chengchang and Century Victory are mainly engaged in the research and development, manufacturing and trading of various shoe soles and related shoe materials, which are main source of profit for the Company. The segmentation information provided to operational decision-makers for review and the measurement basis is the same information reported in the financial statements. Therefore, the operational segmentation information that should be reported in 2020 and 2019 can be referred to consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.