Stock Code:5609

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DIMERCO EXPRESS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Address: 11F, No. 160, Sec. 6, Min Chuan East Road, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. Telephone: (02)2796-3660

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

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Representation Letter

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

Company name: Dimerco Express Corporation

Chairman: Chien Yao-Huai

Date: March 16, 2021



安侯建業解合會計師重務行 **KPMG**

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Dimerco Express Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Dimerco Express Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

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



Other Matter

We did not audit the financial statements of certain subsidiaries. The financial statements of these subsidiaries were audited by other auditors, whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts for these companies, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. The consolidated total assets for these subsidiaries amounted to \$1,509,293 and \$1,235,541 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, constituted 23% and 24% of consolidated total assets, of each financial reporting date. Their net revenues for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, amounted to \$5,482,217 and \$4,556,171 thousand, respectively, constituted 24% and 26% of consolidated net revenues for the years then ended.

We did not audit the financial statements of ITG Air & Sea GmbH, whose investments were recognized using the equity method. The financial statements of ITG Air & Sea GmbH were audited by an other auditor, whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts for ITG Air & Sea GmbH, was based solely on the report of the an other auditor. The financial statements of ITG Air & Sea GmbH reflect 2% and 1% of the total consolidated assets and the total consolidated income before tax, for the year ended December 31, 2020, respectively.

Dimerco Express Corporation has prepared its parent-company-only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, on which we have issued an unqualified opinion with other matter section.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Based on our judgment, the key audit matters that should be disclosed in this auditor's report are as follows:

1. Revenue recognition

Please refer to note 4(m) "revenue from contracts with customers" for accounting policy related to revenue recognition, and note 6(m) for the disclosure related to revenue of the consolidated financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

The Group mainly generates revenue from providing service of air freight and ocean freight forwarding. Revenue is recognized when the goods are consigned for transportation based on each shipping term and the transportation fee can be reasonably determined. Wherein the timing of delivery is different for each shipping term; therefore, the management of the Group needs to determine the accuracy of the timing for revenue recognition. Therefore, revenue recognition is considered as one of our key audit matters in our audit.



How the matter was addressed in our audit:

The key audit procedures performed by us and procedures noted in the audit instructions sent to the international accounting firm in cooperation with the R.O.C. accounting firm and other firms are as follows:

- Testing the effectiveness of the internal control over sales.
- · Selecting a period of sales data from the system, and determining the completeness of the revenue recognition.
- Obtaining the list of top ten sales customers and sales data of the year, then performing test-of-detail by selecting samples from each month to evaluate the existence of the sales and the accuracy of the amount recognized, as well as the appropriateness of sales recognition.
- Obtaining the master bill of lading provided by the airline and the summarize documents prepared by the Group, as well as selecting sample from the summarized documents to determine whether the related house bill of lading have been recognized appropriately.
- Performing sales cut-off test of a period before and after the financial position date by vouching relevant documents of sales transactions to determine whether the timing of revenue recognition is appropriate.
- 2. Cost accrual

Please refer to note 4(m) "revenue from contracts with customers" for accounting policy related to cost accrual and note 6(n) for the disclosure related to cost of the consolidated financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

The cost of the Group consists of local and international transportation cost. There is a risk in identifying the completeness of the accrual cost and the accuracy of the amount accrued. Therefore, the cost accrual is considered as one of our key audit matters in our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

The key audit procedures performed by us and procedures noted in the audit instructions sent to the international accounting firm in cooperation with the R.O.C. accounting firm and other firm are as follow:

- Testing the effectiveness of the internal control over purchase.
- Performing test-of-detail by selecting the same samples in connection with the audit of top ten sales customers and the sales data of year from each month, and evaluate whether the related cost have been matched with the recognition of revenue and accrued appropriately.
- Sending confirmation letter for the ending balance of accounts payable. Selecting samples with significant amount from the reconciled documents between the Group and the vendors and vouching the subsequent payment to determine whether the costs accrued at the financial position date were reasonable.
- Performing purchase cut-off test of a period before and after the financial position date by vouching relevant documents of cost transactions to determine whether the timing of cost accrual is appropriate.



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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- 1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- 2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- 3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- 4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Po-Shu Huang and Chun-I Chang.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China) March 16, 2021

Notes to Readers

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

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

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		D	ecember 31, 2	2020	December 31,	2019			D	ecember 31,	2020	December 31, 2	2019
	Assets Current assets:		Amount	%	Amount	%		Liabilities and Equity Current liabilities:	_	Amount	%	Amount	%
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	\$	2,856,190	43	1,714,775	33	2100	Short-term borrowings (notes 6(d), (g) and 8)	\$	700,592	11	709,592	14
1150	Notes receivable, net (note 6(b))		7,284	-	5,226	-	2150	Notes payable		30,302	-	27,137	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net (notes 6(b) and 7)		2,281,490	34	2,257,507	43	2170	Accounts payable (note 7)		2,233,517	33	1,631,085	31
1470	Other current assets (note 8)	_	229,927	3	97,979	2	2216	Dividends payable		4,818	-	2,287	-
	Total current assets	_	5,374,891	80	4,075,487	78	2230	Income tax payable		79,289	1	28,913	1
	Non-current assets:						2280	Current lease liabilities (note 6(h))		161,481	2	160,677	3
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current		444	-	447	-	2399	Other current liabilities (note 6(o))	_	364,710	6	237,482	5
1551	Investments accounted for using the equity method (note 6(c))		217,725	3	20,092	-		Total current liabilities	_	3,574,709	53	2,797,173	54
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(d), 8 and 9)		561,771	9	608,305	11		Non-Current liabilities:					
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(e))		389,410	7	344,911	7	2570	Deferred income tax liabilities (note 6(j))		198	-	439	-
1805	Goodwill (note 6(f))		32,921	-	34,179	1	2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note 6(h))		200,255	3	145,918	3
1840	Deferred income tax assets (note 6(j))		31,999	-	32,957	1	2640	Net defined benefit liabilities (note 6(i))		22,749	-	24,016	-
1920	Refundable deposits		75,841	1	84,205	2	2670	Other non-current liabilities	_	17,212	_	14,497	_
1990	Other non-current assets (notes 6(b), (i), 8 and 9)	_	9,198		7,936			Total non-current liabilities	_	240,414	3	184,870	3
	Total non-current assets		1,319,309	20	1,133,032	22		Total liabilities	_	3,815,123	56	2,982,043	57
								Equity attributable to owners of parent (note 6(k)):					
							3100	Common stock	_	1,260,000	19	1,260,000	24
							3200	Capital surplus	_	19,362		19,362	
							33xx	Retained earnings:					
							3310	Legal reserve		394,064	6	353,700	7
							3320	Special reserve		182,174	3	182,174	4
							3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	_	1,358,232	20	484,841	9
									_	1,934,470	29	1,020,715	20
							34xx	Other equity:					
							3410	Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	_	(441,087)	(6)	(167,315)	(3)
								Total equity attributable to owners of parent	_	2,772,745	42	2,132,762	41
							36xx	Non-controlling interests	_	106,332	2	93,714	2
		_						Total equity	_	2,879,077	44	2,226,476	43
1xxx	Total assets	\$	6,694,200	100	5,208,519	100	2-3xxx	Total liabilities and equity	\$	6,694,200	100	5,208,519	100

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

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

			2020		2019	
		_	Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue (notes 6(m) and 7)	\$	22,948,845	100	17,803,331	100
5000	Operating costs (note 6 (n))		19,211,898	84	14,844,127	83
5900	Gross profit from operations		3,736,947	16	2,959,204	17
6000	Operating expenses (notes 6(b), (d), (e), (h), (i), (o) and 7):					
6100	Selling expenses		749,681	2	745,808	4
6200	Administrative expenses		1,754,468	8	1,713,223	11
6450	Expected credit gain for bad debt expense	_	12,920	_	(3,533)	-
	Total operating expenses	_	2,517,069	10	2,455,498	15
6900	Net operating income		1,219,878	6	503,706	2
7000	Non-operating income and expenses (notes 6(c), (h) and (p)):					
7100	Interest income		6,271	-	7,880	-
7010	Other income		49,347	-	5,236	-
7020	Other gains and losses		(27,887)	-	(2,616)	-
7050	Finance costs		(18,585)	-	(21,214)	-
7060	Share of profit of associates accounted for using the equity method	_	16,710		331	
	Total non-operating income and expenses	_	25,856	_	(10,383)	-
7900	Profit from continuing operations before tax		1,245,734	6	493,323	2
7950	Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(j))	_	144,429	1	88,202	-
	Net income	_	1,101,305	5	405,121	2
8300	Other comprehensive income: (note 6(i))					
8310	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(730)	-	813	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified					
	to profit or loss	_	-	_		-
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	_	(730)	_	813	-
8360	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		(272,778)	(1)	(75,615)	-
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to					
	profit or loss	_	-	_		
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	_	(272,778)	(1)	(75,615)	
8300	Other comprehensive income	_	(273,508)	<u>(1</u>)	(74,802)	
8500	Total comprehensive income (loss)	<u></u>	827,797	4	330,319	2
	Profit attributable to:	_				
8610	Owners of parent	\$	1,085,845	5	403,635	2
8620	Non-controlling interests	_	15,460		1,486	
		<u></u>	1,101,305	5	405,121	2
	Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:	_				
8710	Owners of parent	\$	811,343	4	324,573	2
8720	Non-controlling interests	_	16,454		5,746	_
		<u></u>	827,797	4	330,319	2
	Earnings per share (NT dollars) (note 6(l))	_				
9750	Basic earnings per share	<u></u>		8.62		3.20
9850	Diluted earnings per share	\$		8.49		3.16
		-				

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			E	quity attributable to	owners of parent					
				Retained e	arnings		Total other equity interest Exchange differences on	Total equity		
	Share capital		-		Unappropriated		translation of	attributable to	N	
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	retained earnings	Total	foreign financial statements	owners of parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 1,260,000	19,362	327,398	182,174	295,695	805,267	(87,440)	1,997,189	92,411	2,089,600
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	26,302	-	(26,302)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(189,000)	(189,000)	-	(189,000)	(4,443)	(193,443)
Net income	-	-	-	-	403,635	403,635	-	403,635	1,486	405,121
Other comprehensive income					813	813	(79,875)	(79,062)	4,260	(74,802)
Total comprehensive income					404,448	404,448	(79,875)	324,573	5,746	330,319
Balance at December 31, 2019	1,260,000	19,362	353,700	182,174	484,841	1,020,715	(167,315)	2,132,762	93,714	2,226,476
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	40,364	-	(40,364)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(171,360)	(171,360)	-	(171,360)	(3,836)	(175,196)
Net income	-	-	-	-	1,085,845	1,085,845	-	1,085,845	15,460	1,101,305
Other comprehensive income					(730)	(730)	(273,772)	(274,502)	994	(273,508)
Total comprehensive income					1,085,115	1,085,115	(273,772)	811,343	16,454	827,797
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$1,260,000	19,362	394,064	182,174	1,358,232	1,934,470	(441,087)	2,772,745	106,332	2,879,077

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2020	
Cash flows from operating activities:	¢	1 0 45 70 4	402 222
Net income before tax	\$	1,245,734	493,323
Adjustments:			
Adjustments to reconcile profit and loss:		225.225	240.250
Depreciation expense		225,235	240,359
Amortization expense		260	224
Expected credit losses (gain on reversal)		12,920	(3,533
Interest expense		18,585	21,214
Interest income		(6,271)	(7,880)
Dividend income		(168)	(52
Share of profit of associates accounted for using the equity method		(16,710)	(331
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(26)	(1,099
Unrealized foreign exchange loss		36,626	11,408
Total adjustments to reconcile profit and loss		270,451	260,310
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Net changes in operating assets:			
Notes receivable		(2,058)	7,323
Accounts receivable		(35,430)	130,820
Other current assets		(131,948)	19,425
Total changes in operating assets, net		(169,436)	157,568
Net changes in operating liabilities:			
Notes payable		3,165	(6,895
Accounts payable		602,432	50,951
Other current liabilities		127,228	82,879
Net defined benefit liabilities		(1,997)	(22,616
Total changes in operating liabilities, net		730,828	104,319
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities, net		561,392	261,887
Total adjustments		831,843	522,197
Cash inflow generated from operations		2,077,577	1,015,520
Interest received		6,271	7,880
Dividends received		168	52
Interest paid		(18,585)	(21,214
Income taxes paid		(93,336)	(80,213
Net cash provided by operating activities		1,972,095	922,025
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	5,063
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method		(183,547)	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(8,413)	(55,473
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		1,413	16,099
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits		8,364	(11,904
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets		(1,522)	(515
Dividends received from associates accounted for using equity method		2,985	2,723
Net cash used in investing activities		(180,720)	(44,007
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Increase in short-term borrowings		429,050	644,617
Decrease in short-term borrowings		(438,050)	(575,050)
Payment of lease liabilities		(199,572)	(187,360)
(Decrease) increase in other non-current liabilities		2,715	8,552
Cash dividends paid		(172,665)	(193,284
Net cash used in financing activities		(378,522)	(302,525
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(271,438)	(75,615
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,141,415	499,878
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		1,714,775	1,214,897
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	2,856,190	1,714,775

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

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

(1) Company history

DIMERCO EXPRESS CORPORATION (DIMTW or the Company) (originally named Dimerco Express (Taiwan) Corporation, changed in June 2012) was incorporated in August 1985 as a company limited by shares under the laws of the Republic of China (ROC). The consolidated financial statements comprise DIMTW and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group"). The Group is primarily engaged in the business of air freight forwarding, ocean freight forwarding, and customs brokerage service, and related investing activities.

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

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and issued on March 16, 2021.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

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

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

- Amendments to IFRS 3 "Definition of a Business"
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS39 and IFRS7 "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform"
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 "Definition of Material"
- Amendments to IFRS 16 "COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions"
- (b) The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

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

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

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

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

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of balance sheet, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year)	
	or non-current. The amendments include clarifying the classification requirements for debt a company might settle by converting it into equity.	

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

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

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies presented in the consolidated financial statements are summarized as follows. The accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

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

- (b) Basis of preparation
 - (i) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, unless otherwise stated (Refer to the summary of the significant accounting policies).

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

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

(c) Basis of consolidation

(i) Principles of preparation of consolidated financial statements

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

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

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received will be recognized directly in equity and attributed to the shareholders of the parent.

(ii) List of subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

			Sharel	olding	
Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Primary business	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Remarks
The Company	Dimerco International Logistic Corp. (DIL)	Holding company	100.00 %	100.00 %	Kemai K5
The Company	Dimerco Express Holding Co., Ltd. (Holding)	Holding company	100.00 %	100.00 %	
The Company	Dimerco Freight System Corporation (DFSTW)	Global logistics service	99.99 %	99.99 %	
The Company	Dimerco Express (Singapore) Pte Ltd. (DIMSG)	Global logistics service	86.11 %	86.11 %	
The Company	Foreign Settlement Co., Ltd. (FSC)	Settlement center	20.00 %	20.00 %	
The Company	Foreign Settlement Co., Ltd. (FSC HK)	Settlement center	15.00 %	15.00 %	
DIMHK	Foreign Settlement Co., Ltd. (FSC HK)	Settlement center	35.00 %	35.00 %	
DFSHK	Foreign Settlement Co., Ltd. (FSC HK)	Settlement center	35.00 %	35.00 %	
DFSTW	Foreign Settlement Co., Ltd. (FSC HK)	Settlement center	15.00 %	15.00 %	

			Shareh		
Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Primary business	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Remarks
DIMSG	Foreign Settlement Co., Ltd.	Settlement center	20.00 %	20.00 %	Kelliarks
DIMHK	(FSC) Foreign Settlement Co., Ltd.	Settlement center	60.00 %	60.00 %	
	(FSC)				
DIL	Dimerco Air Forwarders (HK) Ltd. (DIMHK)	Global logistics service	99.99 %	99.99 %	
DIL	Dimerco Express (Singapore) Pte Ltd. (DIMSG)	Global logistics service	13.89 %	13.89 %	
DIL	Dimerco Express (U.K.) Ltd. (DIMGB)	Global logistics service	37.50 %	37.50 %	
DIL	Dimerco Express (U.S.A.) Corp. (DIMUS)	Global logistics service	100.00 %	100.00 %	
DIL	Global Marketing System Co., Ltd. (GMS)	Global logistics service	100.00 %	100.00 %	
DIMHK	Dimerco International Logistics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (DILSHA)	Global logistics service	99.99 %	99.99 %	
DIMHK	Dimerco International Transportation (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (DIMCN)	Global logistics service	100.00 %	100.00 %	
DIMHK	Dimerco International Logistics (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. (DILSZX)	Global logistics service	100.00 %	100.00 %	
DIMHK	Dimerco Zhonging Int'l Express Co., Ltd. (ZJDCN)	Global logistics service	75.00 %	75.00 %	
DIMHK	Dimerco Vietfracht (JV) Co., Ltd. (DIMVN)	Global logistics service	75.00 %	75.00 %	
FSCHK	Dimerco Express (U.K.) Ltd (DIMGB)	Global logistics services	62.50 %	62.50 %	
FSCHK	Diversified (Shenzhen) International Logistics Service Co., Ltd. (DILYTN)	Global logistics services	50.00 %	- %	
GMS	Dimerco Express Phil. Inc (DIMPH)	Global logistics services	60.01 %	60.01 %	
GMS	Diversified International Logistics Service Company Ltd.	Global logistics services	100.00 %	100.00 %	
GMS	Diversified Freight System (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (DFSSG)	Global logistics services	100.00 %	100.00 %	
GMS	Dimerco International Logistics Company (DILHK)	Global logistics services	100.00 %	100.00 %	
GMS	Diversified (Shenzhen) International Logistics Service Co., Ltd. (DILYTN)	Global logistics services	50.00 %	- %	
Holding	Dimerco Logistics Sdn Bhd. (DILMY)	Global logistics service	49.00 %	49.00 %	Note 1
Holding	Dimerco Express (Thailand) Corp. Ltd. (DIMTH)	Global logistics service	48.99 %	48.99 %	Note 1
Holding	Dimerco Express Phils. Inc. (DIMPH)	Global logistics service	39.99 %	39.99 %	
Holding	Dimerco Express (Australia) Pty Ltd. (DIMAU)	Global logistics service	100.00 %	100.00 %	
Holding	Dimerco Express (Korea) Corp. (DIMKR)	Global logistics service	100.00 %	100.00 %	
Holding	Dimerco Express (Canada) Corp. (DIMCA)	Global logistics service	100.00 %	100.00 %	

			Shareholding		
Name of			December	December	
investor	Name of subsidiary	Primary business	31, 2020	31, 2019	Remarks
Holding	Diversified International Service Logistics System Corporation (DSLUS)	Global logistics service	100.00 %	100.00 %	
Holding	Dimerco Express (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (DIMMY)	Global logistics service	100.00 %	100.00 %	
Holding	Dimerco Express Netherlands B.V. (DIMNL)	Global logistics service	100.00 %	100.00 %	
Holding	Diversified Freight System Ltd. (DFSHK)	Global logistics service	99.99 %	99.99 %	
Holding	Diversified Transportation (HK & China) Co., Ltd. (DTLHK)	Global logistics service	100.00 %	100.00 %	
DFSHK	Diversified International Transportation (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (DFSCN)	Global logistics service	100.00 %	100.00 %	
DTLHK	Diversified Transportation (China) Co., Ltd. (DTLCN)	Global logistics service	100.00 %	100.00 %	
DIMUS	Dimerco Customs Brokerage Co. Ltd. (DCBUS)	Brokerage service	100.00 %	100.00 %	
DIMSG	Dimerco Express (India) Pte Ltd. (DIMIN)	Global logistics service	60.00 %	60.00 %	
DIMMY	Danau Muhibbah Sdn.Bhd	Real estate investment	100.00 %	100.00 %	
DIMPH	Peerless Express Forwarders Corp.	Global logistics service	39.99 %	39.99 %	Note 1

Note 1: The Group owns less than 50% of the subsidiaries' voting stock, but the Group has control over the subsidiaries' financial and operating policies through agreement with other investors. Therefore, the Group includes the subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements.

In January 2019, DILHK was incorporated and fully owned by GMS; therefore, became a subsidiary of the Group.

In June 2019, GMS participated in the capital increase of Diversified International Logistics Service Company Ltd., with the amount of CNY1,000 thousand.

In July 2020, DILYTN was incorporated and became fully owned by FSCHK and GMS, each holding 50% of its shares, resulting in DILYTN to become a subsidiary of the Group.

(d) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

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

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

- an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.
- (ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency at the average exchange rate. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

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

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

- (i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

An entity shall classify a liability as current when:

- (i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by issuing equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments with high liquidity that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value.

Time deposits with maturity of three months or less from the acquisition date are listed in cash and cash equivalents because they are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments instead of investment or other purposes. They are also readily convertible to fixed amount of cash, and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(g) Financial instruments

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

(i) Financial assets

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

2) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

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

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

Dividend income derived from equity investments is recognized on the date on which the Group's right to receive payment is established, which in the case in profit or loss of quoted securities is normally the ex-dividend date.

3) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

- · debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

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

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

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

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

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

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

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

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset. The Group recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

4) Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire, or when the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets.

- (ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments
 - 1) Classification of debt or equity

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

2) Equity instrument

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued are recognized as the amount of consideration received, less the direct cost of issuing.

3) Treasury shares

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

4) Financial liabilities

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

5) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

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

6) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

(h) Investment in associates

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting power of another entity.

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

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

Gains resulting from the transactions between the Group and an associate are recognized only to the extent of unrelated Group's interest in the associate. Unrealized losses on transactions with associates are eliminated in the same way, except to the extent that the underlying asset is impaired.

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

- (i) Property, plant and equipment
 - (i) Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

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

(iii) Depreciation

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

Land is not depreciated.

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

Buildings	4~56 years
Transportation equipment	3~5 years
Office equipment	1~16 years
Lease improvement	2~6 years
Other equipment	2~6 years

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

(j) Leases

(i) Identifying a lease

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

- 1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified; and
- 2) the customer has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- 3) the customer has the right to direct use of the asset throughout the period of use only if either:
 - the customer has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use; or
 - the relevant decisions about how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined and:
 - the customer has the right to operate the asset throughout the period of use, without the supplier having the right to change those operating instructions; or
 - the Group designed the asset in a way that predetermines how, and for what purpose, it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

(ii) As a lessee

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

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

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

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

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

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

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or
- there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or
- there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase, extension or the underlying asset, or
- there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a extension or termination option; or
- there is any lease modifications

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

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

The Group presents its right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and its lease liabilities as a separate line item respectively in the statement of financial position.

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

(k) Intangible assets – goodwill

(i) Recognition

Upon conversion to the IFRSs endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C., the Group can choose to restate all business combinations that occurred after January 1, 2012 (inclusive). For those acquisitions that occurred prior to January 1, 2012, any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill.

(ii) Measurement

Goodwill is measured at cost, less accumulated impairment losses.

It is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the cash generating unit may be impaired. Impairment loss for goodwill cannot be reversed.

(l) Impairment – non-financial assets

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

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

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

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

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

Non-financial assets an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

- (m) Revenue from contracts with customers
 - (i) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

i) Freight Forwarding

The Group provides air freight forwarding, ocean freight forwarding and custom brokerage services. Revenue from providing services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

(ii) Contract Cost

Transportation cost which consists of air and ocean cost is accrued based on the invoice or quote price provided by the vendor, upon the time of income recognization.

- (n) Employee benefits
 - (i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

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

(iii) Short-term employee benefits

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

(o) Share-based payment

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

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

(p) Government grants and government assistance

The Group recognizes an unconditional government grant on profit or loss as other income when the grant becomes receivable. Grants that compensate the Group for expenses or losses incurred are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses or losses are recognized.

(q) Income tax

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

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Temporary difference resulting from initial recognition of goodwill cannot be recognized as deferred tax.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reserve, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

- (i) the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and
- (ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either
 - 1) the same taxable entity; or
 - 2) different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

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

(r) Earnings per share

The Group discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share are calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Treasury stock should be deducted from outstanding shares. Stock dividends from retained earnings and capital surplus are adjusted retroactively as outstanding shares.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares.

(s) Operating segment information

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

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

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

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

There are no critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Neither are the information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	De	cember 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash on hand	\$	4,434	4,406
Checking accounts and savings deposits		2,560,763	1,595,240
Time deposits		290,993	115,129
Cash and cash equivalents in consolidated statement of cash			
flows	\$	2,856,190	1,714,775

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

(b) Notes and accounts receivable

	De	2020 cember 31,	December 31, 2019
Notes receivable	\$	7,284	5,226
Accounts receivable		2,351,327	2,315,563
Overdue receivable		2,501	2,835
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts – accounts receivable		69,837	58,056
allowance for doubtful accounts-overdue receivable		2,501	2,835
	\$	2,288,774	2,262,733

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

		December 31, 2020					
			Weighted- average				
	Gre	oss carrying amount	expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance provision			
Current	\$	2,144,951	0%	-			
1 to 30 days past due		177,527	21%	38,528			
31 to 60 days past due		25,391	81%	20,567			
61 to 90 days past due		3,033	100%	3,033			
91 to 365 days past due		754	100%	754			
More than 365 days		9,456	100%	9,456			
	\$	2,361,112		72,338			
		Г	December 31 2019				

	December 31, 2019					
			Weighted- average			
	Gro	oss carrying amount	expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance provision		
Current	\$	2,198,919	0%	-		
1 to 30 days past due		74,099	35%	25,794		
31 to 60 days past due		28,889	50%	14,445		
61 to 90 days past due		5,327	80%	4,262		
91 to 365 days past due		2,505	100%	2,505		
More than 365 days		13,885	100%	13,885		
	<u>\$</u>	2,323,624		60,891		

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

	_	2	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	\$		60,891	64,424
Impairment losses recognized			12,920	-
Impairment loss reversed			(1,473)	(3,533)
Balance at December 31	\$		72,338	60,891

(c) Investments accounted for using the equity method

A summary of the Group's investments accounted for using the equity method at the reporting date is as follows:

	Dec	ember 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Associates	\$	217,725	20,092

(i) Associates

The details of significant associate were as follows:

			Proportion
		Main	of equity
		operating	and voting
Name of	Existing	location /	rights
		country of	December
associate	relationship with the Group	registration	31, 2020
ITG Air & Sea GmbH	Globalar and ocean freight	Germany	25.00 %
	forwarder		

A summary of the financial information of the significant associate is as follows:

1) Summary of financial information of ITG Air & Sea GmbH

The Group acquired 25% of the shares of ITG Air & Sea GmbH (hereinafter referred as ITG GmbH) for \$183,547 thousand (EUR5,458 thousand) in cash in 2020, and therefore the group has significant influence on ITG GmbH.

	December 31, 2020		
Current assets	\$	631,992	
Non-current assets		97,331	
Current liabilities		(418,694)	
Non-current liabilities		(37,345)	
Net assets	<u>\$</u>	273,284	
The Group's share of net assets	\$	68,321	
		2020	
Revenue	\$	2,416,850	
Profit from continuing operations	\$	50,819	
Other comprehensive income		-	
Profit and total comprehensive income	<u>\$</u>	50,819	
The Group's share of profit and total			
comprehensive income	\$	12,704	

	 2020
Beginning balance of the equity of the associate attributable to the Group	\$ -
Total comprehensive income (loss) of the	
associate attributable to the Group	12,704
Acquisition of associate	183,547
Exchange difference	 1,761
Ending balance of the equity of the associate attributable to the Group	\$ 198,012

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

	Dec	ember 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Carrying amount of individually insignificant associates' equity	\$	19,713	20,092
		2020	2019
Attributable to the Group:			
Profit from continuing operations	\$	4,006	331
Other comprehensive income		-	
Total comprehensive income	\$	4,006	331

(ii) Collateral

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

(d) Property, plant and equipment

The cost and depreciation of the property, plant and equipment of the Group were as follows:

	 Land	Buildings	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Total
Cost or deemed cost:							
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 184,645	542,760	36,978	154,022	60,618	59,108	1,038,131
Additions	-	-	9	4,111	2,140	2,153	8,413
Disposals	-	-	(3,802)	(14,184)	(3,503)	(4,075)	(25,564)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	 (1,858)	(22,254)	(1,566)	(2,639)	(3,116)	(4,015)	(35,448)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 182,787	520,506	31,619	141,310	56,139	53,171	985,532
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 185,251	552,607	36,825	158,379	62,456	62,350	1,057,868
Additions	-	-	7,348	19,754	22,443	5,928	55,473
Disposals	-	-	(6,703)	(21,865)	(23,542)	(8,964)	(61,074)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	 (606)	(9,847)	(492)	(2,246)	(739)	(206)	(14,136)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 184,645	542,760	36,978	154,022	60,618	59,108	1,038,131

	 Land	Buildings	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Total
Depreciation and impairment loss:							
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ -	182,197	24,369	129,927	43,147	50,186	429,826
Depreciation	-	13,770	3,433	7,376	7,268	3,723	35,570
Disposal	-	-	(3,793)	(12,677)	(3,265)	(4,442)	(24,177)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	 -	(7,308)	(1,060)	(3,807)	(2,480)	(2,803)	(17,458)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ -	188,659	22,949	120,819	44,670	46,664	423,761
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	170,818	27,721	133,854	42,920	53,407	428,720
Depreciation	-	15,139	3,391	19,616	10,965	4,223	53,334
Disposal	-	-	(6,499)	(21,804)	(10,264)	(7,507)	(46,074)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	 -	(3,760)	(244)	(1,739)	(474)	63	(6,154)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ -	182,197	24,369	129,927	43,147	50,186	429,826
Carrying value:	 						
December 31, 2020	\$ 182,787	331,847	8,670	20,491	11,469	6,507	561,771
December 31, 2019	\$ 184,645	360,563	12,609	24,095	17,471	8,922	608,305
January 1, 2019	\$ 185,251	381,789	9,104	24,525	19,536	8,943	629,148

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the property, plant and equipment of the Group had been pledged as collateral for long-term and short-term borrowings; please refer to note 8.

(e) Right-of-use assets

The Group leases its assets including land-use right, Offices, Warehouse, Transportation equipment and other equipment. Information about leases for which the Group as a lessee was presented below:

	Land	Building	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Total
Cost:	 				
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 47,005	372,617	38,006	70,124	527,752
Additions	-	228,232	7,080	20,530	255,842
Lease modification	-	(48,083)	(8,111)	(9,084)	(65,278)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	 (3,058)	(43,545)	(2,247)	(4,457)	(53,307)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 43,947	509,221	34,728	77,113	665,009
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 48,002	367,336	5,755	2,952	424,045
Effect of changes in exchange rates	 (997)	(10,390)	(1,057)	(1,761)	(14,205)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 47,005	372,617	38,006	70,124	527,752
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:	 · · ·				
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 1,307	135,907	15,103	30,524	182,841
Depreciation	328	142,511	14,263	32,563	189,665
Lease modification	-	(48,078)	(6,987)	(9,090)	(64,155)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	 2,032	(31,809)	(1,061)	(1,914)	(32,752)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 3,667	198,531	21,318	52,083	275,599
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	-		-	-
Depreciation	1,344	139,035	15,551	31,095	187,025
Effect of changes in exchange rates	 (37)	(3,128)	(448)	(571)	(4,184)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 1,307	135,907	15,103	30,524	182,841
Carrying amounts:	 · · ·				
December 31, 2020	\$ 40,280	310,690	13,410	25,030	389,410
December 31, 2019	\$ 45,698	236,710	22,903	39,600	344,911
January 1, 2019	\$ 48,002	367,336	5,755	2,952	424,045

(f) Goodwill

	G	oodwill
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$	34,179
Effect of changes in exchange rates		(1,258)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$	32,921
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$	26,844
Additions		7,516
Effect of changes in exchange rates		(181)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$	34,179

(g) Short-term borrowings

The details, terms and clauses of the Group's short-term borrowings were as follows:

(i) Short-term borrowings

	December 31, 2020		
	Interest rate (%)	Maturity year	Amount
Unsecured bank loans	0.65~0.98 2021 \$ <u>700,592</u> December 31, 2019		
	Interest rate	Maturity	
	(%)	year	Amount
Unsecured bank loans	0.65~1.05	2020	\$ <u>709,592</u>

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the unused credit facilities of the Group's short-term borrowings amounted to \$311,548 thousand and \$341,668 thousand, respectively.

Please refer to note 6(q) for the information on the interest rate, foreign currency, and liquidity risk.

The Group has pledged certain assets against the loans; please refer to note 8 for additional information.

(ii) Long-term borrowings

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the unused credit facilities of the Group's long-term borrowings amounted to \$150,000 thousand and \$0 thousand, respectively.

Please refer to note 6(q) for the information on the interest rate, foreign currency, and liquidity risk.

The Group has pledged certain assets against the loans; please refer to note 8 for additional information.

(h) Lease liabilities

The Group's lease liabilities were as follow:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current	\$ <u>161,481</u>	160,677
Non-current	\$200,255	145,918

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

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

		2020	2019
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>\$</u>	12,238	13,546
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding			
short-term leases of low-value assets	\$ <u></u>	28,213	27,214

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

	2020	2019
Total cash outflow for leases	\$240,023	228,120

- (i) Employee benefits
 - (i) Defined benefit plans

The following table shows a reconciliation between the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets:

	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$	66,670	63,063
Fair value of plan assets		(44,910)	(40,132)
Net accrued pension liabilities	<u>\$</u>	21,760	22,931
Recorded under:			
Accrued pension liabilities	<u>\$</u>	22,749	24,016
Net defined benefit assets (recorded under other non-current assets)	\$	989	1,085

Domestic entities of the Group established the pension fund account for the defined benefit plan in Bank of Taiwan. The plan, under the Labor Standards Law, provides benefits based on an employee's length of service and average monthly salary for the six-month period prior to retirement.

1) Composition of plan assets

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

The Group's Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to \$44,910 thousand as of December 31, 2020. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

2) Movements in present value of defined benefit plan obligation

The movements in present value of the Group's defined benefit plan obligations for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

	2020	2019
Defined benefit obligation at January 1	\$ 63,063	77,882
Current service costs and interest	3,144	(1,790)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability (asset)		
 Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions 	1,203	(135)
Post service cost and profit and loss liquidation	-	(10,607)
Benefits paid by the plan	(575)	(2,516)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	 (165)	229
Defined benefit obligation at December 31	\$ 66,670	63,063

3) Movements in fair value of defined benefit plan assets

The movements in the fair value of the defined benefit plan assets for the Group of years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, were as follows:

	2020	2019
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	\$ (40,132)	(31,314)
Interest income	(709)	-
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability		
 Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) 	165	(1,651)
 Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions 	(638)	(678)
Contributions paid by the employer	(3,301)	(8,864)
Benefits paid by the plan	575	2,516
Effect of movements in exchange rates	 (870)	(141)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	\$ (44,910)	(40,132)

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The expenses recognized on profit or loss for the Group for years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, were as follows:

....

	2020	2019	
Net interest on defined benefit liability (asset)	\$ 2,435	(14,048)	
	2020	2019	
Operating expenses	\$ 2,435	(14,048)	

5) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation on December 31, 2020 and 2019, were as follows:

	2020.12.31	2019.12.31
Discount rate	0.625%~7.600%	1.110~7.600%
Future salary increase rate	1.000~3.000%	1.000~3.000%

The Group expects to make contributions of \$3,332 thousand to the defined benefit plans in the year following the reporting date of 2020.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 12.24 to 19.08 years.

.....

6) Sensitivity analysis

When calculating the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the Company uses judgments and estimations to determine the actuarial assumptions, including discount rates and future salary changes, as of the financial statement date. Any changes in the actuarial assumptions may significantly impact the amount of the defined benefit obligation.

If the actuarial assumptions had changed, the impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation shall be as follows:

	Impact on defined benefit obligation			
	Incre	ase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	
December 31, 2020				
Discount rate	\$	(1,176)	1,218	
Future salary increase rate		1,181	(1,147)	
December 31, 2019				
Discount rate		(1,339)	1,395	
Future salary increase rate		1,346	(1,306)	

The above sensitivity analysis is analyzed based on the effect of changes in a single assumption under the condition that other assumptions remain constant. In practice, many changes in assumptions may be linked together. The method used for sensitivity analysis and calculation of net pension liability is the same.

The methods of measurement and the assumptions used for the sensitivity analysis are the same as for the previous year.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

Domestic entities of the Group contribute 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under this defined contribution plan, the Group allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligation.

Foreign subsidiaries of the Group adopted defined contribution pension plans and made contributions based on the regulations set by the local authority and recognized the contributed amount as current year's expenses.

The Group's pension costs under the defined contribution method were \$29,586 thousand and \$39,241 thousand for 2020 and 2019, respectively. Payment was made to the Bureau of Labor Insurance and the local authorities of the consolidated overseas subsidiaries.

(j) Income tax

(i) Income tax expenses

The components of income tax in the years 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2020		2019	
Current income tax expense				
Current period	\$	127,724	75,470	
Undistributed earnings additional tax		10,910	5,820	
Adjustment for prior periods		5,078	554	
		143,712	81,844	
Deferred tax expense				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		717	6,358	
Income tax expense from continuing operations	\$	144,429	88,202	

Reconciliation of income tax expense (benefit) and profit before tax for 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	2020	2019
Profit excluding income tax	\$ 1,245,734	493,323
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	\$ 249,147	98,665
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdiction	(114,987)	(22,180)
Dividend income	(34)	(10)
Non-deductible expenses	(7,048)	(7,156)
Undistributed earnings additional tax	10,910	5,820
Tax-exempt income	(15,278)	(2,324)
Underestimate of prior year's income	5,078	554
Others	 16,641	14,833
Total	\$ 144,429	88,202

(ii) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities

The consolidated entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. Also, management considers it probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Hence, such temporary differences are not recognized under deferred tax liabilities. Details are as follows:

	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities	\$	955,063	753,361	

2) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred income tax assets and liabilities for 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

Deferred income tax assets:

	 efined efit plans	Tax losses	Unrealized foreign exchange	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Others	Total
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 7,440	7,974	1,230	12,764	3,549	32,957
Recognized in profit or loss	 (141)	82	(1,183)	1,302	(1,018)	(958)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 7,299	8,056	47	14,066	2,531	31,999
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 11,801	7,300	4,083	11,470	4,563	39,217
Recognized in profit or loss	 (4,361)	674	(2,853)	1,294	(1,014)	(6,260)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 7,440	7,974	1,230	12,764	3,549	32,957

Deferred income tax liabilities:

	D	efined benefit		
		plans	Others	Total
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$	(217)	(222)	(439)
Recognized in profit or loss		19	222	241
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$</u>	(198)	-	(198)
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$	(175)	(166)	(341)
Recognized in profit or loss		(42)	(56)	(98)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$	(217)	(222)	(439)

(iii) Examination and approval

The tax returns of DIMTW have been examined by the tax authorities through 2018. However, its 2018 taxable income have been increased \$8,004 thousand after an assessment was made by the tax authority, who deemed that there was a difference in the salary expense. Thereafter, DIMTW has requested for a reassessment. DIMTW has evaluated the assessment of difference and rcognized the estimated income tax expense \$1,601 thousand.

- (k) Capital and other equity
 - (i) Common stock

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the total value of the authorized ordinary shares both amounted to \$1,680,000, with a par value of \$10 per share, totaling 168,000 thousand shares.

(ii) Capital surplus

The balances of capital surplus as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

	Dec	ember 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
Share capital	\$	15,000	15,000	
Gain on disposal of assets		28	28	
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries		4,334	4,334	
	\$	19,362	19,362	

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

(iii) Retained earnings

DIMTW's articles of incorporation stipulate that its net earnings from the current year shall first be used to pay income tax, offset prior years' deficits (including adjustments to unappropriated earnings) and provide 10% as legal reserve, unless the accumulated amount of legal reserve is equal to or over the amount of common stock; then, accrue or reverse the special reserve in accordance with the regulations or rules of authority. The remainder, along with the beginning balance of unappropriated earnings (including the adjustments to unappropriated earnings) is subject to the stockholders' approval for the distribution.

In addition, to maintain the stockholders' return on investment, to accommodate the operating cycles, and to strengthen the financial structure of the Company, the following factors were taken into consideration for dividend distribution:

- 1) the future expansion needs of the Company;
- 2) maintaining a stable earnings per share level of the Company;
- 3) the cash flows and operating results.

Furthermore, considering that the Company is in a constant growth stage in its business cycle, there will be needs for expansion and working capital in the next few years. However, cash dividends may not be less than 10%.

1) Legal reserve

The ROC Company Act stipulates that companies must retain 10% of their annual net earnings, as defined in the Act, until such retention equals the amount of issued share capital. When a company has not incurred any loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution to be adopted by the shareholders' meeting as required, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or cash. Only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the issued share capital may be distributed.

2) Special reserve

In accordance with Rule No. 1010012865 issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission on April 6, 2012, a portion of current-period earnings and undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as a special earnings reserve during earnings distribution. The amount to be reclassified should equal the current-period total net reduction of other shareholders' equity. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as a special earnings reserve (which does not qualify for earnings distribution) to account for cumulative changes to other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior periods. Amounts of subsequent reversals pertaining to the net reduction of other shareholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions.

3) Earnings distribution

Earnings distribution for 2019 and 2018 was decided by the resolution adopted, at the general meeting of shareholders held on June 9, 2020, and June 10, 2019, respectively, was as follows:

		201	9	201	18
	pe	nount r share NTD)	Total Amount	Amount per share (NTD)	Total Amount
Dividends distributed to ordinary stockholders:					
Cash	\$	1.36	171,360	1.50	189,000

The related information can be obtained from the Market Observation Post System.

On March 16, 2021, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to appropriate the 2020 earnings. These earnings were appropriated as follows:

		2020		
	Amount per share (NT			
		dollars)	Total amount	
Dividends distributed to common shareholders:				
Cash	\$	5.20	655,200	
Stock		0.80	100,800	
Total		5	<u>5 756,000</u>	

(iv) Other equities (income after tax)

	Foreign exchange differences arising from foreign operations		
Balance as of January 1, 2020	\$	(167,315)	
Foreign exchange differences arising from foreign operations		(275,533)	
Exchange differences on translation financial statements of foreign subsidiaries accounted for using equity method		1,761	
Balance as of December 31, 2020	\$	(441,087)	
Balance as of January 1, 2019	\$	(87,440)	
Foreign exchange differences arising from foreign operations		(79,875)	
Balance as of December 31, 2019	\$	(167,315)	

(l) Earnings per share

The calculation of DIMTW's basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share for the years 2020 and 2019, was as follows:

(i) Basic earnings per share

	Unit: thousand sha		
		2020	2019
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of			
the Company	\$	1,085,845	403,635
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares		126,000	126,000
Basic earnings per share (in NT dollars)	\$	8.62	3.20

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

		2020	2019
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	<u>\$</u>	1,085,845	403,635
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (basic)		126,000	126,000
Impact of potential common shares			
Effect of employee stock bonus		1,862	1,536
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (diluted)		127,862	127,536
Diluted earnings per share (in NT dollars)	\$	8.49	3.16

(m) Revenue from contracts with customers

	2020					
	Asia	Americas	Europe	Total		
Major products/services lines:						
Air freight forwarding	\$ 12,449,857	1,314,904	158,511	13,923,272		
Ocean freight forwarding	5,039,259	2,362,684	235,341	7,637,284		
Others	152,592	1,188,893	46,804	1,388,289		
	\$ <u>17,641,708</u>	4,866,481	440,656	22,948,845		
		201	9			
	Asia	Americas	Europe	Total		
Major products/services lines:						
Air freight forwarding	\$ 8,060,607	1,359,698	185,046	9,605,351		
Ocean freight forwarding	4,080,622	2,520,387	320,962	6,921,971		
Others	1,034,697	198,924	42,388	1,276,009		
	\$ <u>13,175,926</u>	4,079,009	548,396	17,803,331		

(n) Cost

The details of the Group's cost were as follows:

	2020	2019
Air transportation cost	\$ 11,685,780	8,128,508
Ocean transportation cost	6,312,758	5,698,582
Other cost	 1,213,360	1,017,037
	\$ 19,211,898	14,844,127

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

In accordance with the Company's articles, DIMTW should contribute no less than 5% of the profit as employee compensation and less than 5% as directors' and supervisors' remuneration when it has realized profit for the year. The recipients of shares and cash may include the employees of the Company's affiliated companies who meet certain conditions. The payment for director and supervisors' remuneration is must be in the form of cash.

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company estimated its employees' compensation were \$97,726 thousand and \$36,327 thousand, respectively, and the estimated amounts of directors' and supervisors' remuneration were \$29,318 thousand and \$10,898 thousand, respectively. The estimated amounts mentioned above are calculated as the net profit before tax, excluding employee compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration, of each period multiplied by the percentage of employee compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration as specified in the Company's articles. The estimations are recorded under operating expenses in 2020 and 2019. The information mentioned above can be accessed on the Market Observation Post System. There were no differences between the actual amounts of remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors distributed for the years 2020 and 2019, and the estimated amounts in the financial statements.

- (p) Non-operating income and expenses
 - (i) Interest income

The details of the Group's interest income were as follows:

	2020	2019
Interest income from bank deposits	\$ 6,271	7,880

(ii) Other income

The details of the Group's other income were as follows:

	2020	2019	
Dividend income	\$ 168	52	
Government grants	44,357	-	
Other	4,822	5,184	
Total other income	\$ <u>49,347</u>	5,236	

(iii) Other gains and losses

The details of the Group's other gain and losses were as follows:

	2020	2019
Gains (losses) on disposal of property, plant and		
equipment	\$ 26	1,099
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange	(26,157)	3,554
Others gains and losses	 (1,756)	(7,269)
Other gains and losses, net	\$ (27,887)	(2,616)

(iv) Finance costs

The details of the Group's finance costs were as follows:

	 2020	
Interest expense		
Bank loan	\$ 6,347	7,668
Lease liabilities	 12,238	13,546
Net finance cost	\$ 18,585	21,214

(q) Financial instruments

- (i) Credit risk
 - 1) Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the maximum amount exposed to credit risk amounted to \$5,221,249 thousand and \$4,062,160 thousand, respectively.

2) Concentration of credit risk

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there was no account receivable concentration of credit risk.

(ii) Liquidity risk

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

		Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2020						¥		¥
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Short-term borrowings	\$	700,592	706,774	706,774	-	-	-	-
Notes payable		30,302	30,302	30,302	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable		2,233,517	1,460,215	1,460,215	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities		361,736	371,865	83,001	83,001	107,141	98,722	-
Dividend payable	_	4,818	4,818	4,818			-	
	\$	3,330,965	2,573,974	2,285,110	83,001	107,141	98,722	
December 31, 2019	_							
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Short-term borrowings	\$	709,592	713,061	713,061	-	-	-	-
Notes payable		27,137	27,137	27,137	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable		1,631,085	1,631,085	1,631,085	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities		306,595	315,179	83,502	83,502	87,988	60,187	-
Dividend payable	_	2,287	2,287	2,287		-	-	
	\$	2,676,696	2,688,749	2,457,072	83,502	87,988	60,187	

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

(iii) Currency risk

1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

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

	Foreign currency		Exchange rate	NTD	
December 31, 2020					
Financial assets:					
Monetary items:					
USD	\$	10,966	28.107	318,674	
HKD	\$	9,208	3.626	34,525	
EUR	\$	1,356	34.566	46,175	
Financial liabilities:					
Monetary items:					
USD	\$	7,000	28.107	196,762	
December 31, 2019					
Financial assets:					
Monetary items:					
USD	\$	9,587	30.063	288,227	
HKD	\$	6,685	3.861	25,814	
EUR	\$	5,606	33.689	188,859	
Financial liabilities:					
Monetary items:					
USD	\$	6,545	30.063	196,756	

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables that are denominated in foreign currency. A weakening (strengthening) of 3% of the NTD against the foreign currency as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, would have increased or decreased the net profit by \$6,078 thousand and \$9,184 thousand, respectively. The analysis is performed on the same basis for both periods.

3) Foreign exchange gain and loss on monetary items

Since the Group has many kinds of functional currency, the information on foreign exchange gain (loss) on monetary items is disclosed by total amount. In 2020 and 2019, foreign exchange gain (loss) (including realized and unrealized portions) amounted to (26,157) thousand and 33,554 thousand, respectively.

(iv) Interest rate analysis

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

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to the interest rate risk of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. Regarding assets with variable interest rates, the analysis is based on the assumption that the amount of assets outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change is expressed as the interest rate increases or decreases by 1% when reporting to management internally, which also represents the Group management's assessment of the reasonably possible interest rate change.

If the interest rate had increased or decreased by 1%, the Group's net income would have decreased or increased by \$7,006 thousand and \$7,096 thousand in 2020 and 2019, respectively, with all other variable factors remaining constant. This was mainly due to the Group's borrowing at variable rates and investment in variable-rate bills.

(v) Fair value

The management of Group determined that the book value of its financial assets and financial liability measured at amortized cost in the consolidated financial report was close to its fair value.

- (r) Financial risk management
 - (i) Overview

The Group is exposed to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- 1) Credit risk
- 2) Liquidity risk
- 3) Market risk

This note has information on risk exposure and the objectives, policies, and process of risk measurement and management. For detailed information, please refer to the related note on each risk.

(ii) Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The management is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies and reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

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

(iii) Credit risk

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

1) Trade and other receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the demographics of the Group's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate, as these factors may have an influence on credit risk, particularly during deteriorating economic circumstances. The Group's receivables in 2020 and 2019 are not concentrated on any group of customers.

The Group has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group's review includes external ratings, when available, and, in some cases, bank references. Purchase limits are established for each customer, which represent the maximum open amount without requiring approval from the Board of Directors; these limits are reviewed regularly. For those customers who fail to meet the Group's benchmark creditworthiness, transactions can only be done on a prepayment basis.

If the Group retains the rights to the products that have already been sold, the Group shall also have the right to require collateral if payment has not been received. The Group does not require any collateral for accounts receivable and other receivables.

2) Investments

The credit risk exposure in the bank deposits and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Group's finance department. Since the Group's contractually obligated counterparties are banks and financial institutions with good credit, there are no compliance issues, and therefore, there is no significant credit risk.

3) Guarantees and endorsements

The policy allows the Group to provide a financial guarantee to its subsidiaries which DIMTW holds over 50% of equity interest. Please refer to note 13 for detailed information on the Group as of December 31, 2020.

(iv) Liquidity risk

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

The Group aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents and other highly marketable debt investments at an amount in excess of the expected cash flows on financial liabilities (other than trade payables) over the succeeding 60 days. The Group also monitors the level of expected cash outflows on trade and other payables. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

(v) Market risk

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

1) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases, and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Group's entities, primarily the New Taiwan Dollar (NTD), US Dollar (USD), Hong Kong Dollar (HKD), Euro (EUR) and China Yuan (CNY). The currencies used in these transactions are the NTD, USD, HKD, EUR and CNY.

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Group ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

2) Interest rate risk

The Group adopts a policy of ensuring borrowing interest rate is close to market interest rate and reviewing interest rate interval with banks periodically.

Due to the fluctuation in market interest rate is little, the radiance of interest rate will not cause material cash flow risk.

(s) Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor, and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of ordinary shares, capital surplus, retained earnings, and non-controlling interests of the Group. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The target of return on capital of the Group is between 5% and 20%.

As of December 31, 2020, there were no changes in the Group's capital management approach.

(7) Related-party transactions

(a) Parent company and ultimate controlling party

The Company is the ultimate controlling party of the Group.

(b) Names and relationship with related parties

In this consolidated financial report, the related parties having transactions with the Group are listed as below:

Name of related party	Relationship with the Group
ITG GmbH	The Group recognized associates

- (c) Significant transactions with related parties
 - (i) Operating revenue

Associates

The amounts of significant sales by the Group to related parties were as follows:

	2020	2019
Associates	\$213,992	_

The associates collect the above-mentioned income deriving from exported freight and shipment on behalf of the Group.

The conditions and terms to related parties are the same as those offered to other vendors.

(ii) Collection and payment on behalf of other parties (recognized as deduction of operation income)

	2020	2019
\$	182,562	-

The associates collect the above-mentioned income deriving from imported freight and shipment on behalf of the Group.

The conditions and terms on business transactions to related parties are the same as those offered to other vendors.

(iii) Receivables from related parties

The details of the Group's receivables from related parties were as follows:

		December 31,	December 31,
Accounts	Type of related parties	2020	2019
Account receivables	Associates	\$ <u>4,463</u>	

(iv) Payables to related parties

The details of the Group's payables to related parties were as follows:

		December	r 31 ,	December 31,
Accounts	Type of related parties	2020		2019
Account payables	Associates	\$	5,454	-

(d) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

Short-term employee benefits Post-employment benefits	 2020	2019		
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 43,456	43,361		
Post-employment benefits	 810	1,009		
	\$ 44,266	44,370		

(8) Pledged assets

The carrying values of pledged assets were as follows:

Pledged assets	Object	De	cember 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Restricted certificates of deposit (recorded under other current assets)	Guarantee for the Group's logistics operations	\$	984	1,027
Restricted certificates of deposit (recorded under other non-current assets)	Guarantee for customs		3,000	3,000
Restricted certificates of deposit (recorded under other non-current assets)	Guarantee for the Group's logistics operations		660	660
Property, plant and equipment:				
Land	Guarantee for long-term and short-term borrowings and the Group's logistics			
	operations		41,792	41,792
Buildings	//		16,506	17,051
		\$	62,942	63,530

(9) Commitments and contingencies

- (a) The Group provided certificates of deposit, land, and buildings as collateral to the banks for the performance of freight forwarding contracts in 2020 and 2019. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the guarantees from the banks were \$142,144 thousand and \$147,909 thousand, respectively, and the used amounts were \$120,112 thousand and \$136,869 thousand, respectively.
- (b) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$42,144 thousand and \$47,908 thousand, respectively. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the guarantees recorded for customs duty were \$9,372 thousand and \$9,483 thousand, respectively.
- (c) In 2014, a customer of the consolidated subsidiary have an unclaimed shipment. After notifying the customer and unable to collect the storage fee from the customer in April 2014, consolidated subsidiary held an auction and sold the shipment in June 2014. In June 2016, the customer sued consolidated subsidiary for selling the shipment without the customer's consent and demanded the compensation of USD1,414 thousand. Shenzhen Qianhai Cooperation Zone People's Court held the first hearing of the case in October 2016. On June 4, 2019, the Court ruled that consolidated subsidiary should compensate the customer the amount of CNY5,615 thousand. However, the consolidated subsidiary did not agree with the ruling; hence, filed an appeal on June 19, 2019. The trial has commenced on December 1, 2020 and the case is still in progress as of the reporting date..
- (10) Losses Due to Major Disasters: None

(11) Subsequent Events: None

(12) Other

By function	Year end	led December	31, 2020	Year end	led December	31, 2019
By item	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits						
Salary	62,279	1,438,308	1,500,587	49,307	1,320,106	1,369,413
Labor and health insurance	1,209	108,612	109,821	1,659	161,952	163,611
Pension	1,622	30,399	32,021	2,058	23,135	25,193
Directors' remuneration	-	23,388	23,388	-	18,960	18,960
Others	5,040	108,193	113,233	7,513	122,953	130,466
Depreciation	4,757	220,478	225,235	5,493	234,866	240,359
Amortization	-	260	260	-	224	224

(13) Other disclosures

(a) Information on significant transactions

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" for the Group:

(i) Loans extended to other parties

No.	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name	Related party	Highest balance of financing to other parties during the period	Ending	Actual usage amount during the period (Note 3)	interest rates during the	Purposes of fund financing for the borrower (Note 1)	amount for	Reasons for short-term financing	for bad	Colla Name		Individual funding loan limits (Note 2)	Maximum limit of fund financing (Note 2)
1	HOLDING	The Company	Accounts receivable from related parties	Yes	28,528	26,473	26,473	-	(2)	-	Operating capital	-		-	277,275	1,109,098
2	FSC	The Company	Accounts receivable from related parties	Yes	119,550	119,550	119,550	-	(2)	-	Operating capital	-		-	277,275	1,109,098
3	DFSTW	The Company	Accounts receivable from related parties	Yes	714	714	714	-	(2)	-	Operating capital	-		-	277,275	1,109,098

Note 1: Purpose of fund financing for the borrower:

Business between the two parties.

(2) Funds required for operations.

Note 2: Based on the Company's guidelines, the allowable aggregate amount of financing provided to others cannot exceed 40% of the Company's stockholders' equity, and the maximum financing provided to an individual counterparty cannot exceed 10% of the Company's stockholders' equity. Note 3: The amounts were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties

N	Name of	guara endor	Relationship with the Company	guarantees and endorsements for a specific enterprise	and endorsements during the	guarantees and endorsements as of reporting	Actual usage amount during	endorsements		amount for guarantees and endorsements	behalf of	endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of parent	companies in
No.		Name	(Note 1)	(Note 2)	period	date	the period		financial statements	(subsidiary	company	Mainland China
0	The Company	DIMSG	3	252,000	27,337	9,178	9,178	9,178	0.33 %	504,000	Y	N	N
0	The Company	DIMVN	3	252,000	9,276	5,874	5,874	5,874	0.21 %	504,000	Y	Ν	Ν
0	1,5	DIMIN & DIMVN & DIMTH	3	252,000	1,176	544	544	544	0.02 %	504,000	Y	N	Ν
0	The Company	DIMKR	3	252,000	14,841	13,772	13,772	13,772	0.50 %	504,000	Y	N	Ν

Note 1: Relationship with the Company are listed as below

(1) A company with which it does business.

(2) A company in which the public company directly and indirectly holds more than 50 percent of the voting shares.

(3) A company that directly and indirectly holds more than 50 percent of the voting shares in the public company.

(4) A company in which the public company holds, directly or indirectly, 90% or more of the voting shares.

(5) A company that fulfills its contractual obligations by providing mutual endorsements/guarantees for another company in the same industry or for joint builders for purposes of undertaking a construction project.

(6) A company that all capital contributing shareholders make endorsements/ guarantees for their jointly invested company in proportion to their shareholding percentages.
 (7) Companies in the same industry provide among themselves joint and several securities for a performance guarantee of a sales contract for pre-construction homes pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act for each other.

Note 2: Based on the Company's guidelines, the allowable aggregate amount of guarantee and endorsement provided to others cannot exceed 40% of the Company's issued capital, while the guarantee and endorsement for an individual counterparty cannot exceed 20% of the Company's issued capital.

(iii) Information regarding securities held as of December 31, 2020 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

		Relationship			Ending	balance		Maximum	
Name of holder	Category and name of security	with the security issuer	Recorded account	Number of shares	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership	Fair value (Note 1)	investment in 2020	Note
The Company	Global Sky Express Taiwan Ltd.		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current	10,000	100	1.00 %	100	100	
	Evergreen Air Cargo Service Corporation		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current	29,000	290	0.02 %	290	290	
DIMSG	Burwill Holdings Ltd.		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current	22,000	18	-	18	18	
DIMSG	Stamford Land		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current	5,000	36	-	36	36	

Note 1: Due to lack of quoted prices, the fair value of financial assets carried at cost-non-current are the net equity or book value of the investment as of the financial position date.

(iv) Accumulated holding amount of a single security in excess of NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

(v) Acquisition of real estate in excess of NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

(vi) Disposal of real estate in excess of NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

	Counter-party			Transa	ction details	Transaction details				Account / note receivable (payable)		
Name of company		Relationship	Purchase (Sale)	Amount (note 3)	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit period	Unit price	Credit period	Balance (note 3)	Percentage of tot notes receivable		Remar
DIMTW	DIMUS	Sub-Subsidiary	Freight revenue	(295,788)	(Note 2)	(Note 1)	-		23,198	11	%	
DIMUS	DIMTW	Sub-Subsidiary	Freight expense	295,788	(Note 2)	(Note 1)	-		(23,198)	(35)	%	
DIMTW	DIMCN	Sub-Subsidiary	Freight revenue	(112,003)	- %	(Note 1)	-		9,204	4	%	
DIMCN	DIMTW	Sub-Subsidiary	Freight expense	112,003	- %		-		(9,204)	(16)	%	
DIMTW	DIMCN	Sub-Subsidiary	Freight revenue	168,459	- %		-		9,204	4	%	
DIMCN	DIMTW	Sub-Subsidiary	Freight expense	168,459	- %		-		(9,204)	(16)	%	

(vii) Sales to or purchases from related parties in excess of NT\$100 million or 20% of DIMTW's issued share capital:

Note 1: The freight was charged according to market price. No significant difference in terms and conditions from third-party vendors.

Note 2: The freight costs were paid by DIMTW on behalf of its affiliates. Because the sales cost was unrealized, there was no calculation of the percentage of the total purchases (sales).

(viii) Receivables from related parties in excess of NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital

Name of			Balance of receivables from	Turnover			from Subsequently received amount of receivable	
Company	Counter-party	Nature of Relationship	related party (note 3)	rate	Amount	Action taken	from related party	debts
FSC	The Company	Subsidiary	164,522 (Note 1)	- %	-		-	-
FSC	DIL	Subsidiary	216,717 (Note 2)	- %	-		-	-

Note 1: Loan from the subsidiary of \$119,551 and other receivables of \$44,971.

Note 2: Paid on behalf of DIMTW.

Note 3: The amount was eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(ix) Financial derivative instrument transactions: None.

(x) Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions

			Existing		Transaction	details	
No. (Note 1)	Name of company	Name of counter-party	relationship with counter-party (Note 2)	Account name	Amount (Notes 3, 4)	Terms of trading	Percentage of total consolidated revenue or total assets
0	The Company	DIMCN	1	Accounts receivable-related parties	9,204	Negotiated	0.14 %
0	The Company	DIMUS	1	Accounts receivable-related parties	23,198	Negotiated	0.35 %
0	The Company	DIMCN	1	Accounts payable-related parties	18,157	Negotiated	0.27 %
0	The Company	DIMCN	1	Freight revenue-received on behalf	112,003	Negotiated	0.49 %
0	The Company	DIMSG	1	Freight revenue-received on behalf	32,016	Negotiated	0.14 %
0	The Company	DIMHK	1	Freight revenue-received on behalf	30,814	Negotiated	0.13 %
0	The Company	ZJDCN	1	Freight revenue-received on behalf	49,065	Negotiated	0.21 %
0	The Company	DIMUS	1	Freight revenue-received on behalf	295,788	Negotiated	1.29 %
0	The Company	DIMKR	1	Freight revenue-received on behalf	13,178	Negotiated	0.06 %
0	The Company	DIMMY	1	Freight revenue-received on behalf	21,144	Negotiated	0.09 %
0	The Company	DIMPH	1	Freight revenue-received on behalf	36,072	Negotiated	0.16 %
0	The Company	DIMTH	1	Freight revenue-received on behalf	15,800	Negotiated	0.07 %
0	The Company	DFSCN	1	Freight revenue-received on behalf	8,483	Negotiated	0.04 %
0	The Company	FSCHK	1	Freight expense – deduction of freight revenue	59,538	Negotiated	0.26 %
0	The Company	DFSTW	1	Freight expense – deduction of freight revenue	22,400	Negotiated	0.10 %
0	The Company	DIMCN	1	Freight expense – deduction of freight revenue	168,459	Negotiated	0.73 %
0	The Company	DIMSG	1	Freight expense – deduction of freight revenue	29,133	Negotiated	0.13 %
0	The Company	DIMHK	1	Freight expense – deduction of freight revenue	42,381	Negotiated	0.19 %
0	The Company	ZJDCN	1	Freight expense – deduction of freight revenue	87,730	Negotiated	0.38 %
0	The Company	DIMUS	1	Freight expense – deduction of freight revenue	84,055	Negotiated	0.37 %

			Existing	Transaction details							
No. (Note 1)	Name of company	Name of counter-party	relationship with counter-party (Note 2)	Account name	Amount (Notes 3, 4)	Terms of trading	Percentage of total consolidated revenue or total assets				
0	The Company	DIMKR	1	Freight expense – deduction of freight revenue	27,291	Negotiated	0.12 %				
0	The Company	DIMMY	1	Freight expense – deduction of freight revenue	41,603	Negotiated	0.18 %				
0	The Company	DIMTH	1	Freight expense – deduction of freight revenue	18,192	Negotiated	0.08 %				
1	FSC	The Company	2	Accounts receivable-related parties	164,522	Negotiated	2.46 %				
1	FSC	DIL	3	Accounts receivable-related parties	216,717	Negotiated	3.24 %				
2	HOLDING	The Company	2	Accounts receivable-related parties	26,475	Negotiated	0.40 %				
3	FSCHK	DIMTW	3	Sales revenue	60,980	Negotiated	0.27 %				
3	FSCHK	DFSTW	3	Sales revenue	7,488	Negotiated	0.03 %				
3	FSCHK	DIMCN	3	Sales revenue	171,007	Negotiated	0.75 %				
3	FSCHK	DIMSG	3	Sales revenue	52,320	Negotiated	0.23 %				
3	FSCHK	DIMHK	3	Sales revenue	117,411	Negotiated	0.51 %				
3	FSCHK	ZJDCN	2	Sales revenue	172,796	Negotiated	0.75 %				
3	FSCHK	DIMVN	3	Sales revenue	11,502	Negotiated	0.05 %				
3	FSCHK	DIMUS	3	Sales revenue	141,890	Negotiated	0.62 %				
3	FSCHK	DIMKR	3	Sales revenue	9,616	Negotiated	0.04 %				
3	FSCHK	DIMMY	3	Sales revenue	31,191	Negotiated	0.14 %				
3	FSCHK	DIMNL	3	Sales revenue	9,618	Negotiated	0.04 %				
3	FSCHK	DIMPH	3	Sales revenue	28,734	Negotiated	0.13 %				
3	FSCHK	DIMTH	3	Sales revenue	17,699	Negotiated	0.08 %				
3	FSCHK	DFSHK	3	Sales revenue	21,243	Negotiated	0.09 %				
3	FSCHK	DFSCN	3	Sales revenue	74,069	Negotiated	0.32 %				

Note 1: Company numbering is as follows:

(1) Parent company is 0.

(2) Subsidiary starts from 1.

Note 2: The number of the relationship with the transaction counterparty represents the following:

(1) 1 represents downstream transactions.

(2) 2 represents upstream transactions.

(3) 3 represents lateral transactions.

- Note 3: Only an amount over \$7,000 shall be disclosed.
- Note 4: The amount was eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Information on investees

The following is the information on investees for the year 2020 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

					nent (Amount)	E	nding balan	ce	Maximum	Net income	Investment	
Name of the	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Shares	Ratio of	Carrying	investment in 2020	(losses) of	·	N
investor The Company	DFSTW	Taiwan	Ocean freight forwarding	15,444	15,444	1,200,000	shares 99 %	amount 273,473	15,444	investee 118,710	income (losses) 118,710	
. ,			0 0		.,	,,						
The Company	HOLDING	Bermuda	Holding company	164,845	164,845	3,089,000	100 %	1,149,103	164,845	331,538	331,538	
The Company	DIMSG	Singapore	Global air and ocean freight forwarder and logistics & warehousing	108,362	108,362	4,650,000	86 %	400,085	108,362	49,574	42,688	
The Company	DIL	British Virgin Is.	Holding company	472,313	472,313	(Note 1)	100 %	2,515,904	472,313	438,934	438,934	
The Company	FSC	British Virgin Is.	Settlement center	315	315	10,000	20 %	251,124	315	2,237	447	
The Company	FSCHK	Hong Kong	Settlement center	236	236	7,500	15 %	174,224	236	737,930	110,690	
The Company	ITG GmbH	Germany	Global air and ocean freight forwarder	183,547		6,275	25 %	198,012	-	50,819	12,704	
DFSTW	FSCHK	Hong Kong	Settlement center	235	235	7,500	15 %	215,319	235	737,930	110,690	
DIL	DIMUS	U.S.A.	Global air and ocean freight forwarder	238,686	238,686	4,961,000	100 %	527,453	238,686	76,800	76,800	
DIL	DIMGB	U.K	Global air and ocean freight forwarder	(5,624)	(5,624)	300,000	37 %	(9,216)	(5,624)	599	225	
DIL	DIMSG	Singapore	Global air and ocean freight forwarder and logistics & warehousing	23,904	23,904	750,000	14 %	47,056	23,904	49,574	6,886	
DIL	DIMHK	Hong Kong	Global air and ocean freight forwarder and logistics & warehousing	427,348	427,348	(Note 1)	99 %	1,942,903	427,348	329,562	329,562	
DIL	GMS	Hong Kong	Logistics & warehousing	-		-	100 %	7,708	-	25,462	25,462	

				Initial investr	nent (Amount)	E	nding balan	ce	Maximum	Net income	Investment	
Name of the investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Shares	Ratio of shares	Carrying amount	investment in 2020	(losses) of investee	income (losses)	Notes
GMS	DFSSG	Singapore	Logistics & warehousing	13,482	13,482	600,000	100 %	18,693	13,482	10,660	10,660	-
GMS	DIMPH	Philippines	Global air and ocean freight forwarder	38,399	38,399	(Note 1)	60 %	48,887	38,399	7,116	9,324	
GMS	DILHK	Hong Kong	Logistics & warehousing	-	-	-	100 %	39,650	-	7,704	7,704	
FSCHK	DIMGB	U.K	Global air and ocean freight forwarder	20,126	20,126	500,000	63 %	500	20,126	599	374	
DIMUS	DIMUS	U.S.A.	Brokerage service	13,532	13,532	1,000	100 %	35,187	13,532	2,204	2,204	
DIMHK	FSC	British Virgin Is.	Settlement center	954	954	(Note 1)	60 %	897	954	2,237	1,342	
DIMHK	DIMVN	Vietnam	Trucking service	2,090	2,090	-	75 %	10,181	2,090	7,561	5,671	
DIMHK	FSCHK	Hong Kong	Settlement center	550	550	17,500	35 %	492,532	550	737,930	258,276	
DIMSG	FSC	British Virgin Is.	Settlement center	318	318	10,000	20 %	299	318	2,237	447	
DIMSG	DIMIN	India	Trucking service	5,303	5,303	960,000	60 %	8,256	5,303	649	389	
HOLDING	DIMMY	Malaysia	Global air and ocean freight forwarder	65,516	65,516	250,000	100 %	108,739	65,516	16,993	16,993	
HOLDING	DILMY	Malaysia	Global logistics service	1,592	1,592	186,000	49 %	2,606	1,592	(101)	(101)	
HOLDING	DIMTH	Thailand	Global air and ocean freight forwarder	7,642	7,642	735,000	49 %	38,303	7,642	8,931	4,375	
HOLDING	DIMPH	Philippines	Global air and ocean freight forwarder	4,026	4,026	120,000	40 %	35,322	4,026	15,537	6,213	
HOLDING	DIMAU	Australia	Global air and ocean freight forwarder	16,460	16,460	60,000	100 %	(40,551)	16,460	(4,936)	(4,936))
HOLDING	DIMKR	Korea	Global air and ocean freight forwarder	19,386	19,386	120,000	100 %	53,016	19,386	6,285	6,285	
HOLDING	DIMCA	Canada	Air freight forwarder	15,646	15,646	(Note 1)	100 %	67,222	15,646	4,690	4,690	
HOLDING	DIMNL	Netherlands	Global air and ocean freight forwarder	11,644	11,644	1,000	100 %	3,313	11,644	11,331	11,331	
HOLDING	DFSHK	Hong Kong	Ocean freight forwarding	25,393	25,393	71,000	99 %	731,481	25,393	280,024	279,995	
HOLDING	DTLHK	Hong Kong	Trucking service	41,076	41,076	89,000	100 %	43,522	41,076	5,180	5,180	
HOLDING	DSLUS	U.S.A.	Logistics & warehousing	15,840	15,840	50,000	100 %	30,326	15,840	1,665	1,665	
DFSHK	FSCHK	Hong Kong	Settlement center	566	566	17,500	35 %	492,532	566	737,930	258,276	
DIMMY	Danau Muhibbah Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Real estate investment	2,621	2,621	(Note 1)	100 %	(1,259)	2,621	-	-	
DIMPH	Peerless Express Forwarders Corp.	Philippines	Trucking service	954	954	1,600,000	40 %	-	954	225	90	
DIMSG	Logicentrix India Prt Ltd.	India	Brokerage service	1,830	1,830	4,000,000	40 %	400	1,830	194	-	

Note 1: The company was established as a limited company.

Note 2: The amount was eliminated in the consolidated financial statements, except for ITG GmbH and Logicentrix India Prt Ltd..

(c) Information on investment in mainland China

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

												Unit: tho	usand dollars
Name of investee in Mainland China	Main businesses	Issued capital	Method of investment (Note 1)	Beginning remittance balance- accumulative investment (amount) from Taiwan	recoverable	emittance / e investment ount) Returned amount	Ending remittance balance- accumulative investment (amount) from Taiwan	Net income (losses) of investee	Direct / indirect shareholdings or investments (%) in the Company	Maximum investment in 2020	Current investment income and losses (Note 2)	Carrying amount (Note 2)	Accumulated remittance of earnings in current period
ZJD	Global air and ocean freight forwarder	54,928	(2)	(USD902) ^{25,353}	-	-	25,353 (USD902)	34,887	75 %	41,196	26,166 (1)	153,262	-
DILSHA	Logistics & warehousing	5,970	(2)	5,621 (USD200)	-	-	5,621 (USD200)	(42,400)	99 %	5,970	(42,400) (2)	(58,402)	-
	Global air and ocean freight forwarder	163,377	(2)	-	-	-	-	42,512	100 %	163,377	42,512 (1)	270,873	-
DILSZX	Logistics & warehousing	10,958	(2)	-	-	-	-	1,355	100 %	10,958	1,355 (2)	7,953	-
DFSCN	Global air and ocean freight forwarder	59,777	(2)	-	-	-	-	18,899	100 %	59,777	18,899 (1)	162,131	-
Diversified Transportation (China) Co., Ltd.	Trucking service	29,802	(2)	-	-	-	-	2,707	100 %	29,802	2,707 (2)	19,872	-
	Global air and ocean freight forwarder	38,666	(2)	-	-	-	-	16,015	25 %	9,667	4,006 (2)	19,313	-
Diversified International Logistics Service Company Ltd	Global air and ocean freight forwarder	13,684	(2)	-	-	-	-	(1,405)	100 %	13,684	(1,405) (2)	2,600	-
Diversified International Logistics Service Company Ltd	Global air and ocean freight forwarder	1,293	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	100 %	-	(2)	1,293	-

Note 1: The method of investment is divided into the following three methods:

(1) Investing directly in Mainland China.

(2) Through transferring the investment to third-region existing companies then investing in Mainland China. (through Bermuda and British Virgin Islands.).

(3) Other methods.

Note 2: The financial statements was audited by an international accounting firm in cooperation with the R.O.C. accounting firm.

Note 3: Expect for Yuhang Int'l Logistics (Dalian) Co., Ltd. the amount was eliminated in the consolidated financial statements

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China

			Unit: thousand dollars
			Limitation on investment
	Aggregate investment	Approved investment	in Mainland China in
Company	amount remitted from	(amount) by Ministry of	accordance with
	Taiwan to Mainland	Economic Affairs	regulations of Ministry
name	China at end of period	Investment Commission	of Economic Affairs
	(Note2)	(Note2)	Investment Commission
			(Note 1)
DIMTW	30,974	67,457	1,663,647
	(USD1,102)	(USD2,400)	

Note 1: It represents 60% of the Company's net equity.

Note 2: USD:NT\$=1:28.107.

(iii) Significant transactions

The significant inter-company transactions with the subsidiaries in Mainland China, which were eliminated in the preparation of consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in "Information on significant transactions".

(d) Major shareholders:

No shareholder holding more than 5%.

(14) Segment information

(a) General information

The Group has three reportable segments: Asia department, Americas department, and Europe department.

The reportable department is a strategic business unit providing different products and services. Because each strategic business unit requires different kinds of techniques and marketing tactics, it should be separately managed. Segments adopt the same accounting policies as those listed in note 4. Segment income is evaluated based on income before tax and is used as the basis for performance evaluation.

(b) Information on income and loss, assets, liabilities, basis of measurement, and the reconciliation for reportable segments

The Group uses the internal management report that the chief operating decision maker reviews as the basis to determine resource allocation and make a performance evaluation. The internal management report includes profit before taxation but does not include income tax expense and any extraordinary activity. Because taxation and extraordinary activity are managed on a group basis, they are not able to be allocated to each reportable segment. In addition, not all profit or loss from reportable segments includes significant non-cash items such as depreciation and amortization. The reportable amount is consistent with that of the report used by the chief operating decision maker.

The operating segment accounting policies are consistent with those described in note 4 "Significant Accounting Policies".

The Group treated intersegment sales and transfers as third-party transactions. They are measured at market price.

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

				2020		
	_	Asia	Americas	Europe	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
Revenue:						
Revenue from external customers	\$	17,641,708	4,866,481	440,656	-	22,948,845
Intersegment revenues	_	632,553	-	-	(632,553)	-
Total revenue	\$	18,274,261	4,866,481	440,656	(632,553)	22,948,845
Reportable segment profit	\$	1,119,022	114,788	11,924		1,245,734
				2019		
		Asia	Americas	Europe	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
		1 1.510	1 third icus			
Revenue:				•		
Revenue: Revenue from external customers	\$	13,175,927	4,079,008	548,396	-	17,803,331
	\$	13,175,927 339,473	4,079,008	<u> </u>	(339,473)	17,803,331
Revenue from external customers	\$ 	· · ·	4,079,008 	<u> </u>	-	17,803,331 - 17,803,331

The material reconciling items of the above reportable segment are as below:

Total reportable segment revenue after deducting the intersegment revenue were \$632,553 thousand and \$339,473 thousand for the years 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(c) Geographic information

The Group solely provides freight forwarding service. Please refer to the segment information for the revenue. Non-current assets are classified by geographic location.

Geographical information	De	cember 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Asia	\$	906,128	934,510
Americas		154,587	133,962
Europe		7,436	9,978
Total	<u>\$</u>	1,068,151	1,078,450

Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and other assets. They do not include financial instruments, deferred income tax assets, and pension plan assets.

(d) Information about major customers

For the years 2020 and 2019, the Group had no major customer who constituted 10% or more of the net sales.