Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd.

Financial Statements for the
Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 and
Independent Auditors' Report

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd. (the Company), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Depreciation of Molds and Dies

In the application of IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment", the depreciable amount of an asset should be allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life. The Company depreciates molds and dies on the basis of the unit of production method and examines the estimated units sold of each model according to the changes of the market semiannually as a basis to calculate amounts allocated to each mold and die. The depreciation of molds and dies in 2018 was $379,843 thousand. The amount of depreciation of molds and dies is significant and estimates of units sold are highly dependent on management's judgment. Therefore, the depreciation of molds and dies is considered to be a key audit matter.

The related accounting policy and critical accounting judgments are disclosed in Notes 4 and 5 to the financial statements, respectively; the related amounts are disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements.

We obtained the information and documents regarding the estimated number of units of future sales by each model from management and assessed the rationality and reliability of the supporting information. In addition, we sampled the transactions of molds and dies to verify original documents and cash flows and performed procedures such as field inventory and confirmation. Besides, we recalculated the amount of depreciation of molds and dies on the basis of estimated production volume in order to assess the rationality of calculated depreciation and the accuracy of the carrying amount. Moreover, we compared whether there was a significant difference between the amended estimated number of units of future sales used in the financial statement of the last year and the actual sales units, so as to evaluate the appropriateness of management's estimation.

Provisions for Warranties

According to IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets", provisions are recognized at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting date. The provisions for warranties are calculated on the basis of the estimate of quarterly warranty expenditure per car and estimated units subject to warranty during the future warranty period. The estimate of quarterly warranty expenditure per car is calculated based on the average of actual warranty expense in the past and the estimated number of units of cars subject to warranty at the end of every quarter. As of December 31, 2018, the carrying amount of the provisions for warranties was $151,751 thousand. Due to management's use of judgments in estimating the number of units of cars subject to warranties, warranty provisions recognized is considered to be a key audit matter.

The related accounting policy and critical accounting judgments are disclosed in Notes 4 and 5 to the financial statements, respectively; the related amounts are disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements.

We obtained from management the information and documents regarding the estimated number of units of cars subject to warranty during the warranty period from management and assessed the rationality and reliability of the supporting information. In addition, we sampled the ledgers of actual warranty expenditure this year to verify original documents and cash flows, and we recalculated the amount that should be provided for as warranty according to the warranty policy. Moreover, we compared whether there was a significant difference between the estimated number of units of cars subject to warranty used in the financial statements last year and the actual units of cars subject to warranty, so as to evaluate the appropriateness of management's estimation.

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

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

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

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

Those charged with governance, including independent directors and the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 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 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 Company'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 Company'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 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the 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 financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Wan-I Liao and Cheng-Chuan Yu.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 22, 2019

Notice to Readers

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Par Value)

	2018		2017	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	$ 6,423,983	25	$ 6,045,156	23
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4 and 7)	325,129	1	874,052	3
Notes receivable - related parties (Notes 4, 19 and 27)	513	-	1,612	-
Trade receivables (Notes 4, 8 and 19)	31,340	-	39,135	-
Trade receivables - related parties (Notes 4, 19 and 27)	900,466	4	902,139	4
Other receivables (Notes 4 and 8)	56,102	-	123,460	1
Prepayments (Note 27)	12,243	-	20,069	-
Total current assets	7,749,776	30	8,005,623	31
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Investments accounted for using equity method (Notes 4 and 10)	16,244,030	62	16,023,303	62
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 5, 11 and 27)	1,793,200	7	1,479,225	6
Computer software (Notes 4 and 12)	25,152	-	20,882	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 21)	116,324	-	127,060	1
Other non-current assets (Notes 13 and 27)	171,265	1	114,548	-
Total non-current assets	18,349,971	70	17,765,018	69
TOTAL	$ 26,099,747	100	$ 25,770,641	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Contract liability (Notes 4, 19 and 27)	$ 50,553	-	$ -	-
Trade payables	146,794	1	55,385	-
Trade payables - related parties (Note 27)	1,303,228	5	875,464	3
Other payables (Note 14)	981,106	4	913,372	4
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 21)	648,662	2	442,943	2
Provisions (Notes 4, 5 and 15)	188,149	1	192,278	1
Other current liabilities (Notes 16 and 27)	4,679	-	66,184	-
Total current liabilities	3,323,171	13	2,545,626	10
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Contract liability (Notes 4, 19 and 27)	22,487	-	-	-
Provisions (Notes 4, 5 and 15)	61,364	-	62,931	-
Net defined benefit liabilities (Notes 4 and 17)	329,881	1	392,625	2
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 21)	1,905,810	8	1,511,815	6
Other non-current liabilities (Notes 16 and 27)	-	-	63,020	-
Total non-current liabilities	2,319,542	9	2,030,391	8
Total liabilities	5,642,713	22	4,576,017	18
EQUITY				
Capital stock - NT$10 par value; authorized - 600,000 thousand stocks; issued and outstanding - 300,000 thousand stocks	3,000,000	12	3,000,000	12
Capital surplus	6,129,405	23	6,129,405	24
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	4,884,164	19	4,519,914	17
Special reserve	1,163,895	4	788,877	3
Unappropriated earnings	6,011,725	23	7,131,446	28
Total retained earnings	12,059,784	46	12,440,237	48
Other equity	(732,155)	(3)	(375,018)	(2)
Total equity	20,457,034	78	21,194,624	82
TOTAL	$ 26,099,747	100	$ 25,770,641	100

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

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2018		2017	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OPERATING REVENUE (Note 19 and 27)				
Sales (Note 4)	$ 31,111,218	100	$ 33,092,856	100
Service revenue (Note 4)	59,958	-	32,551	-
Other operating revenue	86,554	-	96,367	-
Total operating revenue	31,257,730	100	33,221,774	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 9, 20 and 27)	25,931,003	83	27,037,319	82
GROSS PROFIT	5,326,727	17	6,184,455	18
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 20 and 27)				
Selling and marketing expenses	2,886,302	9	3,092,559	9
General and administrative expenses	372,706	1	322,756	1
Research and development expenses	707,445	2	672,305	2
Total operating expenses	3,966,453	12	4,087,620	12
OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Note 20)	-	-	(685)	-
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	1,360,274	5	2,096,150	6
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Share of profit of subsidiary	6,170,791	20	6,225,205	19
Interest income (Note 4)	27,523	-	139,956	-
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, net	2,998	-	4,052	-
Other revenue (Note 27)	4,434	-	2,000	-
Gain (loss) on disposal of investments, net (Note 20)	(2,496)	-	1,945	-
Net foreign exchange gain (loss) (Note 20)	127,481	-	(441,720)	(1)
Interest expenses (Note 27)	(997)	-	(11,158)	-
Overseas business expenses (Note 27)	(10,156)	-	(10,915)	-
Other losses (Note 27)	(3,292)	-	(2,094)	-
Total non-operating income and expenses	6,316,286	20	5,907,271	18
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	7,676,560	25	8,003,421	24
INCOME TAX EXPENSES (Notes 4 and 21)	1,786,514	6	1,360,921	4
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	5,890,046	19	6,642,500	20

(Continued)

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2018		2017	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Note 17)	$ 33,034	-	$ 12,930	-
Share of the other comprehensive loss of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	(67)	-	(98)	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 21)	(3,466)	-	(2,181)	-
	29,501	-	10,651	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(357,137)	(1)	(412,870)	(1)
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	(327,636)	(1)	(402,219)	(1)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$ 5,562,410	18	$ 6,240,281	19
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 22)				
Basic	$19.63		$22.14	
Diluted	$19.63		$22.14	

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

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Cash Dividends Per Share)

			Retained Earnings (Notes 18 and 21)			Other Equity	
	Capital Stock	Capital Surplus (Note 18)	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translating Foreign Operations	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2017	$ 3,000,000	$ 6,129,405	$ 4,056,853	$ 788,877	$ 7,541,356	$ 37,852	$ 21,554,343
Appropriation of 2016 earnings							
Legal reserve	-	-	463,061	-	(463,061)	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company - NT$22 per share	-	-	-	-	(6,600,000)	-	(6,600,000)
	-	-	463,061	-	(7,063,061)	-	(6,600,000)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	6,642,500	-	6,642,500
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2017, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	10,651	(412,870)	(402,219)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	6,653,151	(412,870)	6,240,281
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2017	3,000,000	6,129,405	4,519,914	788,877	7,131,446	(375,018)	21,194,624
Appropriation of 2017 earnings							
Legal reserve	-	-	664,250	-	(664,250)	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	375,018	(375,018)	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company - NT$21 per share	-	-	(300,000)	-	(6,000,000)	-	(6,300,000)
	-	-	364,250	375,018	(7,039,268)	-	(6,300,000)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	5,890,046	-	5,890,046
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2018, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	29,501	(357,137)	(327,636)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	5,919,547	(357,137)	5,562,410
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2018	$ 3,000,000	$ 6,129,405	$ 4,884,164	$ 1,163,895	$ 6,011,725	$ (732,155)	$ 20,457,034

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

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	$ 7,676,560	$ 8,003,421
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	408,402	483,121
Amortization expenses	7,659	5,280
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, net	(2,998)	(4,052)
Interest expense	997	11,158
Interest income	(27,523)	(139,956)
Share of the profit of subsidiary	(6,170,791)	(6,225,205)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	-	685
Loss (gain) on disposal of investment, net	2,496	(1,945)
Net foreign exchange loss (gain)	(154,773)	197,778
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	549,425	1,407,048
Notes receivable - related parties	1,099	2,562
Trade receivables	7,795	1,393
Trade receivables - related parties	1,580	(357,071)
Other receivables	71,080	(81,761)
Inventories	-	2,509
Prepayments	7,826	(4,216)
Contract liability	(49,032)	-
Notes payable - related parties	-	(1,536)
Trade payables	91,409	21,418
Trade payables - related parties	298,115	32,266
Other payables	53,278	28,325
Other current liabilities	(2,453)	38,454
Provisions	(5,696)	(6,214)
Other non-current liabilities	-	23,080
Net defined benefit liabilities	(29,710)	(35,454)
Cash generated from operations	2,734,745	3,401,088
Interest paid	(997)	(12,352)
Income tax paid	(620,817)	(662,080)
Net cash generated from operating activities	2,112,931	2,726,656
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends received	5,033,574	4,563,252
Interest received	23,801	155,568
Payments for property, plant and equipment (Note 23)	(622,698)	(505,559)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant, and equipment	8	3,986
Payments for computer software	(11,929)	(11,460)
Decrease in refundable deposits	2,158	277,532
Increase in other non-current assets	(14,457)	-
Net cash generated from investing activities	4,410,457	4,483,319

(Continued)

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayments of short-term borrowings	$ -	$ (3,630,000)
Payments of dividends	(6,300,000)	(6,600,000)
Cash used in financing activities	(6,300,000)	(10,230,000)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	155,439	(203,233)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	378,827	(3,223,258)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	6,045,156	9,268,414
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 6,423,983	$ 6,045,156

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd. (the "Company") is a business focused on the research and development of vehicles and the sale of vehicles. The Company started its operations in October 2003, after Yulon Motor Co., Ltd. ("Yulon") transferred its sales and research and development businesses to the Company in October 2003 through a spin-off. The Company's spin-off from Yulon intended to increase Yulon's competitive advantage and participation in the global automobile network and to enhance its professional management. The spin-off date was October 1, 2003.

Yulon initially held 100% equity interest in the Company but then transferred 40% of its equity to Nissan Motor Co., Ltd. ("Nissan"), a Japanese motor company, on October 30, 2003. The Company became listed on December 21, 2004 after the initial public offering application of the Company was accepted by the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation on October 6, 2004.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying financial statements were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 22, 2019.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

a. Initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations of IFRS (IFRIC), and Interpretations of IAS (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

   Except for the following, whenever applied, the initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC would not have any material impact on the Company's accounting policies:

   1) IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and related amendments

      IFRS 9 supersedes IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", with consequential amendments to IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" and other standards. IFRS 9 sets out the requirements for classification, measurement and impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. Refer to Note 4 for information relating to the relevant accounting policies.

      On the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed as at January 1, 2018, the Company has performed an assessment of the classification of recognized financial assets and has elected not to restate prior reporting periods.

The following table shows the original measurement categories and carrying amount under IAS 39 and the new measurement categories and carrying amount under IFRS 9 for each class of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities as of January 1, 2018.

Financial Assets	Measurement Category IAS 39	Measurement Category IFRS 9	Carrying Amount IAS 39	Carrying Amount IFRS 9	Remark
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	$ 6,045,156	$ 6,045,156	
Mutual funds	Held for trading	Mandatorily at FVTPL	874,052	874,052	
Notes receivable, trade receivables and other receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost/mandatorily at FVTPL	1,066,346	1,066,346	a), b)

Financial Assets	IAS 39 Carrying Amount as of January 1, 2018	Reclassification	Remeasurement	IFRS 9 Carrying Amount as of January 1, 2018	Retained Earnings Effect on January 1, 2018	Other Equity Effect on January 1, 2018	Remark
FVTPL	$ 874,052						
Add: Reclassification from loans and receivables (IAS 39)							
Required reclassification	-	$ 35,165	$ -				a)
	874,052	35,165	-	$ 909,217	$ -	$ -	
Amortized cost							
Add: From loans and receivables (IAS 39)	-	7,076,337	-				b)
	-	7,076,337	-	7,076,337	-	-	
	$ 874,052	$ 7,111,502	$ -	$ 7,985,554	$ -	$ -	

a) Trade receivables that were previously classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39 were classified as at FVTPL under IFRS 9 because the objective of the Company's business model is achieved by selling financial assets.

b) Notes receivable, trade receivables and other receivables that were previously classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39 were classified as at amortized cost with an assessment of expected credit losses under IFRS 9.

2) IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" and related amendments

IFRS 15 establishes principles for recognizing revenue that apply to all contracts with customers, and supersedes IAS 18 "Revenue", IAS 11 "Construction Contracts" and a number of revenue-related interpretations. Refer to Note 4 for the related accounting policies.

Under IFRS 15, the net effect of revenue recognized and consideration received and receivable is recognized as a contract asset or a contract liability. Prior to the application of IFRS 15, a receivable was recognized or deferred revenue was reduced when revenue was recognized for the contract under IAS 18.

If the contract is non-cancellable, the Company will recognize a receivable and a contract liability when it has an unconditional right to consideration in accordance with IFRS 15. Prior to the application of IFRS 15, consideration was recognized as deferred revenue when received.

The Company elected only to retrospectively apply IFRS 15 to contracts that were not complete as of January 1, 2018 and recognize the cumulative effect of the change in the retained earnings as of January 1, 2018.

Impact on liabilities for current period

	As Originally Stated	Adjustments Arising from Initial Application	Restated
Contract liabilities - current	$ -	$ 59,052	$ 59,052
Other current liabilities	66,184	(59,052)	7,132
Contract liabilities - non-current	-	63,020	63,020
Other non-current liabilities	63,020	(63,020)	-
Total effect on liabilities	$ 129,204	$ -	$ 129,204

	December 31, 2018
Increase in contract liabilities - current	$ 50,553
Increase in contract liabilities - non-current	22,487
Decrease in other current liabilities	(50,553)
Decrease in other non-current liabilities	(22,487)
	$ -

b. Amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations of IFRS (IFRIC) and Interpretations of IAS (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRSs") endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2019

New, Amended or Revised Standards and Interpretations (the "New IFRSs")	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IFRS 9 "Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation"	January 1, 2019 (Note 2)
IFRS 16 "Leases"	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 19 "Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement"	January 1, 2019 (Note 3)
Amendments to IAS 28 "Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures"	January 1, 2019
IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments"	January 1, 2019

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

Note 2: The FSC permits the election for early adoption of the amendments starting from 2018.

Note 3: The Company shall apply these amendments to plan amendments, curtailments or settlements occurring on or after January 1, 2019.

- IFRS 16 "Leases"

IFRS 16 sets out the accounting standards for leases that will supersede IAS 17 and a number of related interpretations.

Definition of a lease

Upon initial application of IFRS 16, the Company will elect to apply the guidance of IFRS 16, in determining whether contracts are, or contain a lease, only to contracts entered into (or changed) on or after January 1, 2019 in order to determine whether those contracts are, or contain, a lease. Contracts identified as containing a lease under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 will not be reassessed and will be accounted for in accordance with the transitional provisions under IFRS 16.

The Company as lessee

Upon initial application of IFRS 16, the Company will recognize right-of-use assets, or investment properties if the right-of-use assets meet the definition of investment properties, and lease liabilities for all leases on the balance sheets except for those whose payments under low-value and short-term leases will be recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis. On the statements of comprehensive income, the Company will present the depreciation expense charged on right-of-use assets separately from the interest expense accrued on lease liabilities; interest is computed using the effective interest method. On the statements of cash flows, cash payments for the principal portion of lease liabilities will be classified within financing activities; cash payments for the interest portion will be classified within operating activities. Currently, payments under operating lease contracts, including property interest qualified as investment properties, are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis. Cash flows for operating leases are classified within operating activities on the statements of cash flows. Leased assets and finance lease payables are recognized for contracts classified as finance leases.

The Company anticipates applying IFRS 16 retrospectively with the cumulative effect of the initial application of this standard recognized on January 1, 2019. Comparative information will not be restated.

Lease liabilities will be recognized on January 1, 2019 for leases currently classified as operating leases with the application of IAS 17. Lease liabilities will be measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate on January 1, 2019. Right-of-use assets will be measured at an amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments. Except for the following practical expedients which are to be applied, the Company will apply IAS 36 to all right-of-use assets.

The Company expects to apply the following practical expedients:

1) The Company will apply a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics to measure lease liabilities.

2) The Company will adjust the right-of-use assets on January 1, 2019 by the amount of any provisions for onerous leases recognized as of December 31, 2018.

3) The Company will account for those leases for which the lease term ends on or before December 31, 2019 as short-term leases.

4) The Company will exclude initial direct costs from the measurement of right-of-use assets on January 1, 2019.

5) The Company will use hindsight, such as in determining lease terms, to measure lease liabilities.

The Company as lessor

The Company will not make any adjustments for leases in which it is a lessor and will account for those leases with the application of IFRS 16 starting from January 1, 2019.

Anticipated impact on assets and liabilities

	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2018	Adjustments Arising from Initial Application	Adjusted Carrying Amount as of January 1, 2019
Right-of-use assets	$ -	$ 754,984	$ 754,984
Total effect on assets	$ -	$ 754,984	$ 754,984
Lease liabilities - current	$ -	$ 55,479	$ 55,479
Lease liabilities - non-current	-	699,505	699,505
Total effect on liabilities	$ -	$ 754,984	$ 754,984

Except for the above impact, as of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company assess the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will not have any material impact on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

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

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 3 "Definition of a Business"	January 1, 2020 (Note 2)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between An Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 "Definition of Material"	January 1, 2020 (Note 3)

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

Note 2: The Company shall apply these amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period.

Note 3: The Company shall apply these amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY

Statement of Compliance

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

Basis of Preparation

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

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

a. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

b. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

c. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

When preparing its financial statements, the Company used equity method to account for its investment in subsidiaries. In order for the amounts of the net profit for the year, other comprehensive income for the year and total equity in the financial statements to be the same with the amounts attributable to the owner of the Company in its consolidated financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatment between basis and consolidated basis were made to investments accounted for by equity method, share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, as appropriate, in the financial statements.

Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

Current assets include cash, cash equivalents, assets held for trading purposes and assets that are expected to be converted into cash or consumed within one year from the balance sheet date; assets other than current assets are non-current assets. Current liabilities include liabilities due to be settled within one year from the balance sheet date; liabilities other than current liabilities are non-current liabilities.

Foreign Currencies

The functional currency of Company and presentation currency of the financial statements are both New Taiwan dollars (NT$). Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the New Taiwan dollars are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Such exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they arise. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries prepared in foreign currencies are translated into New Taiwan dollars at the following exchange rates: Assets and liabilities - year-end rates; profit and loss - average rates during the year; equity - historical rates. The resulting differences are recorded as other comprehensive income.

Inventories

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

Investments in Subsidiaries

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries. Subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary after the date of acquisition. Besides, the Company also recognizes the Company's share of the change in other equity of the subsidiaries.

Investments accounted for using equity method are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. When there is objective evidence that the investments accounted for using equity method have been impaired, the impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

The Company depreciates molds and dies on the basis of estimated unit sold. Other property, plant and equipment are depreciated by using straight-line method. The estimated sales volume, useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of an asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

Computer Software

Computer software is stated at cost, less subsequent accumulated amortization. The amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over 3 years. The estimated useful, residual value and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The residual value of computer software shall be assumed to be zero unless the Company expects to dispose of the asset before the end of its economic life.

Impairment of Assets

When the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and computer software exceeds its recoverable amount, the excess is recognized as an impairment loss. When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

<u>Financial assets</u>

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

a. Measurement categories

2018

1) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such a financial asset is mandatorily classified or designated as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss does not incorporate any dividends or interest earned on such a financial asset. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 26.

2) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

a) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables at amortized cost and other receivables, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

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

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

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

Cash equivalents include time deposits and repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

2017

1) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss does not incorporate any dividends or interest (including dividends or interest received in the investment year) earned on such financial assets. Refer to Note 26 for the method of determining fair value.

2) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets, with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are measured using the effective interest method at amortized cost less any impairment, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Cash equivalents include time deposits and repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash, and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

b. Impairment of financial assets

2018

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including trade receivables) and contract assets.

The Company always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (i.e. ECLs) for trade receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

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

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

2017

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For financial assets at amortized cost, such as trade receivables and other receivables, such assets are assessed for impairment on a collective basis even if they were assessed not to be impaired individually.

For financial assets at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognized is the difference between such an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets at amortized cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment (at the date the impairment is reversed) does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

The carrying amount of a financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables and other receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable and other receivables are considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

c. Derecognition of financial assets

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

Financial liabilities

a. Subsequent measurement

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

b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

Provisions

a. Inventory purchase commitments

Where the Company has a commitment for which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received, the present obligations arising from such commitments are recognized and measured as provisions.

b. Warranties

Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations are recognized at the date of sale of the relevant products, at the best estimate by the management of the Company of the expenditure required to settle the Company's obligation.

Revenue Recognition

2018

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

a. Revenue from sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from sales of vehicles and parts. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the goods are delivered and the title has passed.

b. Revenue from rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services comes from designing and performing the R&D of cars. Contract assets and revenue are recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the respective contract, and contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables when the remaining obligation is performed. If the milestone payment exceeds the revenue recognized to date, then the Company recognizes a contract liability for the difference.

2017

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

a. Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the goods are delivered and the title has passed.

b. Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the contract.

c. Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognized when a stockholder's right to receive payment has been established.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Employee Benefits

a. Short-term employee benefits

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

b. Retirement benefits

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

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

Net defined benefit liabilities represent the actual deficit in the Company's defined benefit plans.

Taxation

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

a. Current tax

According to the Income Tax Law, an additional tax of unappropriated earnings is provided for as income tax in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

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

b. Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized.

c. Current and deferred tax for the year

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the key assumptions and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period.

a. Property, plant and equipment - molds and dies

   The Company depreciates molds and dies on the basis of a units of production method and examines the estimated units sold of each model according to the changes in the market semiannually as a basis to calculate amounts allocated to each mold and die.

b. Provisions for the expected cost of warranties

   The provisions for warranties are calculated on the basis of the estimate of quarterly warranty expenditure per car and the estimated units subject to warranty during the future warranty period. The estimate of quarterly warranty expenditure per car is calculated based on the average of actual warranty expense in the past and the estimated number of units of cars subject to warranty at the end of every quarter. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the carrying amounts of provisions for warranties were \$151,751 thousand and \$151,484 thousand, respectively.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2018	**2017**
Checking accounts and demand deposits	$ 469,675	$ 925,330
Foreign currency demand deposits	343,387	2,173,566
Cash equivalents		
Foreign currency time deposits	5,123,412	2,328,150
Time deposits	106,900	6,900
Repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds	380,609	611,210
	$ 6,423,983	$ 6,045,156

Cash equivalents include time deposits and repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash, and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

The market interest rates intervals of demand deposits, time deposits and repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31	
	2018	**2017**
Demand deposits and time deposits	0.08%-3.20%	0.001%-4.10%
Repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds	3.10%	1.85%-2.00%

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Mutual funds	$ 325,129	$ -
Financial assets held for trading		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Mutual funds	-	874,052
	$ 325,129	$ 874,052

8. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Trade receivables		
At amortized cost	$ 31,340	$ 39,135
Other receivables		
Interest receivables	$ 6,247	$ 2,525
Disposal of investment receivables	27,926	98,000
Others	21,929	22,935
	$ 56,102	$ 123,460

a. Trade receivables

In 2018

In order to minimize credit risk, the sales department traces payment collection regularly to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Company applies the simplified approach to provisions for expected credit losses prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of a lifetime expected losses provision for all trade receivables. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience with the respective debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for the general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtor operates and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecasted direction of economic conditions at the reporting date. The provision for losses based on the past due status of receivables is further distinguished by domestic customers and foreign customers. Nevertheless, the Company did not recognize an expected losses provision for trade receivables due to the estimation performed by the Company at the end of the reporting period, which shows that there was no significant change in the credit quality of the receivables and the amounts were still considered recoverable.

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

December 31, 2018

	Not Past Due	Less than 60 Days	121 to 180 Days	Over 181 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	-	-	-	-	
Gross carrying amount	$ 24,489	$ 6,617	$ 45	$ 189	$ 31,340
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	-	-	-	-	-
Amortized cost	$ 24,489	$ 6,617	$ 45	$ 189	$ 31,340

In 2017

For some trade receivables balances that were past due at the end of the reporting period, the Company did not recognize an allowance for impairment loss, because there was not a significant change in credit quality and the amounts were still considered recoverable. The Company did not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements for these balances.

The aging of receivables based on the past due days from invoice date was as follows:

	December 31, 2017
0-60 days	$ 39,135

The aging of receivables that were past due but not impaired was as follows:

	December 31, 2017
1-60 days	$ 3,088

b. Other receivables

When there is objective evidence that other receivables were impaired, the Company assesses impairment loss on other receivables for impairment individually.

There were no past due other receivables balances at the end of the reporting period and the Company did not recognize an allowance for impairment loss.

9. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Parts	$ -	$ -

The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold for the year ended December 31, 2018 was $25,931,003 thousand, which included warranty costs of $145,576 thousand and reversals of losses on inventory purchase commitments of $5,963 thousand. The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold for the year ended December 31, 2017 was $27,037,319 thousand, which included warranty costs of $156,914 thousand and reversals of losses on inventory purchase commitments of $20,967 thousand.

10. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2018	**2017**
Investment in subsidiary		
Yi-Jan Overseas Investment Co., Ltd.	$ 16,244,030	$ 16,023,303

At the end of the reporting period, the proportion of ownership and voting rights in subsidiary was as follows:

	Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights	
	December 31	
	2018	**2017**
Yi-Jan Overseas Investment Co., Ltd.	100%	100%

Refer to Table 5 for the details of the subsidiaries indirectly held by the Company.

The investments in subsidiaries accounted for using equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 was based on the subsidiaries' financial statements which have been audited for the same years.

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Molds	Dies	Computer Equipment	Other Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Machinery and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Tools	Total
Cost									
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ 4,643,465	$ 854,314	$ 77,070	$ 159,610	$ 18,442	$ 6,662	$ 8,903	$ 5,694	$ 5,774,160
Additions	182,418	46,121	9,509	18,574	4,650	-	-	-	261,272
Reclassification	-	-	2,705	-	-	-	-	-	2,705
Disposals	(1,050)	-	(6,701)	(545)	(4,070)	-	(4,510)	-	(16,876)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 4,824,833	$ 900,435	$ 82,583	$ 177,639	$ 19,022	$ 6,662	$ 4,393	$ 5,694	$ 6,021,261
Accumulated depreciation and impairment									
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ (3,283,229)	$ (606,388)	$ (65,054)	$ (95,913)	$ (4,742)	$ (6,033)	$ (4,166)	$ (5,595)	$ (4,071,120)
Depreciation expenses	(373,151)	(77,093)	(5,756)	(22,856)	(2,353)	(168)	(1,688)	(56)	(483,121)
Disposals	1,050	-	6,668	530	226	-	3,731	-	12,205
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ (3,655,330)	$ (683,481)	$ (64,142)	$ (118,239)	$ (6,869)	$ (6,201)	$ (2,123)	$ (5,651)	$ (4,542,036)
Carrying amount, net, December 31, 2017	$ 1,169,503	$ 216,954	$ 18,441	$ 59,400	$ 12,153	$ 461	$ 2,270	$ 43	$ 1,479,225

(Continued)

	Molds	Dies	Computer Equipment	Other Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Machinery and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Tools	Total
Cost									
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ 4,824,833	$ 900,435	$ 82,583	$ 177,639	$ 19,022	$ 6,662	$ 4,393	$ 5,694	$ 6,021,261
Additions	594,959	106,410	2,559	16,899	590	-	-	968	722,385
Reclassification	(67)	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(1,848,485)	(330,764)	(3,478)	(12,852)	-	(2,312)	-	-	(2,197,891)
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 3,571,240	$ 676,081	$ 81,664	$ 181,753	$ 19,612	$ 4,350	$ 4,393	$ 6,662	$ 4,545,755
Accumulated depreciation and impairment									
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ (3,655,330)	$ (683,481)	$ (64,142)	$ (118,239)	$ (6,869)	$ (6,201)	$ (2,123)	$ (5,651)	$ (4,542,036)
Depreciation expenses	(321,959)	(57,884)	(6,689)	(18,041)	(2,730)	(169)	(879)	(51)	(408,402)
Disposals	1,848,485	330,764	3,470	12,852	-	2,312	-	-	2,197,883
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ (2,128,804)	$ (410,601)	$ (67,361)	$ (123,428)	$ (9,599)	$ (4,058)	$ (3,002)	$ (5,702)	$ (2,752,555)
Carrying amount, net, December 31, 2018	$ 1,442,436	$ 265,480	$ 14,303	$ 58,325	$ 10,013	$ 292	$ 1,391	$ 960	$ 1,793,200

(Concluded)

There were no signs of impairment losses of assets for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017; therefore, the Company did not assess for impairment.

Except molds and dies which are depreciated on an estimated units-sold basis, other property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Computer equipment	3 to 5 years
Other equipment	
Powered equipment	15 years
Experimental equipment	3 to 8 years
Office and communication equipment	3 years
Other equipment	1 to 10 years
Transportation equipment	4 to 5 years
Machinery and equipment	3 to 10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years
Tools	2 to 5 years

12. COMPUTER SOFTWARE

	Amount
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ 27,289
Reclassification	(2,705)
Additions	11,460
Disposals	(10,742)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 25,302

(Continued)

	Amount
Accumulated amortization	
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ (9,882)
Amortization expenses	(5,280)
Disposals	10,742
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ (4,420)
Carrying amount at December 31, 2017	$ 20,882
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ 25,302
Additions	11,929
Disposals	(1,975)
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 35,256
Accumulated amortization	
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ (4,420)
Amortization expenses	(7,659)
Disposals	1,975
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ (10,104)
Carrying amount at December 31, 2018	$ 25,152

(Concluded)

There were no signs of impairment losses of assets for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017; therefore, the Company did not assess for impairment.

13. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Refundable deposits (Note 27)	$ 96,417	$ 98,575
Prepayments for equipment	45,935	15,973
Others	28,913	-
	$ 171,265	$ 114,548

14. OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Advertising and promotion fees	$ 508,237	$ 452,021
Salaries and bonuses	310,139	344,476
Others	162,730	116,875
	$ 981,106	$ 913,372

15. PROVISIONS

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Current		
Inventory purchase commitments	$ 97,762	$ 103,725
Warranties	90,387	88,553
	$ 188,149	$ 192,278
Non-current		
Warranties	$ 61,364	$ 62,931

	Inventory Purchase Commitments	Warranties	Total
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ 124,692	$ 136,731	$ 261,423
Additional provisions recognized (reversed)	(20,967)	156,914	135,947
Paid	-	(142,161)	(142,161)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 103,725	$ 151,484	$ 255,209
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ 103,725	$ 151,484	$ 255,209
Additional provisions recognized (reversed)	(5,963)	147,576	141,613
Paid	-	(147,309)	(147,309)
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 97,762	$ 151,751	$ 249,513

The provisions for losses on inventory purchase commitments represent the present obligations of which the unavoidable costs for meeting the obligations under the commitments exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the commitments.

The provisions for warranty claims represent the present value of management's best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits that will be required under the Company's obligations for warranties under the local sale of goods legislation. The estimate had been made on the basis of historical warranty trends.

16. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Current		
Receipts in advance (Note 27)	$ -	$ 59,052
Withholding	3,087	3,107
Others	1,592	4,025
	$ 4,679	$ 66,184
Non-current		
Receipts in advance (Note 27)	$ -	$ 63,020

17. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plan

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (the "LPA"), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

The total expense recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 was $14,825 thousand and $14,440 thousand, respectively, represents contributions payable to these plans by the Company at rates specified in the rules of the plans.

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Selling and marketing expenses	$ 4,836	$ 4,924
General and administrative expenses	4,566	4,385
Research and development expenses	5,271	4,875
Non-operating expenses	152	256
	$ 14,825	$ 14,440

b. Defined benefit plan

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Law is operated by the government. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company contributes amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor ("the Bureau"); the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	$ 545,797	$ 597,831
Fair value of plan assets	(215,916)	(205,206)
Deficit	$ 329,881	$ 392,625
Net defined benefit liabilities	$ 329,881	$ 392,625

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities (Assets)
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ 609,866	$ (168,857)	$ 441,009
Service cost			
Current service cost	5,305	-	5,305
Net interest expense (income)	6,861	(1,936)	4,925
Recognized in profit or loss	12,166	(1,936)	10,230
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	139	139
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	9,243	-	9,243
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	(22,312)	-	(22,312)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(13,069)	139	(12,930)
Contributions from the employer	-	(41,920)	(41,920)
Benefits paid	(7,368)	7,368	-
Liabilities extinguished on settlement	(3,764)	-	(3,764)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 597,831	$ (205,206)	$ 392,625
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ 597,831	$ (205,206)	$ 392,625
Service cost			
Current service cost	5,362	-	5,362
Net interest expense (income)	6,726	(2,346)	4,380
Recognized in profit or loss	12,088	(2,346)	9,742
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(5,787)	(5,787)
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	7,954	-	7,954
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	6,471	-	6,471
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	(41,672)	-	(41,672)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(27,247)	(5,787)	(33,034)
Contributions from the employer	-	(24,052)	(24,052)
Benefits paid	(21,475)	21,475	-
Liabilities extinguished on settlement	(15,400)	-	(15,400)
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 545,797	$ (215,916)	$ 329,881

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Selling and marketing expenses	$ 2,230	$ 2,522
General and administrative expenses	3,334	3,277
Research and development expenses	3,896	4,046
Non-operating expenses	282	385
	$ 9,742	$ 10,230

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

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

2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government/corporate bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

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

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

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Discount rate(s)	1.00%	1.125%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	2.50%	2.50%

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

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Discount rate(s)		
0.25% increase	$ (13,002)	$ (14,238)
0.25% decrease	$ 13,472	$ 14,762
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
0.25% increase	$ 13,048	$ 14,313
0.25% decrease	$ (12,661)	$ (13,879)

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

	December 31	
	2018	**2017**
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	$ 6,834	$ 6,584
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	9.8 years	9.8 years

18. EQUITY

a. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2018	**2017**
Excess from spin-off	$ 5,986,507	$ 5,986,507
Generated from investments accounted for using equity method	142,898	142,898
	$ 6,129,405	$ 6,129,405

The capital surplus arising from shares issued in excess of par (including excess from spin-off) may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to capital stock (limited to a certain percentage of the Company's capital surplus and to once a year).

The capital surplus from investments accounted for using equity method may not be used for any purpose.

b. Retained earnings and dividend policy

Under the dividend policy as set forth in the Articles, where the Company made profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, setting aside or reversing special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the stockholders' meeting for distribution of dividends and bonus to stockholders. For the policies on the distribution of employees' compensation, refer to Note 20-e. on employees' compensation.

The Company operates in a mature and stable industry. In determining the distribution of dividends, the Company considers factors such as the impact of dividends on reported profitability, cash required for future operations, any potential changes in the industry, interest of the stockholders and the effect on the of Company's financial ratios. The amount of dividends, which can be cash dividends or stock dividends, is formulated to be less than 90% of net income, though the final issued ratios would be proposed and approved by the board of directors. Cash dividends should be at least 20% of total dividends to be distributed to the stockholders.

Under Rule No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC and the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs", the Company should appropriate or reverse to a special reserve.

Appropriation of earnings to legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company's capital surplus. Legal reserve may be used to offset deficit. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's capital surplus, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

The appropriations of earnings for 2017 and 2016 had been approved in the stockholders' meetings on June 21, 2018 and June 26, 2017, respectively, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings For the Year Ended December 31		**Dividends Per Share (NT$) For the Year Ended December 31**	
	2017	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**
Legal reserve	$ 664,250	$ 463,061		
Special reserve	375,018	-		
Cash dividends	6,000,000	6,600,000	$20	$22

The Company's shareholders also resolved in the shareholders' meeting on June 21, 2018 to issue cash dividends from legal reserve in the amount of $300,000 thousand.

19. REVENUE

a. Contact balances

	December 31, 2018
Notes receivable - related parties (Note 27)	$ 513
Trade receivables (Note 8)	$ 31,340
Trade receivables - related parties (Note 27)	$ 724,150
Contract liabilities	
Designing and performing R&D of cars (Note 27)	$ 50,533
Contract liabilities - current	50,533
Designing and performing R&D of cars (Note 27)	22,487
Contract liabilities - non-current	22,487
	$ 73,040

The changes in the contract liability balances primarily result from the timing difference between the Company's performance and the customer's payment.

Revenue of the reporting period recognized from the beginning contract liability and from the performance obligations satisfied in previous periods is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2018
From the beginning contract liability	
Designing and performing R&D of cars	$ 40,292

b. Disaggregation of revenue

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2018
Vehicles	$ 27,409,358
Parts	3,701,860
Others	146,512
	$ 31,257,730

c. Partially completed contracts

The performance obligations that are not fully satisfied and the expected timing for recognition of revenue are as below.

	December 31, 2018
Designing and performing R&D of cars	
- in 2019	$ 50,553
- in 2020	22,487
	$ 73,040

The above information does not include contracts with expected duration equal to or less than one year.

20. NET PROFIT

a. Other operating income and expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ -	$ 104
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(789)
Net loss	$ -	$ (685)

b. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Property, plant and equipment	$ 408,402	$ 483,121
Computer software	7,659	5,280
	$ 416,061	$ 488,401
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	$ 379,843	$ 450,244
Operating expenses	28,559	32,877
	$ 408,402	$ 483,121
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating expenses	$ 7,659	$ 5,280

c. Technical cooperation agreement

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Operating costs	$ 518,704	$ 517,931

The Company has a technical cooperation agreement (the "TCA") with Nissan and Autech Japan, Inc. The TCA with Nissan is based on purchase costs less commodity tax. The TCA with Autech Japan, Inc. is based on development expenses together with royalty expenses.

d. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Post-employment benefits (Note 17)		
Defined contribution plans	$ 14,825	$ 14,440
Defined benefit plans	9,742	10,230
	24,567	24,670
Labor and health insurance	39,890	37,940
Salary	560,231	592,325
Remuneration of directors	14,467	15,600
Other employee benefits	51,638	53,527
	666,226	699,392
Total employee benefits expense	$ 690,793	$ 724,062
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	$ -	$ 409
Operating expenses	$ 690,359	$ 723,012
Non-operating expenses	$ 434	$ 641

e. Employees' compensation

The Company accrued employees' compensation at the rates no less than 0.1% of net profit before income tax, and employees' compensation. The employees' compensation for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, which have been approved by the Company's board of directors on March 22, 2019 and March 26, 2018, respectively, were as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Employees' compensation	0.10%	0.10%

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
	Cash	Cash
Employees' compensation	$ 7,684	$ 8,011

If there is a change in amounts after the annual financial statements were authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in accounting estimate.

There was no difference between the actual amounts of employees' compensation paid and the amounts recognized in the financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Information on the employees' compensation resolved by the Company's board of directors in 2019 and 2018 is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

f. Gain or loss on foreign currency exchange, net

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Foreign exchange gains	$ 242,005	$ 86,289
Foreign exchange losses	(114,524)	(528,009)
Net gain (loss)	$ 127,481	$ (441,720)

g. Gain or loss on disposal of investments, net

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Gain on disposal of investments	$ 13,412	$ 14,047
Loss on disposal of investments	(15,908)	(12,102)
Net gain (loss)	$ (2,496)	$ 1,945

21. INCOME TAXES

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The major components of tax expense were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	$ 1,384,645	$ 1,167,101
Adjustments for prior years	604	(1,640)
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	153,769	195,460
Adjustments to deferred tax attributable to changes in tax rates and laws	247,496	-
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 1,786,514	$ 1,360,921

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expenses is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Profit before tax	$ 7,676,560	$ 8,003,421
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ 1,535,312	$ 1,360,582
Adjustments of expenses in determining taxable income	3,701	2,999
Tax-exempt income	(599)	(1,020)
Adjustments to deferred tax attributable to changes in tax rates and laws	247,496	-
Adjustments for prior years' tax	604	(1,640)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 1,786,514	$ 1,360,921

In 2017, the applicable corporate income tax rate used by the group entities in the ROC is 17%. However, the Income Tax Act in the ROC was amended in 2018, and the corporate income tax rate was adjusted from 17% to 20%, effective in 2018. In addition, the rate of the corporate surtax applicable to the 2018 unappropriated earnings will be reduced from 10% to 5%.

As the status of the 2019 appropriation of earnings is uncertain, the potential income tax consequences of the 2018 unappropriated earnings are not reliably determinable.

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Deferred tax		
Effect of change in tax rate	$ 3,128	$ -
In respect of the current year		
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiary accounted for using equity method	13	17
Remeasurement on defined benefit plans	(6,607)	(2,198)
Recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)	$ (3,466)	$ (2,181)

c. Current tax assets and liabilities

	December 31 2018	December 31 2017
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	$ 648,662	$ 442,943

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2017

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehen-sive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets				
Temporarily difference				
Defined benefit obligation	$ 75,252	$ (6,026)	$ (2,198)	$ 67,028
Provisions for warranties	23,245	2,508	-	25,753
Provisions for loss on inventory purchase commitments	21,198	(3,564)	-	17,634
Unrealized exchange loss, net	8,602	7,959	-	16,561
Share of other comprehensive loss of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	67	-	17	84
	$ 128,364	$ 877	$ (2,181)	$ 127,060
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporarily difference				
Shares of profit of subsidiaries	$ 1,315,478	$ 196,337	$ -	$ 1,511,815

For the year ended December 31, 2018

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehen-sive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets				
Temporarily difference				
Defined benefit obligation	$ 67,028	$ 2,774	$ (3,494)	$ 66,308
Provisions for warranties	25,753	4,598	-	30,351
Provisions for loss on inventory purchase commitments	17,634	1,919	-	19,553
Unrealized exchange loss, net	16,561	(16,561)	-	-
Share of other comprehensive loss of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	84	-	28	112
	$ 127,060	$ (7,270)	$ (3,466)	$ 116,324
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporarily difference				
Shares of profit of subsidiaries	$ 1,511,815	$ 382,378	$ -	$ 1,894,193
Unrealized exchange gain, net	-	11,617	-	11,617
	$ 1,511,815	$ 393,995	$ -	$ 1,905,810

e. Income tax assessments

The Company's tax returns through 2016, except 2015, have been assessed by the tax authorities.

22. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The earnings and weighted-average number of common stock outstanding in the computation of earnings per share were as follows:

Net Profit for the Year

	For the Year Ended December 31 2018	2017
Earnings used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share	$ 5,890,046	$ 6,642,500

Weighted-average Number of Common Stock Outstanding (In Thousands of Shares)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	**2017**
Weighted average number of common stock in computation of basic earnings per share	300,000	300,000
Effect of potential dilutive common stock:		
Employees' compensation	24	22
Weighted average number of common stock used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	300,024	300,022

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

23. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company entered into the following non-cash investing activities:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	**2017**
Investing activities affecting both cash and non-cash transactions		
Increase in property, plant and equipment	$ 722,385	$ 261,272
Net changes of prepayment for equipment	29,962	4,309
Net changes of trade payables	(129,649)	239,978
Cash paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	$ 622,698	$ 505,559

24. OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

The Company as Lessee

Operating leases relate to leases of office with lease terms between 6 and 20 years.

The future minimum lease payments of non-cancellable operating lease commitments were as follows:

	December 31	
	2018	**2017**
No later than 1 year	$ 2,311	$ 1,871
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	9,245	-
	$ 11,556	$ 1,871

25. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stockholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value are approximately equal to their fair values.

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2018

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Mutual funds	$ 325,129	$ -	$ -	$ 325,129
Trade receivables - related parties	-	-	31,282	31,282
	$ 325,129	$ -	$ 31,282	$ 356,411

December 31, 2017

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Non-derivative financial assets held for trading	$ 874,052	$ -	$ -	$ 874,052

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 in the current and prior periods.

2) Valuation techniques and assumption applied for the purpose of measuring fair value

The fair value of mutual funds traded on active market is the net asset value on the balance sheet date. If there is no market price, the fair value is determined by the redemption value. The estimates and assumptions used by the Company were consistent with those that market participants would use in setting a price for the financial instrument.

For trade receivables - related parties that are measured at FVTPL and have a 4-day credit period, the fair value is measured according to the original invoice amount and the effect of discounting is immaterial.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2018	**2017**
Financial assets		
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Held for trading	$ -	$ 874,052
Mandatorily at FVTPL	356,411	-
Loans and receivables (Note 1)	-	7,111,502
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 2)	7,381,122	-
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (Note 3)	2,120,989	1,499,745

Note 1: The balances included loans and receivables measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, trade receivables and other receivables.

Note 2: The balances included financial assets measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, part of trade receivables and other receivables.

Note 3: The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise notes payable, trade payables and part of other payables.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments include trade receivables, trade payables and borrowings. The Company's Corporate Treasury function coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

1) Market risk

The Company's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

There had been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks were managed and measured. Sensitivity analysis evaluates the impact of a reasonably possible change in interest or foreign currency rates over a year. Details of sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk and for interest rate risk are set out in (a) and (b) below.

a) Foreign currency risk

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 30.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to the RMB, U.S. dollar and Japanese yen.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the functional currency against the relevant foreign currencies. 5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items, and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in pre-tax profit associated with the functional currency strengthen 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of the functional currency against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit and the balances below would be negative.

	RMB		U.S. Dollar		Japanese Yen	
	For the Year Ended December 31		For the Year Ended December 31		For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Gain (loss)	$ (256,200)	$ (193,447)	$ (35,520)	$ (58,047)	$ (1,051)	$ (4,646)

These were mainly attributable to the exposure outstanding on RMB, U.S. dollars and Japanese yen denominated cash in bank, repurchase agreement collateralized by bonds, receivables and payables, which were not hedged at the end of the reporting period.

b) Interest rate risk

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rate at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 5,505,560	$ 2,944,331
Financial liabilities	-	-
Cash flows interest rate risk		
Financial assets	918,423	3,100,825
Financial liabilities	-	-

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below were determined based on the Company's exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. A 25-basis point increase or decrease was used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 25 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2018 would increase/decrease by $2,296 thousand, which was mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its demand deposits and time deposits.

If interest rates had been 25 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2017 would decrease/increase by $7,752 thousand, which was mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its demand deposits and time deposits.

2) Credit risk

The Company's concentration of credit risk of 76% and 48% in total trade receivables as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, was related to the Company's largest customer within the vehicle department and the five largest customers within the parts department.

3) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The Company relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the available unutilized borrowings facilities were both $5,700,000 thousand.

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables had been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

December 31, 2018

	Within One Month	1 to 3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year
Non-derivative financial liabilities			
Non-interest bearing	$ 1,829,604	$ 196,192	$ 95,193

December 31, 2017

	Within One Month	1 to 3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year
Non-derivative financial liabilities			
Non-interest bearing	$ 1,382,883	$ 62,984	$ 53,878

27. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, the Company had business transactions with the following related parties:

a. Related parties

Related Party	Relationship with the Company
Investors that have significant influence over the Company	
Nissan Motor Corporation ("Nissan")	Parent Company
Yulon Motor Co., Ltd. ("Yulon")	Equity-method investor of the Company

(Continued)

Related Party	Relationship with the Company
Subsidiaries	
Yi-Jan Overseas Investment Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Jetford, Inc.	Subsidiary of Yi-Jan Overseas Investment Co., Ltd.
Other parties	
Nissan Trading Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Nissan
Nissan Trading Europe Ltd.	Same as above
Nissan Trading (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Nissan Trading China Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Nissan Motor Egypt S.A.E.	Same as above
Nissan Import Egypt, Ltd.	Same as above
PT. Nissan Motor Indonesia (“NMI”)	Same as above
Nissan Mexicana, S.A. De C. V.	Same as above
Nissan Motor (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Same as above
PT Nissan Motor Distributor Indonesia	Same as above
Nissan North America, Inc.	Same as above
Nissan International SA	Same as above
Nissan Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party of Nissan
Nissan Philippines Inc.	Same as above
INFINITI Motor Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Renault Nissan Automotive India Private Ltd.	Same as above
Autech Japan, Inc.	Same as above
Dongfeng Nissan Passenger Vehicle Co.	Same as above
Zhenzhou Nissan Automobile Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Allied Engineering Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Chien Tai Industry Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Taiwan Calsonic Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Taiwan Acceptance Corporation	Subsidiary of Yulon
Yueki Industrial Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Yu Pong Business Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Yushin Motor Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Yu Chang Motor Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Ka-Plus Automobile Leasing Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Yu Sing Motor Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Empower Motor Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Uni Auto Parts Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Chan Yun Technology Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Singan Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Y-teks Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Sinjang Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Luxgen Motor Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Yue Sheng Industrial Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Yulon Energy Service Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Univation Motor Philippines, Inc.	Substantial related party of Yulon
Uni Calsonic Corporation	Same as above
China Ogihara Corporation	Same as above
Yuan Lon Motor Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Chen Long Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Yulon Management Co., Ltd.	Same as above

(Continued)

Related Party	Relationship with the Company
ROC Spicer Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party of Yulon
Chi Ho Corporation	Same as above
Yu Tang Motor Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Tokio Marine Newa Insurance Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Hua-Chuang Automobile Information Technical Center Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Taiway, Ltd.	Same as above
Kian Shen Corporation	Same as above
Hui-Lian Motor Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Le-Wen Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Visionary International Consulting Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Tai Yuen Textile Co., Ltd.	Same as above
San Long Industrial Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party of Yulon
Sin Etke Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Hua-Chuang Automobile Information Technical Center Co., Ltd.
Singgual Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Singan Co., Ltd.
Hsiang Shou Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Hong Shou Culture Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Shinshin Credit Corporation	Subsidiary of Taiwan Acceptance Corporation
Yu Pool Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Yushin Motor Co., Ltd.
Yu-Jan Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Yu Sing Motor Co., Ltd.
Tang Li Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Yu Tang Motor Co., Ltd.
Ding Long Motor Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Chen Long Co., Ltd.
Lian Cheng Motor Co., Ltd.	Same as above
CL Skylite Trading Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary of Chen Long Co., Ltd.
Yuan Jyh Motor Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Yuan Lon Motor Co., Ltd.
Diamond Leasing Service Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Ka-Plus Automobile Leasing Co., Ltd.
Hsieh Kuan Manpower Service Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Diamond Leasing Service Co., Ltd.
Tan Wang Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Yu Chang Motor Co., Ltd.
Carnival Textile Industrial Corporation	Substantial related party of the Company
Y.M. Hi-Tech Industry Ltd.	Subsidiary of China Ogihara Corporation
DFS Industrial Group Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party of Dongfeng Nissan Passenger Vehicle Co.
Luxgen Taoyuan Motor Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Luxgen Motor Co., Ltd.
Luxgen Taichung Motor Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Luxgen Kaohsiung Motor Co., Ltd.	Same as above
ROC-Keeper Industrial Ltd.	Subsidiary of ROC Spicer Co., Ltd.
Kuen You Trading Co., Ltd.	Investee of Yu Sing Motor Co., Ltd.

(Concluded)

b. Relate party transaction details

Balances and transactions between the Company and related parties are based on agreements. Details of transactions between the Company and related parties were disclosed below:

1) Operating transactions

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Sales		
Taiwan Acceptance Corporation	$ 27,315,091	$ 29,166,734
Investors that have significant influence	13,917	20,736
Other parties	3,352,595	3,418,576
	$ 30,681,603	$ 32,606,046
Service revenue		
Autech Japan, Inc.	$ 38,884	$ 21,628
Nissan	21,074	10,923
	$ 59,958	$ 32,551

The Company designs and performs R&D of cars mainly for Autech Japan, Inc. Service revenue is recognized according to the related contracts.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Other operating revenue		
Yulon	$ 23,383	$ 31,480
Other parties	50,304	59,618
	$ 73,687	$ 91,098

Other operating revenue mainly arose from selling steel plates, steel and aluminum parts.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Operating costs - purchases		
Yulon	$ 24,542,096	$ 25,632,031
Investors that have significant influence	20,578	24,148
Other parties	25,575	34,018
	$ 24,588,249	$ 25,690,197
Operating costs - TCA		
Nissan	$ 432,691	$ 463,879
Autech Japan, Inc.	86,013	54,052
	$ 518,704	$ 517,931

The Company's TCA is the payment for technical cooperation agreements.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Operating expenses - rental		
Yulon	$ 59,431	$ 14,892
Ka-Plus Automobile Leasing Co., Ltd.	8,233	9,041
Other parties	4,409	4,767
	$ 72,073	$ 28,700

The Company's rental expenses paid monthly are primarily comprised of customer service system, building property, car testing expenses, cars and driving service for its executives.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Selling and marketing expenses		
Yu Ming Motor Co., Ltd.	$ 285,135	$ 262,845
Yu Chang Motor Co., Ltd.	263,433	350,981
Investors that have significant influence	13,925	15,333
Other parties	1,302,981	1,525,718
	$ 1,865,474	$ 2,154,877
General and administrative expenses		
Yulon Management Co., Ltd.	$ 175,969	$ 174,773
Investors that have significant influence	15,174	21,336
Other parties	7,099	8,688
	$ 198,242	$ 204,797
Research and development expenses		
Yulon	$ 91,568	$ 50,430
Investors that have significant influence	27,424	10,263
Other parties	16,656	27,720
	$ 135,648	$ 88,413

Selling and marketing expenses are payments to other parties for advertisement and promotion.

General and administrative expenses are payments to Yulon Management Co., Ltd. for consulting, labor dispatch and IT services.

Research and development expenses are payments for sample products, trial fee, and System.

Purchases of property, plant and equipment from related parties are detailed as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Investors that have significant influence	$ -	$ 2,673
Other parties	68,898	10,767
	$ 68,898	$ 13,440

2) Non-operating transactions

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Other revenues		
Tokio Marine Newa Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 1,579	$ 1,892
Overseas business expenses		
Yulon Management Co., Ltd.	$ 4,661	$ 2,224
Other parties	-	479
	$ 4,661	$ 2,703
Other losses		
Investors that have significant influence	$ -	$ 46

3) Receivables from related parties

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Notes receivable		
Yushin Motor Co., Ltd.	$ 53	$ 1,235
Yuan Lon Motor Co., Ltd.	460	377
	$ 513	$ 1,612
Trade receivables		
Taiwan Acceptance Corporation	$ 615,806	$ 412,802
Yulon	88,288	382,335
Investors that have significant influence	10,630	8,528
Subsidiary	6,967	4,414
Other parties	178,775	94,060
	$ 900,466	$ 902,139

Trade receivables from Yulon are mainly purchases discount and commodity tax paid by the Company on behalf of Yulon.

Trade receivables from related parties are unsecured. For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, no impairment loss was recognized for trade receivables from related parties.

As of December 31, 2018, the balance of trade receivables from related parties includes $31,282 thousand, which is sold to Taiwan Acceptance Corporation without recourse. It is measured at FVTPL. Refer to Note 26.

4) Payables to related parties

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Trade payables		
Yulon	$ 811,332	$ 419,184
Nissan	120,917	84,896
Other parties	370,979	371,384
	$ 1,303,228	$ 875,464

Trade payables to related parties are unsecured.

5) Refundable deposits

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Yulon	$ 94,617	$ 96,770
Other parties	800	800
	$ 95,417	$ 97,570

Refundable deposits are mainly for materials the Company paid to Yulon.

6) Prepayments

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Yulon	$ 9,732	$ 10,866

Prepayments to Yulon are for office rental.

7) Contract liabilities

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Autech Japan, Inc.	$ 73,040	$ -

The Company designs and develops car models for Autech Japan, Inc. and, according to the related contracts, receives payments before satisfying performance obligations. Those contract liabilities are recognized as current and non-current liabilities according to the timing of revenue recognition.

8) Receipts in advance

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Autech Japan, Inc.	$ -	$ 113,331

The Company designs and develops car models for Autech Japan, Inc., and according to the related contracts to receive payments in advance. Those service revenue receipts in advance are recognized as current and non-current liabilities according to the timing of revenue recognition.

c. Compensation of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Short-term employee benefits	$ 38,670	$ 44,525
Post-employment benefits	2,485	2,205
	$ 41,155	$ 46,730

The remuneration of directors and key executives was determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

d. Other transactions with related parties

1) The Company sold trade receivables to Taiwan Acceptance Corporation

The Company sold to Taiwan Acceptance Corporation trade receivables which amounted to $1,953,041 thousand and $2,032,306 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had received $1,921,759 thousand and $1,997,141 thousand, respectively. Based on the related contract, the amount of receivables sold is limited to the amount of pledges from the original debtor to Taiwan Acceptance Corporation. The Company's interest intervals of the rates for trade receivable sold to Taiwan Acceptance Corporation for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 were 2.32%-2.33%; and the interest expenses recognized were $997 thousand and $1,019 thousand, respectively.

As of December 31, 2018, the abovementioned unreceived amount of receivables sold is $31,282 thousand. The Company sold trade receivables to Taiwan Acceptance Corporation without recourse. The sale will result in derecognizing these trade receivables because the Company will transfer the significant risks and rewards relating to them. These trade receivables are classified as at FVTPL under IFRS 9, because the objective of the Company's business model is achieved by selling financial assets.

2) The Company signed a molds contract with Diamond Leasing Service Co., Ltd.

The molds contract is valid from the date of the contract to the end of production of the car model. The Company re-signed the molds contract in June 2016. The revised contract amount is $1,021,491 thousand (excluding of tax), which was originally $1,080,206 thousand (excluding of tax). The total newly-signed contract amount in 2016 November and December was $262,139 thousand (excluding of tax), and the installment payments will be disbursed according to the progress under the contract schedule. The total newly-signed contract amount in December 2018 was $27,744 thousand (excluding of tax), and the installment payments will be disbursed according to the progress under the contract schedule. As of December 31, 2018, the Company had already paid $1,283,630 thousand (recognized as property, plant and equipment). Besides, within the contract period, the Company should pay to Diamond Leasing Service Co., Ltd., before the end of

January of every year, the amount of $2.6 for every ten thousand dollars of the accumulated amounts paid for molds in the prior year.

3) The Company signed a molds contract with Shinshin Credit Corporation

   The molds contract is valid from the date of the contract to the end of production of the car model. The contract amount is $56,828 thousand (excluding of tax). The total newly-signed contract amount in August and October 2018 was $142,071 thousand (excluding of tax). As of December 31, 2018, the Company had already paid the contract amount in full (recognized as property, plant and equipment). Besides, within the contract period, the Company should pay to Shinshin Credit Corporation, before the end of January of every year, the amount of $2.6 for every ten thousand dollars of the accumulated amounts paid for molds in the prior year.

4) The Company signed a molds contract with Sinjang Co., Ltd.

   The molds contract is valid from the date of the contract to the end of production of the car model. The contract amount is $56,176 thousand (excluding of tax). The total newly-signed contract amount in August and October 2018 was $140,440 thousand (excluding of tax). As of December 31, 2018, the Company had already paid the contract amount in full (recognized as property, plant and equipment). Besides, within the contract period, the Company should pay to Sinjang Co., Ltd., before the end of January of every year, the amount of $2.6 for every ten thousand dollars of the accumulated amounts paid for molds in the prior year.

5) The Company signed a molds contract with Chan Yun Technology Co., Ltd.

   The molds contract is valid from the date of the contract to the end of production of the car model. The contract amount is $27,744 thousand (excluding of tax). The total newly-signed contract amount in August 2018 was $41,616 thousand (excluding of tax). As of December 31, 2018, the Company had already paid the contract amount in full (recognized as property, plant and equipment). Besides, within the contract period, the Company should pay to Chan Yun Technology Co., Ltd., before the end of January of every year, the amount of $2.6 for every ten thousand dollars of the accumulated amounts paid for molds in the prior year.

28. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant commitments and contingencies of the Company as of December 31, 2018 were as follows:

a. The Company re-signed a manufacturing contract with Yulon, effective on or after May 1, 2015, for 5 years. This contract, for which the first expiry date was on April 30, 2020, is automatically extended annually unless either party issues a termination notice at least three months before expiry. The contract states that the Company authorizes Yulon to manufacture Nissan automobiles and parts, and the Company is responsible for the subsequent development of new automobile parts. The manufacturing volume of Yulon under the contract should correspond to the Company’s sales projection for the year. In addition, the Company has authorized Yulon as the original equipment manufacturer (“OEM”) of automobile parts and after-sales service.

   The Company is responsible for developing new car models, refining designs, and providing the sales projection to Yulon. Yulon is responsible for transforming the sales projections into manufacturing plans, making the related materials orders and purchases, providing product quality assurance, delivering cars, and shouldering warranty expenses due to any defects in products made by Yulon.

b. The Company has a contract with Taiwan Acceptance Corporation for sale and purchase of vehicles. Besides, Taiwan Acceptance Corporation separately signed with dealers contracts for display of vehicles. If any dealer violates the display contract, resulting in the need for Taiwan Acceptance Corporation to recover the display vehicles, the Company must assist in the settlement or buy-back the vehicles at the original price. From the date of signing the sale and purchase contract to December 31, 2018, no buy-back of vehicles has occurred.

c. Unrecognized commitments

	December 31	
	2018	**2017**
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	$ 41,891	$ 180,059

29. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

The Board of Directors of the Company approved to dispose of the shareholdings in the indirect investment in Aeolus Automobile Co., Ltd., Dongfeng Yulon Used Cars Co., Ltd., and Shenzhen Lan You Technology Co., Ltd. and also approved to increase the shareholding in the indirect investment in Guangzhou Aeolus Automobile Co., Ltd. on January 28, 2019.

30. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Company's significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies and the related exchange rates between foreign currencies and respective functional currencies were as follows:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Foreign Currency)

December 31, 2018

	Foreign Currencies	**Exchange Rate**	**Carrying Amount**
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
RMB	$ 1,145,797	4.4720 (RMB:NTD)	$ 5,124,004
USD	23,129	30.715 (USD:NTD)	710,407
JPY	75,652	0.2782 (JPY:NTD)	21,046
			$ 5,855,457
Non-monetary items			
USD	528,863	30.715 (USD:NTD)	$ 16,244,030
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
JPY	101	0.2782 (JPY:NTD)	$ 28

December 31, 2017

	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
RMB	$ 847,522	4.5650 (RMB:NTD)	$ 3,868,938
USD	39,010	29.760 (USD:NTD)	1,160,938
JPY	351,864	0.2642 (JPY:NTD)	92,962
			$ 5,122,838
Non-monetary items			
USD	538,417	29.760 (USD:NTD)	$ 16,023,303
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
JPY	179	0.2642 (JPY:NTD)	$ 47

The significant realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2018		2017	
Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)
RMB	4.5600 (RMB:NTD)	$ 83,355	4.5070 (RMB:NTD)	$ (270,850)
USD	30.149 (USD:NTD)	42,356	30.432 (USD:NTD)	(175,577)
JPY	0.2730 (JPY:NTD)	1,770	0.2713 (JPY:NTD)	4,707
		$ 127,481		$ (441,720)

31. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information about significant transactions and investees:

1) Financing provided to others: None

2) Endorsements/guarantees provided: None

3) Marketable securities held (excluding investment in subsidiaries and associates): Table 1 (attached)

4) Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Table 2 (attached)

5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None

6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None

7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Table 3 (attached)

8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Table 4 (attached)

9) Trading in derivative instruments: None

10) Information on investees: Table 5 (attached)

b. Information on investments in mainland China

1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income or loss, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriated investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area: Table 6 (attached)

2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third area, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses: None

a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period.

b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period.

c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses.

d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes.

e) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds.

f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services.

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor	Securities Type and Name	Relationship with the Investor	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2018				Note
				Stocks (Thousands)	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership	Market Value or Net Asset Value (Note)	
Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd.	Beneficiary certificates							
	Hua Nan Phoenix Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,165	$ 100,073	-	$ 100,073	
	PineBridge Emerging Market Asia-Pacific Strategic Bond	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,713	30,292	-	30,292	
	Yuanta De-Li Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,844	30,019	-	30,019	
	Capital Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,862	30,000	-	30,000	
	The RSIT Enhanced Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,093	25,014	-	25,014	
	SinoPac TWD Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,799	25,014	-	25,014	
	KGI Victory Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,730	20,000	-	20,000	
	Fuh Hwa Money Market	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,348	19,435	-	19,435	
	Allianz Global Investors Taiwan Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,448	18,112	-	18,112	
	Nomura Global Equity Fund TWD	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	800	12,504	-	12,504	
	Cathay Senior Secured High Yield Bond Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,000	10,081	-	10,081	
	Prudential Financial Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	290	4,585	-	4,585	

Note: The fair value of the financial asset at fair value through profit or loss is calculated based on the asset’s net value as of December 31, 2018.

TABLE 2

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED AND DISPOSED AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST $300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Financial Statement Account	Counterparty	Relationship	Beginning Balance		Acquisition		Disposal				Ending Balance	
					Stocks (Thousands)	Amount	Stocks (Thousands)	Amount	Stocks (Thousands)	Amount	Carrying Amount	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Stocks (Thousands)	Amount (Note)
Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd.	Beneficiary certificates													
	Yuanta De-Bao Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	$ -	41,824	$ 500,000	41,824	$ 501,251	$ 500,000	$ 1,251	-	$ -
	Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	29,693	400,000	29,693	400,491	400,000	491	-	-
	Mega Diamond Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	40,075	500,000	40,075	501,138	500,000	1,138	-	-
	Prudential Financial Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	19,362	304,585	19,072	300,803	300,000	803	290	4,585
	PineBridge Taiwan Money Market Securities Investment Trust Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	14,685	200,000	7,327	100,000	22,012	300,602	300,000	602	-	-
	FSITC Taiwan Money Market	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	32,864	500,000	32,864	501,344	500,000	1,344	-	-
	Fuh Hwa Money Market	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	36,146	519,435	34,798	501,110	500,000	1,110	1,348	19,435
	Shin Kong Chi-Shin Money-Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	45,411	700,000	45,411	701,475	700,000	1,475	-	-

Note: Shown at their original investment amount.

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction (Note 1)		Note/Accounts Payable or Receivable		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% to Total (Note 2)	
Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd.	Yulon	Equity-method investor of the Company	Purchase	$ 24,542,096	99	4 days after sales for parts 3 days after sales for vehicles	$ -	-	$ (811,332)	(56)	-
	Taiwan Acceptance Corporation	Subsidiary of Yulon	Sale	27,315,091	88	Same as above	-	-	615,806	66	-
	Yuan Lon Motor Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party of Yulon	Sale	452,812	1	14 days after sales for parts Immediate payment for vehicles	-	-	24,406	3	-
	Yu Chang Motor Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Yulon	Sale	427,531	1	14 days after sales for parts	-	-	23,571	3	-
	Yu Sing Motor Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Yulon	Sale	383,091	1	Same as above	-	-	12,354	1	-
	Empower Motor Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Yulon	Sale	354,015	1	14 days after sales for parts Immediate payment for vehicles	-	-	17,986	2	-
	Hui-Lian Motor Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party of Yulon	Sale	333,097	1	14 days after sales for parts	-	-	16,193	2	-
	Chen Long Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party of Yulon	Sale	312,634	1	14 days after sales for parts Immediate payment for vehicles	-	-	11,245	1	-
	Yu Tang Motor Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party of Yulon	Sale	299,663	1	14 days after sales for parts	-	-	10,087	1	-
	Yushin Motor Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party of Yulon	Sale	270,472	1	14 days after sales for parts Immediate payment for vehicles	-	-	10,952	1	-
	Ding Long Motor Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party of Chen Long	Sale	102,926	-	Same as above	-	-	5,209	1	-

Note 1: Transaction terms are based on agreements.

Note 2: Balances shown here are based on the carrying amount of the Company.

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

TRADE RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Ending Balance		Turnover Rate (Note)	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Bad Debts
						Amount	Action Taken		
Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd.	Taiwan Acceptance Corporation	Subsidiary of Yulon	Trade receivables	$ 615,806	53.11	$ -	-	$ 615,806	$ -

Note: The turnover rate was based on the carrying amount of the Company.

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and U.S. Dollars)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2018			Net Income of the Investee	Share of Profit	Note
				December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	Stocks (Thousands)	%	Carrying Amount			
Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd.	Yi-Jan Overseas Investment Co., Ltd.	Cayman Islands	Investment	$ 1,847,983 (US$ 57,371)	$ 1,847,983 (US$ 57,371)	84,987	100	$ 16,244,030	$ 6,170,791	$ 6,170,791	Note
Yi-Jan Overseas Investment Co., Ltd.	Jetford Inc.	British Virgin Islands	Investment	US$ 57,171	US$ 57,171	71,772	100	US$ 528,672	US$ 204,680	US$ 204,680	Note

Note: The carrying amount and related shares of profit of the equity investment were calculated based on the audited financial statements and percentage of ownership.

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, U.S. Dollars and RMB)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (e.g., Direct or Indirect)	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2018	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2018	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Net Income of the Investee	Investment Gain (Note 2)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2018	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2018
					Outflow	Inflow						
Aeolus Xiangyang Automobile Co., Ltd.	Developing and manufacturing of parts and vehicles and related services	$ 3,581,037 (RMB 826,000)	Note 1	$ 716,856 (US$ 21,700)	$ -	$ -	$ 716,856 (US$ 21,700)	16.55	$ 3,778,453 (US$ 125,326)	$ 625,334 (US$ 20,741)	$ 2,016,228 (US$ 65,643)	$ 2,971,576 (US$ 94,087)
Aeolus Automobile Co., Ltd.	Consulting	761,964 (RMB 194,400)	Note 1	533,109 (US$ 16,812)	-	-	533,109 (US$ 16,812)	33.12	46,648 (US$ 1,547)	15,450 (US$ 512)	732,038 (US$ 23,833)	7,478,304 (US$ 237,559)
Guangzhou Aeolus Automobile Co., Ltd.	Developing and manufacturing of parts and vehicles and related services	8,969,950 (RMB2,200,000)	Note 1	537,199 (US$ 16,941)	-	-	537,199 (US$ 16,941)	40.00	13,791,934 (US$ 457,459)	5,516,773 (US$ 182,984)	12,088,780 (US$ 393,579)	29,600,606 (US$ 950,492)
Shenzhen Lan You Technology Co., Ltd.	Developing, manufacturing and selling of computer software and hardware and computer technology consulting	57,450 (RMB 15,000)	Note 1	35,674 (US$ 1,125)	-	-	35,674 (US$ 1,125)	45.00	187,601 (US$ 6,222)	84,421 (US$ 2,800)	790,455 (US$ 25,735)	-
Dong Feng Yulon Used Cars Co., Ltd. (Note 4)	Valuation, purchase, renovation, rental, selling of used cars and training	38,300 (RMB 10,000)	Note 1	18,804 (US$ 593)	-	-	18,804 (US$ 593)	49.00	17,183 (US$ 570)	8,420 (US$ 279)	2,225 (US$ 72)	-

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2018	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 3)
$1,841,642 (US$57,171)	$1,917,100 (US$59,660)	$12,274,220

Note 1: The Company indirectly owns these investees through Jetford Inc., an investment company registered in a third region.

Note 2: The carrying amount and related investment income of the equity investment were calculated based on the audited financial statements and percentage of ownership.

Note 3: The upper limit was calculated in accordance with the “Regulation Governing the Approval of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China” issued by the Investment Commission under the Ministry of Economic Affairs on August 22, 2008.