

**Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd. and
Subsidiaries**

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

DECLARATION OF CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATES

The companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates in accordance with the “Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises” for the year ended December 31, 2020 are all the same as the companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies as provided in International Financial Reporting Standard 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements”. Relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies. Hence, we did not prepare a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Very truly yours,

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

By

CHEN-LI- LIAN YEN
Chairman of the Board

March 23, 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 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. We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants, Rule No. 1090360805 issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China on February 25, 2020, 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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matter of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 is described as follows:

Depreciation of Molds and Dies

In accordance with IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment", the depreciable amount of an asset should be allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life. The Group depreciates molds and dies using the unit production method, and reviews the estimated number of vehicles that are expected to be sold in the future for each vehicle model every six months based on market sales. The estimated number of vehicles to be sold is then used to calculate the amount allocated to each mold and die, and is used as the basis for the depreciation of molds and dies. The depreciation of molds and dies in 2020 was \$542,784 thousand. Since the amount of depreciation of molds and dies is significant and estimates of the 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 policies and critical accounting judgments are disclosed in Notes 4 and 5 to the consolidated financial statements, respectively; the related amounts are disclosed in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

We understood the Company's depreciation process of molds and dies and related control systems, evaluated the design of the controls and tested the operating effectiveness of the controls. We also obtained the information and documents from management which is used as the basis for the estimated number of units of vehicles of each model to be sold in the future and assessed the rationality and reliability of the supporting information. In addition, we took appropriate samples of the transactions of molds and dies and checked them against the original documents and cash flows, performed inventory counts and sent confirmation requests. We also recalculated the amount of depreciation of molds and dies on the basis of estimated production volume and assessed the rationality of the calculated depreciation and the accuracy of the carrying amount of the molds and dies. Moreover, we determined that there was no significant difference between the amended estimated number of units of future sales of vehicles in the previous year's consolidated financial statements and the actual number of units sold, and confirmed the appropriateness of management's estimation.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd., as of and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 23, 2021

Notice to Readers

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

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

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Par Value)

ASSETS	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	\$ 6,967,038	25	\$ 8,585,354	30
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4 and 7)	626,514	2	1,251,525	4
Notes receivable (Notes 4, 8 and 21)	1,934	-	-	-
Notes receivable - related parties (Notes 4, 21 and 28)	579	-	4,732	-
Trade receivables (Notes 4, 8 and 21)	12,419	-	18,184	-
Trade receivables - related parties (Notes 4, 21 and 28)	389,371	1	426,488	1
Other receivables (Notes 4 and 8)	40,209	-	4,294,353	15
Other receivables - related parties (Notes 4 and 28)	123,638	1	202,499	1
Prepayments	137,391	1	213,973	1
Total current assets	8,299,093	30	14,997,108	52
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 11)	16,103,655	58	10,708,207	38
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 5, 12 and 28)	1,929,478	7	1,934,280	7
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4, 13 and 28)	683,655	3	729,943	3
Computer software (Notes 4 and 14)	39,882	-	22,170	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 23)	85,881	-	106,927	-
Other non-current assets (Notes 15 and 28)	622,986	2	72,771	-
Total non-current assets	19,465,537	70	13,574,298	48
TOTAL	\$ 27,764,630	100	\$ 28,571,406	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Contract liabilities (Notes 4, 21 and 28)	\$ -	-	\$ 33,029	-
Trade payables	16,763	-	21,906	-
Trade payables - related parties (Note 28)	174,944	1	419,332	1
Other payables (Note 16)	855,425	3	2,095,895	7
Other payables - related parties (Note 28)	182,293	1	178,814	1
Lease liabilities (Notes 4, 13 and 28)	51,616	-	54,190	-
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	978,846	3	706,161	3
Provisions (Notes 4, 5 and 17)	218,982	1	191,241	1
Other current liabilities (Note 18)	4,364	-	4,607	-
Total current liabilities	2,483,233	9	3,705,175	13
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Provisions (Notes 4, 5 and 17)	71,330	-	60,559	-
Lease liabilities (Notes 4, 13 and 28)	630,505	2	670,159	2
Tax liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 23)	349,455	1	-	-
Net defined benefit liabilities (Notes 4 and 19)	136,796	1	232,025	1
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	2,418,760	9	2,330,164	8
Total non-current liabilities	3,606,846	13	3,292,907	11
Total liabilities	6,090,079	22	6,998,082	24
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY				
Capital stock - NT\$10 par value; authorized 600,000 thousand stocks; issued and outstanding 300,000 thousand stocks	3,000,000	11	3,000,000	11
Capital surplus	5,988,968	22	5,988,968	21
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	6,194,981	22	5,473,169	19
Special reserve	1,270,832	4	1,163,895	4
Unappropriated earnings	6,548,206	24	7,218,124	25
Total retained earnings	14,014,019	50	13,855,188	48
Other equity	(1,328,436)	(5)	(1,270,832)	(4)
Total equity	21,674,551	78	21,573,324	76
TOTAL	\$ 27,764,630	100	\$ 28,571,406	100

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

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 21 and 28)				
Sales (Note 4)	\$ 29,441,044	99	\$ 32,145,186	99
Service revenue (Note 4)	119,075	1	269,315	1
Other operating revenue	<u>100,519</u>	-	<u>84,106</u>	-
Total operating revenue	29,660,638	100	32,498,607	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 9, 22 and 28)	<u>25,566,106</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>27,650,385</u>	<u>85</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>4,094,532</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>4,848,222</u>	<u>15</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 22 and 28)				
Selling and marketing expenses	2,760,434	9	2,481,695	8
General and administrative expenses	437,914	2	383,020	1
Research and development expenses	<u>597,114</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>621,509</u>	<u>2</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>3,795,462</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3,486,224</u>	<u>11</u>
OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 22 and 28)	<u>289</u>	-	<u>2,491</u>	-
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	<u>299,359</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,364,489</u>	<u>4</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Share of profit of associates	7,283,908	25	7,511,291	23
Net foreign exchange gain (loss) (Note 22)	453,071	1	(277,773)	(1)
Interest income (Note 4)	116,898	-	112,800	1
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, net	29,014	-	11,525	-
Other revenue (Note 28)	6,923	-	1,892	-
Interest expenses (Note 28)	(14,760)	-	(7,954)	-
Overseas business expenses (Note 28)	(6,420)	-	(7,069)	-
Gain (loss) on disposal of investments, net (Notes 11, 22 and 28)	(5,477)	-	405,519	1
Other losses (Note 28)	<u>(1,546)</u>	-	<u>(2,453)</u>	-
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>7,861,611</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>7,747,778</u>	<u>24</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	8,160,970	27	9,112,267	28
INCOME TAX EXPENSES (Notes 4 and 23)	<u>1,620,032</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1,830,370</u>	<u>5</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>6,540,938</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>7,281,897</u>	<u>23</u>

(Continued)

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Note 19)	\$ (1,364)	-	\$ 13,137	-
Share of other comprehensive loss of associates accounted for using the equity method (Note 11)	(20)	-	(51)	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 23)	<u>277</u>	-	<u>(2,617)</u>	-
	<u>(1,107)</u>	-	<u>10,469</u>	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on the translation of foreign operations	<u>(57,604)</u>	-	<u>(538,677)</u>	(2)
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	<u>(58,711)</u>	-	<u>(528,208)</u>	(2)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 6,482,227</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>\$ 6,753,689</u>	<u>21</u>
NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	<u>\$ 6,540,938</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>\$ 7,281,897</u>	<u>22</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	<u>\$ 6,482,227</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>\$ 6,753,689</u>	<u>21</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 24)				
Basic	<u>\$21.80</u>		<u>\$24.27</u>	
Diluted	<u>\$21.80</u>		<u>\$24.27</u>	

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

(Concluded)

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Cash Dividends Per Share)

	Capital Stock	Capital Surplus (Notes 11 and 20)	Retained Earnings (Notes 11 and 20)			Other Equity Exchange Differences on the Translation of Foreign Operations	Total Equity
			Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings		
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2019	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 6,129,405	\$ 4,884,164	\$ 1,163,895	\$ 6,011,725	\$ (732,155)	\$ 20,457,034
Appropriation of 2018 earnings	-	-	589,005	-	(589,005)	-	-
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	(5,301,000)	-	(5,301,000)
Cash dividends distributed by the Company - NT\$17.67 per share	-	-	589,005	-	(5,890,005)	-	(5,301,000)
Change in percentage of associates for using the equity method	-	-	-	-	(195,962)	-	(195,962)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	7,281,897	-	7,281,897
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	10,469	(648,866)	(638,397)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	7,292,366	(648,866)	6,643,500
Disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method	-	(140,437)	-	-	-	110,189	(30,248)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	3,000,000	5,988,968	5,473,169	1,163,895	7,218,124	(1,270,832)	21,573,324
Appropriation of 2019 earnings	-	-	721,812	-	(721,812)	-	-
Legal reserve	-	-	-	106,937	(106,937)	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	(6,381,000)	-	(6,381,000)
Cash dividends distributed by the Company - NT\$21.27 per share	-	-	721,812	106,937	(7,209,749)	-	(6,381,000)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	6,540,938	-	6,540,938
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(1,107)	(57,604)	(58,711)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	6,539,831	(57,604)	6,482,227
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	3,000,000	5,988,968	6,194,981	1,270,832	6,548,206	(1,328,436)	21,674,551

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

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 8,160,970	\$ 9,112,267
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	630,998	488,296
Amortization expenses	25,877	10,183
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, net	(29,014)	(11,525)
Interest expense	14,760	7,954
Interest income	(116,898)	(112,800)
Share of profit of associates	(7,283,908)	(7,511,291)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	(289)	(2,491)
Loss (gain) on disposal of investment, net	5,477	(405,519)
Net foreign exchange loss	551,676	530,185
Recognition of inventory purchase commitments	11,177	10,797
Warranty costs	186,235	127,708
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	648,548	(905,056)
Notes receivable	(1,934)	-
Notes receivable - related parties	4,153	(4,219)
Trade receivables	5,765	13,156
Trade receivables - related parties	37,080	297,663
Other receivables	(13,049)	26,242
Other receivables - related parties	78,861	(32,545)
Prepayments	738	1,446
Contract liabilities	(33,029)	(40,011)
Trade payables	(65,743)	(124,888)
Trade payables - related parties	(304,007)	(343,433)
Other payables	(69,493)	(56,188)
Other payables - related parties	3,479	(194,000)
Other current liabilities	(243)	(72)
Provisions	(158,900)	(136,218)
Net defined benefit liabilities	(96,593)	(84,719)
Cash generated from operations	2,192,694	660,922
Interest paid	(14,760)	(7,954)
Income tax paid	(1,523,664)	(1,554,645)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	654,270	(901,677)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends received	6,217,871	7,421,541
Interest received	122,705	111,159
Payments for property, plant and equipment (Note 25)	(465,919)	(736,811)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	476	5,571
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties	-	1,119,861
Increase (decrease) in refundable deposits	(562,372)	92,951

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YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
Payments for computer software (Note 25)	\$ (11,958)	\$ (7,201)
Decrease in other payables (Note 25)	<u>(1,170,977)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash generated from investing activities	<u>4,129,826</u>	<u>8,007,071</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(55,658)	(53,613)
Payments of dividends	<u>(6,381,000)</u>	<u>(5,301,000)</u>
Cash used in financing activities	<u>(6,436,658)</u>	<u>(5,354,613)</u>
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	<u>34,246</u>	<u>(208,607)</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1,618,316)	1,542,174
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>8,585,354</u>	<u>7,043,180</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 6,967,038</u>	<u>\$ 8,585,354</u>

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

(Concluded)

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd. (the “Company,” the Company and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the “Group”) is mainly engaged in 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 was 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 consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company’s board of directors on March 23, 2021.

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

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

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Definition of a Business”	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform”	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 “Definition of Material”	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 16 “Covid-19 - Related Rent Concessions”	June 1, 2020

The initial application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Group’s accounting policies.

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

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 4 “Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9”	Effective immediately upon promulgation by the IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2”	January 1, 2021

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group assessed that the application of other standards and interpretations did not have material impact on the Group’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)
“Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020”	January 1, 2022 (Note 2)
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”	January 1, 2022 (Note 3)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”	January 1, 2023 (Note 6)
Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”	January 1, 2023 (Note 7)
Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use”	January 1, 2022 (Note 4)
Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”	January 1, 2022 (Note 5)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated 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 consolidated 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, which 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

Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

Current assets include:

- a. Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- b. Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- c. Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

- a. Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- b. Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, even if an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue; and

- c. Liabilities for which the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (i.e. its subsidiaries).

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Group.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

See Note 10 and Table 5 for detailed information on subsidiaries (including percentages of ownership and main businesses).

Foreign Currencies

The financial statements of each individual entity in the Group are presented in its functional currency, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in the Company's functional currency, New Taiwan dollars (NT\$). Upon preparing the consolidated financial statements, the operations and financial positions of each individual entity are translated into New Taiwan dollars.

In preparing the financial statements of each individual entity in the Group, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (i.e. foreign currencies) 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. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of the Group's foreign operations that are prepared using functional currencies which are different from the currency of the Company are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, as follows: Assets and liabilities - period-end rates; profit and loss - average rates for the period; equity - historical rate. Any exchange differences are recognized in 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.

Investment in Associates

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

The Group uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Group also recognizes the change in the Group's share of equity of associates.

When the Group's share of losses of an associate equals its interest in that associate, the Group discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal obligations, or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of that associate.

Investments accounted for using the 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 the equity method has been impaired, the impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Other than molds and dies, which are depreciated on the basis of the estimated number of vehicles to be sold in the future, other items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of assets are reviewed at the end of each year, and the estimated sales volume is reviewed every six months, 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 initially stated at cost and subsequently stated at cost less 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 Group expects to dispose of the asset before the end of its economic life.

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-use Assets, and Computer Software

When the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and computer software exceeds its recoverable amount, the excess is recognized as an impairment loss. When the 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.

Financial assets

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

a. Measurement categories

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at FVTPL and financial assets at amortized cost.

1) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such a financial assets are 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 27.

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.

b. Impairment of financial assets

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

The Group always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) for trade receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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.

c. **Derecognition of financial assets**

The Group 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 cost using the effective interest method.

b. **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

The Group 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 Group 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 Group of the expenditure required to settle the Group's obligation.

Revenue Recognition

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

a. Revenue from the 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 legal ownership of the goods has been transferred to the customer.

b. Revenue from the rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services comes from the provision of design and research and development services for 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 Group recognizes a contract liability for the difference.

Leases

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

The Group as lessee

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

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

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

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

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

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 Group's defined benefit plans.

Taxation

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

a. Current tax

Current tax payable is dependent on current taxable income. Taxable income is different from the net income before tax on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the reason that some revenue and expenses are taxable or deductible items in other periods, or not taxable or deductible items according to the Income Tax Act. The Group's current tax liabilities are calculated using the legislated tax rate on the balance sheet date.

According to the Income Tax Act in the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the stockholders 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 consolidated 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 associates, except where the Group 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 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 Group'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 – allocation of depreciation of molds and dies

The Group depreciates molds and dies on the basis of the unit production method and reviews the estimated number of vehicles that are expected to be sold in the future for each vehicle model every six months based on market sales. The estimated number of vehicles to be sold is then used to calculate the amount allocated to each mold and die, and is used as the basis for the depreciation of molds and dies.

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, 2020 and 2019, the carrying amounts of provisions for warranties were \$170,576 thousand and \$143,241 thousand, respectively.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Checking accounts and demand deposits	\$ 339,309	\$ 1,302,525
Foreign currency demand deposits	1,385,631	1,214,363
Cash equivalents		
Foreign currency time deposits	4,916,698	6,061,476
Time deposits	6,990	6,990
Repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds	318,410	-
	<u>\$ 6,967,038</u>	<u>\$ 8,585,354</u>

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

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Demand deposits and time deposits	0.001%-2.70%	0.01%-2.95%
Repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds	1.05%	-

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL</u>		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Mutual funds	\$ <u>626,514</u>	\$ <u>1,251,525</u>

8. NOTES RECEIVABLE, TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Notes receivable		
At amortized cost	\$ <u>1,934</u>	\$ <u>-</u>
Trade receivables		
At amortized cost	\$ <u>12,419</u>	\$ <u>18,184</u>
Other receivables		
Interest receivables	\$ 3,549	\$ 9,356
Dividend receivables	-	4,261,384
Others	<u>36,660</u>	<u>23,613</u>
	\$ <u>40,209</u>	\$ <u>4,294,353</u>

- Notes receivable

In order to minimize credit risk, the sales department monitors payment collection regularly to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Group 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 Group's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Group 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 notes receivable. The expected credit losses on notes receivable 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 Group did not recognize an expected losses provision for notes receivable due to the estimation performed by the Group 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 notes receivable based on the Group's provision matrix.

December 31, 2020

	Not Past Due	Up to 60 Days	61 to 120 Days	121 to 180 Days	Over 180 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	-	-	-	-	-	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 1,934	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,934
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 1,934</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,934</u>

- Trade receivables

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 Group 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 Group's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Group 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 Group did not recognize an expected losses provision for trade receivables due to the estimation performed by the Group 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 Group's provision matrix.

December 31, 2020

	Not Past Due	Up to 60 Days	61 to 120 Days	121 to 180 Days	Over 180 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	-	-	-	-	-	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 12,419	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,419
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 12,419</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12,419</u>

December 31, 2019

	Not Past Due	Up to 60 Days	61 to 120 Days	121 to 180 Days	Over 180 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	-	-	-	-	-	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 15,210	\$ 2,974	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,184
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 15,210</u>	<u>\$ 2,974</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,184</u>

b. Other receivables

When there is objective evidence that other receivables are impaired, the Group assesses impairment loss on other receivables individually.

There were no past due other receivables for which the Group had not recognized an allowance for impairment loss.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the other receivables were mainly dividends receivable from the investees:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Guangzhou Aeolus Automobile Co., Ltd.	\$ -	\$ 3,934,627
Aeolus Xiangyang Automobile Co., Ltd.	-	<u>326,757</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,261,384</u>

9. INVENTORIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Parts	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$25,566,106 thousand, which included warranty costs of \$186,235 thousand and losses on inventory purchase commitments of \$11,177 thousand. The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold for the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$27,650,385 thousand, which included warranty costs of \$127,708 thousand and losses on inventory purchase commitments of \$10,797 thousand.

10. SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries Included in the Consolidated Financial Statements

Investor	Investee	Main Business	% of Ownership December 31	
			2020	2019
Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd	Yi-Jan Overseas Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment	100.00	100.00
Yi-Jan Overseas Investment Co., Ltd.	Jetford Inc.	Investment	100.00	100.00

11. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Material associate</u>		
Guangzhou Aeolus Automobile Co., Ltd.	\$ 14,518,040	\$ 9,648,208
<u>Associates that are not individually material</u>		
Aeolus Xiangyang Automobile Co., Ltd.	<u>1,585,615</u>	<u>1,059,999</u>
	<u>\$ 16,103,655</u>	<u>\$ 10,708,207</u>

a. Material associate

Company Name	Main Business	Location	Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights December 31	
			2020	2019
Guangzhou Aeolus Automobile Co., Ltd.	Developing and manufacturing of parts and vehicles and related services	Guangdong Province	42.69%	42.69%

On January 28, 2019, the board of directors of the Company approved to increase the shareholding in the indirect investment in Guangzhou Aeolus Automobile Co., Ltd. On April 29, 2019, Jetford Inc. approved to increase the shareholding in the investment in Guangzhou Aeolus Automobile Co., Ltd. by RMB272,565 thousand (NT\$1,170,977 thousand), recorded in other payables. On August 31, 2019, the Company subscribed for additional new shares at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, and increased its interest from 40% to 42.69%, and debited retained earnings by \$195,962 thousand.

The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the associate's financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs purposes.

Guangzhou Aeolus Automobile Co., Ltd.

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Current assets	\$ 6,630,916	\$ 8,629,627
Non-current assets	38,985,232	36,524,641
Current liabilities	(7,477,012)	(18,623,129)
Non-current liabilities	<u>(4,024,428)</u>	<u>(3,818,242)</u>
Equity	<u>\$ 34,114,708</u>	<u>\$ 22,712,897</u>
Equity attributable to the Group	\$ 14,563,569	\$ 9,696,136
Deferred gain on disposal of investment	<u>(45,529)</u>	<u>(47,928)</u>
Carrying amount	<u>\$ 14,518,040</u>	<u>\$ 9,648,208</u>
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Revenue	<u>\$ 30,731,711</u>	<u>\$ 35,575,803</u>
Net profit for the period	<u>\$ 15,765,831</u>	<u>\$ 16,610,604</u>
Dividends received from Guangzhou Aeolus Automobile Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 5,853,132</u>	<u>\$ 5,654,640</u>

- b. Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
The Group's share of:		
Net profit for the period	\$ 553,475	\$ 701,842
Other comprehensive income	<u>(20)</u>	<u>(51)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the period	<u>\$ 553,455</u>	<u>\$ 701,791</u>

On January 28, 2019, the board of directors of the Company approved to dispose of the shareholdings in the indirect investment in Aeolus Automobile Co., Ltd., Dong Feng Yulon Used Cars Co., Ltd. and Shenzhen Lan You Technology Co., Ltd. On April 29, 2019, Jetford Inc. approved to dispose of the shareholdings in the investment in Aeolus Automobile Co., Ltd., Dong Feng Yulon Used Cars Co., Ltd. and Shenzhen Lan You Technology Co., Ltd. at the price of RMB7,424 thousand, RMB156,177 thousand and RMB108,964 thousand, respectively, or total of RMB272,565 thousand (NT\$1,170,977 thousand), recorded in other payables. The dates of the transactions were August 31, 2019, August 31, 2019 and September 30, 2019, respectively.

This transaction resulted in the recognition of a gain in profit or loss, calculated as follows:

	US\$	NT\$
Proceeds of disposal	\$ 38,492	\$ 1,170,977
Plus: Capital surplus transferred to profit or loss	4,813	140,437
Less: Carrying amount of investment on the date of loss of significant influence	(23,686)	(742,674)
Less: Share of other comprehensive income of the associate	(3,529)	(110,189)
Less: Tax expense in China from equity transaction	<u>(1,690)</u>	<u>(51,116)</u>
	14,400	407,435
Deferred gain on disposal of investment	(1,599)	(47,928)
Foreign exchange differences	<u>-</u>	<u>36,197</u>
Gain recognized	<u>\$ 12,801</u>	<u>\$ 395,704</u>

c. Other information

The investments accounted for using the equity method and the share of profit of those investments at 2020 and 2019 were based on the associates' financial statements reviewed by the auditors for the same periods.

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - USED BY THE GROUP

	Molds	Dies	Computer Equipment	Other Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Machinery and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Tools	Total
<u>Cost</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 3,571,240	\$ 676,081	\$ 81,664	\$ 181,753	\$ 19,612	\$ 4,350	\$ 4,393	\$ 6,662	\$ 4,545,755
Additions	363,778	126,733	2,399	55,707	-	-	23,995	2,093	574,705
Disposals	<u>(275,521)</u>	<u>(52,244)</u>	<u>(19,433)</u>	<u>(4,205)</u>	<u>(8,047)</u>	<u>(629)</u>	-	<u>(225)</u>	<u>(360,304)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 3,659,497</u>	<u>\$ 750,570</u>	<u>\$ 64,630</u>	<u>\$ 233,255</u>	<u>\$ 11,565</u>	<u>\$ 3,721</u>	<u>\$ 28,388</u>	<u>\$ 8,530</u>	<u>\$ 4,760,156</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ (2,128,804)	\$ (410,601)	\$ (67,361)	\$ (123,428)	\$ (9,599)	\$ (4,058)	\$ (3,002)	\$ (5,702)	\$ (2,752,555)
Depreciation expenses	(343,277)	(60,073)	(5,668)	(16,030)	(2,394)	(132)	(2,668)	(303)	(430,545)
Disposals	<u>275,521</u>	<u>52,244</u>	<u>19,433</u>	<u>4,205</u>	<u>4,967</u>	<u>629</u>	-	<u>225</u>	<u>357,224</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ (2,196,560)</u>	<u>\$ (418,430)</u>	<u>\$ (53,596)</u>	<u>\$ (135,253)</u>	<u>\$ (7,026)</u>	<u>\$ (3,561)</u>	<u>\$ (5,670)</u>	<u>\$ (5,780)</u>	<u>\$ (2,825,876)</u>
Carrying amount, net, December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 1,462,937</u>	<u>\$ 332,140</u>	<u>\$ 11,034</u>	<u>\$ 98,002</u>	<u>\$ 4,539</u>	<u>\$ 160</u>	<u>\$ 22,718</u>	<u>\$ 2,750</u>	<u>\$ 1,934,280</u>
<u>Cost</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 3,659,497	\$ 750,570	\$ 64,630	\$ 233,255	\$ 11,565	\$ 3,721	\$ 28,388	\$ 8,530	\$ 4,760,156
Additions	442,498	106,322	2,832	16,383	-	-	-	390	568,425
Reclassified	-	-	-	788	-	-	-	-	788
Disposals	(1,171,669)	(215,928)	(360)	-	(1,125)	-	(4,393)	-	(1,393,475)
Reversal	<u>(2,549)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,549)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 2,927,777</u>	<u>\$ 640,964</u>	<u>\$ 67,102</u>	<u>\$ 250,426</u>	<u>\$ 10,440</u>	<u>\$ 3,721</u>	<u>\$ 23,995</u>	<u>\$ 8,920</u>	<u>\$ 3,933,345</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>									
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ (2,196,560)	\$ (418,430)	\$ (53,596)	\$ (135,253)	\$ (7,026)	\$ (3,561)	\$ (5,670)	\$ (5,780)	\$ (2,825,876)
Depreciation expenses	(459,213)	(83,571)	(4,615)	(16,572)	(1,540)	(34)	(5,312)	(422)	(571,279)
Disposals	<u>1,171,669</u>	<u>215,928</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>938</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,393</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,393,288</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ (1,484,104)</u>	<u>\$ (286,073)</u>	<u>\$ (57,851)</u>	<u>\$ (151,825)</u>	<u>\$ (7,628)</u>	<u>\$ (3,595)</u>	<u>\$ (6,589)</u>	<u>\$ (6,202)</u>	<u>\$ (2,003,867)</u>
Carrying amount, net, December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 1,443,673</u>	<u>\$ 354,891</u>	<u>\$ 9,251</u>	<u>\$ 98,601</u>	<u>\$ 2,812</u>	<u>\$ 126</u>	<u>\$ 17,406</u>	<u>\$ 2,718</u>	<u>\$ 1,929,478</u>

The above reversal is the reduction of cost of molds.

There were no signs of impairment losses of assets for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019; therefore, the Group did not assess for impairment.

Except for molds and dies which are depreciated on the basis of the estimated number of vehicles to be sold, other property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives 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

13. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
Buildings	\$ 673,170	\$ 716,970
Transportation equipment	<u>10,485</u>	<u>12,973</u>
	<u>\$ 683,655</u>	<u>\$ 729,943</u>
	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 14,014</u>	<u>\$ 7,969</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Buildings	\$ 51,139	\$ 49,714
Transportation equipment	<u>8,580</u>	<u>8,037</u>
	<u>\$ 59,719</u>	<u>\$ 57,751</u>

Except for the aforementioned addition and recognized depreciation, the Group did not have significant sublease or impairment of right-of-use assets during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
Current	\$ 51,616	\$ 54,190
Non-current	<u>\$ 630,505</u>	<u>\$ 670,159</u>

The discount rates for lease liabilities were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Buildings	0.91%	0.91%
Transportation equipment	0.91%	0.91%

c. Material leasing activities and terms

The Group leases certain cars for the use of its executives with lease terms of 2 to 4 years. The Group does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold cars at the end of the lease terms.

The Group also leases buildings for the use of plants, offices and dormitory with lease terms of 5 to 18 years. If the lease term is not specified in the lease contract with the related party, lease term is based on the useful lives of the right-of-use assets, please refer to Note 28. The Group does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold buildings at the end of the lease terms.

d. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Expenses relating to short-term leases	<u>\$ 3,041</u>	<u>\$ 10,201</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ (65,177)</u>	<u>\$ (70,693)</u>

The Group's leases of certain transportation equipment qualify as short-term leases. The Group has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

14. COMPUTER SOFTWARE

	Amount
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 35,256
Additions	7,201
Disposals	<u>(1,736)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 40,721</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ (10,104)
Amortization expenses	(10,183)
Disposals	<u>1,736</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ (18,551)</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 22,170</u>
	(Continued)

	Amount
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 40,721
Additions	15,464
Disposals	(4,764)
Reclassified	<u>28,125</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 79,546</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ (18,551)
Amortization expenses	(25,877)
Disposals	<u>4,764</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ (39,664)</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 39,882</u> (Concluded)

There were no signs of impairment losses of assets for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019; therefore, the Group did not assess for impairment.

15. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Refundable deposits (Note 28)	\$ 565,838	\$ 3,466
Prepayments for equipment	57,148	40,392
Others	<u>-</u>	<u>28,913</u>
	<u>\$ 622,986</u>	<u>\$ 72,771</u>

16. OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Advertising and promotion fees	\$ 512,940	\$ 550,213
Salaries and bonuses	191,446	280,765
Purchases of equipment	76,691	-
Taxes	12,868	30,033
Investments (Note 11)	-	1,170,977
Others	<u>61,480</u>	<u>63,907</u>
	<u>\$ 855,425</u>	<u>\$ 2,095,895</u>

17. PROVISIONS

		December 31	
		2020	2019
Current			
Inventory purchase commitments		\$ 119,736	\$ 108,559
Warranties		<u>99,246</u>	<u>82,682</u>
		<u>\$ 218,982</u>	<u>\$ 191,241</u>
Non-current			
Warranties		<u>\$ 71,330</u>	<u>\$ 60,559</u>
	Inventory Purchase Commitments	Warranties	Total
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 97,762	\$ 151,751	\$ 249,513
Additional provisions recognized	10,797	127,708	138,505
Paid	<u>-</u>	<u>(136,218)</u>	<u>(136,218)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 108,559</u>	<u>\$ 143,241</u>	<u>\$ 251,800</u>
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 108,559	\$ 143,241	\$ 251,800
Additional provisions recognized	11,177	186,235	197,412
Paid	<u>-</u>	<u>(158,900)</u>	<u>(158,900)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 119,736</u>	<u>\$ 170,576</u>	<u>\$ 290,312</u>

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 Group's obligations for warranties under the local sale of goods legislation. The estimate had been made on the basis of historical warranty trends.

18. OTHER LIABILITIES

		December 31	
		2020	2019
Current			
Withholding		\$ 3,056	\$ 3,173
Others		<u>1,308</u>	<u>1,434</u>
		<u>\$ 4,364</u>	<u>\$ 4,607</u>

19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plan

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (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, 2020 and 2019 was \$15,390 thousand and \$15,332 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	
	2020	2019
Selling and marketing expenses	\$ 7,522	\$ 5,600
General and administrative expenses	3,000	4,841
Research and development expenses	4,818	4,799
Non-operating expenses	<u>50</u>	<u>92</u>
	<u>\$ 15,390</u>	<u>\$ 15,332</u>

There were no regular employees for Yi-Jan Overseas Investment Co., Ltd. and Jetford Inc. as of December 31, 2020; therefore, the subsidiaries had no pension plan for employees.

b. Defined benefit plan

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act 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 consolidated balance sheets in respect of the Group's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	\$ 406,889	\$ 483,850
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(270,093)</u>	<u>(251,825)</u>
Deficit	<u>\$ 136,796</u>	<u>\$ 232,025</u>
Net defined benefit liabilities	<u>\$ 136,796</u>	<u>\$ 232,025</u>

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, 2019	<u>\$ 545,797</u>	<u>\$ (215,916)</u>	<u>\$ 329,881</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	4,667	-	4,667
Net interest expense (income)	<u>5,444</u>	<u>(2,180)</u>	<u>3,264</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>10,111</u>	<u>(2,180)</u>	<u>7,931</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(7,936)	(7,936)
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	103	-	103
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	11,219	-	11,219
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	<u>(16,523)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(16,523)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(5,201)</u>	<u>(7,936)</u>	<u>(13,137)</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(35,346)</u>	<u>(35,346)</u>
Benefits paid	<u>(9,553)</u>	<u>9,553</u>	<u>-</u>
Payment from the employer	<u>(57,304)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(57,304)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 483,850</u>	<u>\$ (251,825)</u>	<u>\$ 232,025</u>
Balance at January 1, 2020	<u>\$ 483,850</u>	<u>\$ (251,825)</u>	<u>\$ 232,025</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	3,695	-	3,695
Net interest expense (income)	<u>3,629</u>	<u>(1,983)</u>	<u>1,646</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>7,324</u>	<u>(1,983)</u>	<u>5,341</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(8,048)	(8,048)
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	9,520	-	9,520
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	<u>(108)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(108)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>9,412</u>	<u>(8,048)</u>	<u>1,364</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(26,505)</u>	<u>(26,505)</u>
Benefits paid	<u>(18,268)</u>	<u>18,268</u>	<u>-</u>
Payment from the employer	<u>(75,429)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(75,429)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 406,889</u>	<u>\$ (270,093)</u>	<u>\$ 136,796</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Selling and marketing expenses	\$ 1,791	\$ 2,664
General and administrative expenses	2,127	2,416
Research and development expenses	1,294	2,725
Non-operating expenses	<u>129</u>	<u>126</u>
	<u>\$ 5,341</u>	<u>\$ 7,931</u>

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Act, 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	
	2020	2019
Discount rate(s)	0.50%	0.75%
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	
	2020	2019
Discount rate(s)		
0.25% increase	\$ (9,520)	\$ (11,219)
0.25% decrease	\$ 9,852	\$ 11,614
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
0.25% increase	\$ 9,490	\$ 11,218
0.25% decrease	\$ (9,222)	\$ (10,896)

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

	December 31	
	2020	2019
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	<u>\$ 6,480</u>	<u>\$ 25,314</u>
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	9.7 years	9.5 years

20. EQUITY

a. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Excess from spin-off	\$ 5,986,507	\$ 5,986,507
Generated from investments accounted for using the equity method	<u>2,461</u>	<u>2,461</u>
	<u>\$ 5,988,968</u>	<u>\$ 5,988,968</u>

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 the equity method may not be used for any purpose.

b. Retained earnings and dividend policy

Under the dividend policy as set forth in the amended Articles, where the Company made a 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 the distribution of dividends and bonuses to stockholders. For the policies on the distribution of compensation of employees after the amendment, refer to Note 22-e. on compensation of employees.

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 the legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company's capital surplus. The 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 2019 and 2018 approved in the stockholders' meetings on June 19, 2020 and June 28, 2019, respectively, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings		Dividends Per Share (NT\$)	
	For the Year Ended		For the Year Ended	
	December 31		December 31	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Legal reserve	\$ 721,812	\$ 589,005		
Special reserve	106,937	-		
Cash dividends	6,381,000	5,301,000	\$21.27	\$17.67

21. REVENUE

a. Contract balances

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	January 1, 2019
Notes receivable (Note 8)	<u>\$ 1,934</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Notes receivable - related parties (Note 28)	<u>\$ 579</u>	<u>\$ 4,732</u>	<u>\$ 513</u>
Trade receivables (Note 8)	<u>\$ 12,419</u>	<u>\$ 18,184</u>	<u>\$ 31,340</u>
Trade receivables - related parties (Note 28)	<u>\$ 389,371</u>	<u>\$ 426,488</u>	<u>\$ 724,150</u>
Contract liabilities			
Designing and performing R&D of cars (Note 28)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 33,029</u>	<u>\$ 50,553</u>
Contract liabilities - current	<u>-</u>	<u>33,029</u>	<u>50,553</u>
Designing and performing R&D of cars (Note 28)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,487</u>
Contract liabilities - non-current	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,487</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 33,029</u>	<u>\$ 73,040</u>

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

Revenue recognized in the current year from the satisfaction of performance obligations of contract liabilities at the beginning of the year is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
From contract liabilities at the beginning of the year		
Designing and performing R&D of cars	<u>\$ 33,029</u>	<u>\$ 40,011</u>

b. Disaggregation of revenue

Refer to Note 32 for information about disaggregation of revenue.

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	
	2020	2019
Designing and performing R&D of cars - in 2020	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 33,029</u>

22. NET PROFIT

a. Other operating income and expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 289</u>	<u>\$ 2,491</u>

b. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	\$ 542,784	\$ 403,350
Operating expenses	<u>88,214</u>	<u>84,946</u>
	<u>\$ 630,998</u>	<u>\$ 488,296</u>
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	\$ 15,990	\$ -
Operating expenses	<u>9,887</u>	<u>10,183</u>
	<u>\$ 25,877</u>	<u>\$ 10,183</u>

c. Remuneration for technical services

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Operating costs (Note 28)	<u>\$ 508,615</u>	<u>\$ 564,624</u>

Remuneration for technical services are the payments made by the Company for technical cooperation agreements.

d. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Post-employment benefits (Note 19)		
Defined contribution plans	\$ 15,390	\$ 15,332
Defined benefit plans	<u>5,341</u>	<u>7,931</u>
	<u>20,731</u>	<u>23,263</u>
Labor and health insurance	38,986	39,220
Salary	472,215	512,222
Remuneration of directors	13,200	13,200
Other employee benefits	<u>51,261</u>	<u>51,514</u>
	<u>575,662</u>	<u>616,156</u>
Total employee benefits expense	<u>\$ 596,393</u>	<u>\$ 639,419</u>
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating expenses	\$ 596,214	\$ 639,201
Non-operating expenses	<u>179</u>	<u>218</u>
	<u>\$ 596,393</u>	<u>\$ 639,419</u>

e. Compensation of employees

The Company accrued compensation of employees at the rates no less than 0.1% of net profit before income tax, and compensation of employees. The compensation of employees for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, which have been approved by the Company's board of directors on March 23, 2021 and March 24, 2020, respectively, were as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Compensation of employees	0.10%	0.10%

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
	Cash	Cash
Compensation of employees	\$ 8,169	\$ 9,121

If there is a change in amounts after the annual consolidated 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 compensation of employees paid and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Information on the compensation of employees resolved by the Company's board of directors in 2021 and 2020 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	
	2020	2019
Foreign exchange gains	\$ 594,199	\$ 150,352
Foreign exchange losses	<u>(141,128)</u>	<u>(428,125)</u>
Net profit (loss)	<u>\$ 453,071</u>	<u>\$ (277,773)</u>

- g. Gain or loss on disposal of investments, net

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Gains on disposal of investments	\$ 7,607	\$ 409,095
Losses on disposal of investments	<u>(13,084)</u>	<u>(3,576)</u>
Net profit (loss)	<u>\$ (5,477)</u>	<u>\$ 405,519</u>

23. 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	
	2020	2019
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 1,519,929	\$ 1,389,210
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	419	1,477
Adjustments for prior years	(10,235)	8,549
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	<u>109,919</u>	<u>431,134</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 1,620,032</u>	<u>\$ 1,830,370</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Profit before tax	<u>\$ 8,160,970</u>	<u>\$ 9,112,267</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	\$ 1,632,194	\$ 1,822,453
Adjustments of expenses in determining taxable income	2,361	2,159
Tax-exempt income	(4,707)	(4,268)
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	419	1,477
Adjustments for prior years' tax	<u>(10,235)</u>	<u>8,549</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 1,620,032</u>	<u>\$ 1,830,370</u>

Under the laws of the Cayman Islands and the British Virgin Islands, Yi-Jan Overseas Investment Co., Ltd. and Jetford Inc., respectively, are tax-exempt.

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
In respect of the current year		
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiary accounted for using the equity method	\$ 4	\$ 10
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	<u>273</u>	<u>(2,627)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ 277</u>	<u>\$ (2,617)</u>

c. Installment payments of income tax

Due to impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Group applied to the National Taxation Bureau for the payment of its income tax for the year 2019 in 36 equal installments on a monthly basis starting from July 2020 in accordance with Rule No. 10904533690 issued by the Ministry of Finance (MOF) of the Republic of China, and recognized the outstanding balance of \$230,327 thousand as income tax liabilities - current and of \$349,455 thousand as income tax liabilities - non-current based on the classification of current and non-current liabilities.

d. Current tax assets and liabilities

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	<u>\$ 1,328,301</u>	<u>\$ 706,161</u>

e. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit obligation	\$ 66,308	\$ (16,942)	\$ (2,627)	\$ 46,739
Provisions for warranties	30,351	(1,703)	-	28,648
Provisions for loss on inventory purchase commitments	19,553	2,159	-	21,712
				(Continued)

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehen- sive Income	Closing Balance
Unrealized exchange loss, net	\$ -	\$ 9,706	\$ -	\$ 9,706
Share of other comprehensive loss of associates accounted for using the equity method	112	-	10	122
	<u>\$ 116,324</u>	<u>\$ (6,780)</u>	<u>\$ (2,617)</u>	<u>\$ 106,927</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Shares of profit of subsidiaries	\$ 1,894,193	\$ 435,971	\$ -	\$ 2,330,164
Unrealized exchange gain, net	11,617	(11,617)	-	-
	<u>\$ 1,905,810</u>	<u>\$ 424,354</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,330,164</u> (Concluded)

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehen- sive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit obligation	\$ 46,739	\$ (19,319)	\$ 273	\$ 27,693
Provisions for warranties	28,648	5,467	-	34,115
Provisions for loss on inventory purchase commitments	21,712	2,235	-	23,947
Unrealized exchange loss, net	9,706	(9,706)	-	-
Share of other comprehensive loss of associates accounted for using the equity method	122	-	4	126
	<u>\$ 106,927</u>	<u>\$ (21,323)</u>	<u>\$ 277</u>	<u>\$ 85,881</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Shares of profit of subsidiaries	\$ 2,330,164	\$ 74,737	\$ -	\$ 2,404,901
Unrealized exchange gain, net	-	13,859	-	13,859
	<u>\$ 2,330,164</u>	<u>\$ 88,596</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,418,760</u>

e. Income tax assessments

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

24. EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

Net Profit for the Year

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Earnings used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 6,540,938</u>	<u>\$ 7,281,897</u>

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

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Weighted-average number of common stock used in the computation of basic earnings per share	300,000	300,000
Effect of potential dilutive common stock:		
Compensation of employees	<u>27</u>	<u>23</u>
Weighted average number of common stock used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>300,027</u>	<u>300,023</u>

Since the Group offered to settle the compensation of employees in cash or stocks, the Group 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.

25. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

a. Non-cash transactions

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group entered into the following non-cash investing activities:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
<u>Investing activities affecting both cash and non-cash transactions</u>		
Increase in property, plant and equipment	\$ 568,425	\$ 574,705
Net changes of prepayment for equipment	20,262	(5,543)
Net changes of trade payables	<u>(122,768)</u>	<u>167,649</u>
Cash paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 465,919</u>	<u>\$ 736,811</u>

(Continued)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Increase in computer software	\$ 15,464	\$ 7,201
Net changes of prepayment for equipment	<u>(3,506)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash paid for acquisition of computer software	<u>\$ 11,958</u>	<u>\$ 7,201</u>
Net changes of long-term equity investments accounted for using the equity method	\$ 1,170,977	\$ -
Net changes of other payables	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash paid for acquisition of associates	<u>\$ 1,170,977</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
		(Concluded)

b. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

2020

	Opening Balance	Cash Flows	New Leases	Leases Terminated	December 31, 2020
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 724,349</u>	<u>\$ (55,658)</u>	<u>\$ 14,014</u>	<u>\$ (584)</u>	<u>\$ 682,121</u>

2019

	Opening Balance	Cash Flows	New Leases	Leases Terminated	December 31, 2020
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 769,993</u>	<u>\$ (53,613)</u>	<u>\$ 7,969</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 724,349</u>

26. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

27. 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, 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>				
Mutual funds	\$ 626,514	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 626,514

December 31, 2019

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>				
Mutual funds	\$ 1,251,525	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,251,525
Trade receivables - related parties	-	-	34,371	34,371
	\$ 1,251,525	\$ -	\$ 34,371	\$ 1,285,896

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

2) Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purpose of fair value measurement

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 Group 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

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Mandatorily at FVTPL	\$ 626,514	\$ 1,285,896
Loans and receivables (Note 1)	7,535,188	13,497,239
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (Note 2)	1,037,979	2,435,182

Note 1: 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 2: The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise trade payables and part of other payables.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

1) Market risk

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

There had been no change to the Group'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 the 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 Group'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 Group is mainly exposed to the RMB, U.S. dollar and Japanese yen.

The following table details the Group'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 negative number below indicates a decrease in pre-tax profit associated with the functional currency weakening 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% strengthening 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 positive.

	RMB		U.S. Dollar		Japan Yen	
	For the Year Ended		For the Year Ended		For the Year Ended	
	December 31		December 31		December 31	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Loss	\$ (309,798)	\$ (348,654)	\$ (21,769)	\$ (14,563)	\$ (383)	\$ (1,185)

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

b) Interest rate risk

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	\$ 5,238,392	\$ 6,064,447
Financial liabilities	682,121	724,349
Cash flows interest rate risk		
Financial assets	1,728,646	2,520,907

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below were determined based on the Group'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 Group's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2020 would increase/decrease by \$4,322 thousand which were mainly attributable to the Group'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 Group's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2019 would increase/decrease by \$6,302 thousand which were mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its demand deposits and time deposits.

c) Other price risk

The Group was exposed to price risk through its investments in funds. The Group manages this exposure by investing in a diversified portfolio of investments with different risks.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period.

If the fund's value had been 1% higher/lower, pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 would have been higher/lower by \$6,265 thousand and \$12,515 thousand, respectively, as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL.

2) Credit risk

The Group's concentration of credit risk of 60% and 49% in total trade receivables as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, was related to the Group's largest customer within the vehicle department and the five largest customers within the parts department.

3) Liquidity risk

The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Group'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 Group relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the available unutilized borrowings facilities were \$5,700,000 thousand and \$3,200,000 thousand, respectively.

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturities 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 Group can be required to pay.

December 31, 2020

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	5+ Years
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Non-interest bearing	\$ 1,028,818	\$ 8,796	\$ 365	\$ -	\$ -
Lease liabilities	<u>5,198</u>	<u>10,396</u>	<u>42,043</u>	<u>155,137</u>	<u>542,195</u>
	<u>\$ 1,034,016</u>	<u>\$ 19,192</u>	<u>\$ 42,408</u>	<u>\$ 155,137</u>	<u>\$ 542,195</u>

Additional information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20+ Years
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 57,637</u>	<u>\$ 155,137</u>	<u>\$ 161,385</u>	<u>\$ 154,894</u>	<u>\$ 110,947</u>	<u>\$ 114,969</u>

December 31, 2019

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	5+ Years
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Non-interest bearing	\$ 2,351,470	\$ 75,271	\$ 8,441	\$ -	\$ -
Lease liabilities	<u>5,173</u>	<u>10,345</u>	<u>45,086</u>	<u>166,482</u>	<u>577,390</u>
	<u>\$ 2,356,643</u>	<u>\$ 85,616</u>	<u>\$ 53,527</u>	<u>\$ 166,482</u>	<u>\$ 577,390</u>

Additional information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20+ Years
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 60,604</u>	<u>\$ 166,482</u>	<u>\$ 165,211</u>	<u>\$ 156,843</u>	<u>\$ 122,872</u>	<u>\$ 132,464</u>

28. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

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

a. Related parties

Related Party	Relationship with the Group
Investors that have significant influence over the Group	
Nissan Motor Corporation ("Nissan")	Equity-method investor of the Company
Yulon Motor Co., Ltd. ("Yulon")	Same as above
Other related 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 Creative Service Co., Ltd.	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.	Substantial related party of Nissan
Autech Japan, Inc.	Same as above
Dongfeng Motor Co., Ltd.	Same as above
Dongfeng Nissan Passenger Vehicle Co.	Same as above
Shenzhen DFS Industrial Group Co., Ltd.	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 Motors 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
Yufong Property Management Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary of Yulon

(Continued)

Related Party	Relationship with the Group
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
ROC Spicer Co., Ltd.	Same as above
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.	Same as above
China Motor Corporation	Same as above
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-subsubsidiary of Chen Long Co., Ltd.
Yuan Jyh Motor Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Yuan Lon Motor Co., Ltd.
Yuan Rui Auto Co., Ltd.	Same as above
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.
Fengye Leasing Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of CL Skylite Trading Co., Ltd.
Euniton Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party of Empower Motors Co., Ltd.

(Concluded)

b. Related party transaction details

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which were related parties of the Company, had been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Group and its related parties were disclosed below:

1) Operating transactions

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Sales</u>		
Taiwan Acceptance Corporation	\$ 25,612,672	\$ 28,264,976
Investors that have significant influence	10,536	10,433
Other related parties	<u>3,454,454</u>	<u>3,441,369</u>
	<u>\$ 29,077,662</u>	<u>\$ 31,716,778</u>
<u>Service revenue</u>		
Nissan	\$ 82,158	\$ 229,304
Autech Japan, Inc.	<u>36,917</u>	<u>40,011</u>
	<u>\$ 119,075</u>	<u>\$ 269,315</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Other operating revenue</u>		
Yulon	\$ 22,399	\$ 21,393
Other related parties	<u>72,344</u>	<u>52,792</u>
	<u>\$ 94,743</u>	<u>\$ 74,185</u>

Other operating revenue mainly arose from the sale of steel plates, steel and aluminum parts and the export of test vehicles.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Operating costs - purchases</u>		
Yulon	\$ 23,797,486	\$ 26,193,544
Investors that have significant influence	29,581	23,439
Other related parties	<u>20,228</u>	<u>34,520</u>
	<u>\$ 23,847,295</u>	<u>\$ 26,251,503</u>

(Continued)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019

Operating costs - remuneration for technical services

Nissan	\$ 451,254	\$ 485,935
Autech Japan, Inc.	<u>57,361</u>	<u>78,689</u>
	<u>\$ 508,615</u>	<u>\$ 564,624</u>

(Concluded)

Remuneration for technical services is the payment for technical services provided by Nissan and Autech Japan, Inc. based on the Company's technical cooperation agreements with the two companies. The remuneration for technical services provided by Nissan is calculated based on the purchase costs less commodity tax of each vehicle model, while the remuneration for technical services provided by Autech Japan, Inc. is calculated based on the R&D fees of each vehicle model plus the royalty fees of each vehicle sold.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019

Operating costs - parts development cost

Dongfeng Motor Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 163,635</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
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The parts development cost represents the expenses for parts jointly developed by the Company and Dongfeng Motor Co., Ltd.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019

Selling and marketing expenses

Yu Chang Motor Co., Ltd.	\$ 326,581	\$ 236,599
Yu Sing Motor Co., Ltd.	289,559	193,543
Empower Motors Co., Ltd.	260,093	259,634
Investors that have significant influence	23,481	17,626
Other related parties	<u>1,278,693</u>	<u>993,499</u>
	<u>\$ 2,178,407</u>	<u>\$ 1,700,901</u>

General and administrative expenses

Yulon Management Co., Ltd.	\$ 176,908	\$ 174,687
Investors that have significant influence	14,262	19,667
Other related parties	<u>11,464</u>	<u>11,543</u>
	<u>\$ 202,634</u>	<u>\$ 205,897</u>

Research and development expenses

Yulon	\$ 127,030	\$ 60,484
Investors that have significant influence	13,353	9,598
Other related parties	<u>9,578</u>	<u>18,108</u>
	<u>\$ 149,961</u>	<u>\$ 88,190</u>

Selling and marketing expenses are payments to other related 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 prototype fees, sample fees and for services related to the provision of system platform research for each vehicle model.

2) Non-operating transactions

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Other revenues</u>		
Tokio Marine Nawa Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$ <u>500</u>	\$ <u>1,229</u>
<u>Overseas business expenses</u>		
Yulon Management Co., Ltd.	\$ <u>4,134</u>	\$ <u>4,324</u>

3) Receivables from related parties

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Notes receivable</u>		
Yushin Motor Co., Ltd.	\$ 579	\$ 146
Yuan Lon Motor Co., Ltd.	<u>-</u>	<u>4,586</u>
	\$ <u>579</u>	\$ <u>4,732</u>
<u>Trade receivables</u>		
Taiwan Acceptance Corporation	\$ 229,872	\$ 252,419
Investors that have significant influence	21,332	39,454
Other related parties	<u>138,167</u>	<u>134,615</u>
	\$ <u>389,371</u>	\$ <u>426,488</u>
<u>Other receivables</u>		
Yulon	\$ 122,095	\$ 200,598
Other related parties	<u>1,543</u>	<u>1,901</u>
	\$ <u>123,638</u>	\$ <u>202,499</u>

Other receivables from Yulon are mainly purchase discounts and commodity taxes paid by the Company on behalf of Yulon.

Trade receivables from related parties are unsecured. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, no impairment loss was recognized on trade receivables from related parties.

As of December 31, 2019, the balance of trade receivables from related parties includes \$34,371 thousand, which were sold to Taiwan Acceptance Corporation without recourse. 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. Refer to Note 27 for the details.

4) Refundable deposits

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Yulon	\$ 564,881	\$ 1,770
Yu Sing Motor Co., Ltd.	<u>-</u>	<u>800</u>
	<u>\$ 564,881</u>	<u>\$ 2,570</u>

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

5) Contract liabilities

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Autech Japan, Inc.	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 33,029</u>

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.

6) Payables to related parties

	December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Trade payables</u>		
Nissan	\$ 118,405	\$ 135,010
Yulon	54,631	271,251
Other related parties	<u>1,908</u>	<u>13,071</u>
	<u>\$ 174,944</u>	<u>\$ 419,332</u>
<u>Other payables</u>		
Yulon	\$ 35,474	\$ 21,369
Nissan	4,821	5,603
Taiwan Acceptance Corporation	24,206	55,841
Other related parties	<u>117,792</u>	<u>96,001</u>
	<u>\$ 182,293</u>	<u>\$ 178,814</u>

Trade payables to related parties are unsecured as of December 31, 2020 and 2019; the balance of payables for purchases of equipment from other payables was \$61,730 thousand and \$2,111 thousand, respectively.

7) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

Related Party	Acquisition Price	
	2020	2019
Yueki Industrial Co., Ltd.	\$ 28,063	\$ 949
Nissan	15,695	5,447
Uni Auto Parts Co., Ltd.	7,443	1,200
Other related parties	<u>21,460</u>	<u>10,656</u>
	<u>\$ 72,661</u>	<u>\$ 18,252</u>

8) Disposal of property, plant and equipment

Related Party	Sales Proceeds		Gain (Loss) on Disposal	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Yu Sing Motor Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,238</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,275</u>

9) Lease arrangements – the Group is lessee

Acquisition of right-of-use assets

The Company's rental expenses paid monthly are primarily comprised of building property, car testing expenses, cars for its executives for years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

For the Year Ended December 31

2020	2019
------	------

Acquisition of right-of-use assets

Yulon	\$ -	\$ 766,683
Other related parties	<u>6,676</u>	<u>21,011</u>
	<u>\$ 6,676</u>	<u>\$ 787,694</u>

The right-of-use assets acquired from January 1 to December 31, 2019 include the adjustments from the initial application of IFRS 16 of \$779,725 thousand.

If the lease term is not specified in the lease contract with Yulon, the lease term is until the date of lease termination as agreed by both parties.

December 31

2020	2019
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Lease liabilities

Yulon	\$ 665,652	\$ 711,510
Other related parties	<u>16,469</u>	<u>12,839</u>
	<u>\$ 682,121</u>	<u>\$ 724,349</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Interest expense</u>		
Yulon	\$ 6,330	\$ 6,747
Other related parties	<u>117</u>	<u>132</u>
	<u>\$ 6,447</u>	<u>\$ 6,879</u>

Interest expense is for lease liabilities.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Lease expense</u>		
Yulon	\$ 2,526	\$ 7,329
Ka-Plus Automobile Leasing Co., Ltd.	-	1,656
Other related parties	<u>515</u>	<u>1,216</u>
	<u>\$ 3,041</u>	<u>\$ 10,201</u>

Lease expenses included expenses relating to short-term leases that do not depend on an index or a rate. Future lease payables related to short-term leases are as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Short-term lease payments to be paid in the future	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,088</u>

c. Remuneration of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 42,562	\$ 33,935
Post-employment benefits	<u>1,982</u>	<u>2,072</u>
	<u>\$ 44,544</u>	<u>\$ 36,007</u>

The remuneration of directors and key executives was determined by the remuneration committee based on the performance of individuals and market trends.

d. Other transactions with related parties

1) Trade receivables sold to Taiwan Acceptance Corporation

The Company sold to Taiwan Acceptance Corporation trade receivables which amounted to \$2,039,906 thousand and \$1,966,021 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had received cash payments of \$2,002,480 thousand and \$1,966,021 thousand, respectively. Based on the contract, the amount of receivables sold is limited to the amount of guarantee provided by the original debtor to Taiwan Acceptance Corporation. The interest rate intervals of the Company's trade receivables sold to Taiwan Acceptance Corporation for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were

2.33%-2.41% and 2.39%-2.41%; and the interest expenses recognized were \$1,077 thousand and \$1,075 thousand, respectively.

As of December 31, 2020, the Company sold trade receivables to Taiwan Acceptance Corporation without recourse. The sale resulted in the derecognition of these trade receivables because the Company transferred the significant risks and rewards relating to the accounts to the buyer.

2) Molds contract signed with Diamond Leasing Service Co., Ltd.

The contract is valid from the date of signing of the contract to the production end date of the car model. As of December 31, 2020, the contract amount of molds still under production, which was paid in installments based on the progress of the contract, was \$1,171,354 thousand (excluding business tax), and had been paid in full and recognized as property, plant and equipment. In addition, within the contract period, before the end of January every year, the Company should pay Diamond Leasing Service Co., Ltd., the amount of \$2.6 for every ten thousand dollars of the accumulated amount paid for molds in the prior year.

3) Molds contract signed with Shinshin Credit Corporation

The contract is valid from the date of signing of the contract to the production end date of the car model. As of December 31, 2020, the contract amount of molds still under production, which was paid in installments based on the progress of the contract, was \$427,001 thousand (excluding business tax), and had been paid in full and recognized as property, plant and equipment. In addition, within the contract period, before the end of January every year, the Company should pay Shinshin Credit Corporation the amount of \$2.6 for every ten thousand dollars of the accumulated amount paid for molds in the prior year.

4) Molds contract signed with Sinjang Co., Ltd.

The contract is valid from the date of signing of the contract to the production end date of the car model. As of December 31, 2020, the contract amount of molds still under production, which was paid in installments based on the progress of the contract, was \$423,976 thousand (excluding business tax), and had been paid in full and recognized as property, plant and equipment. In addition, within the contract period, before the end of January every year, the Company should pay Sinjang Co., Ltd. the amount of \$2.6 for every ten thousand dollars of the accumulated amount paid for molds in the prior year.

5) Molds contract signed with Chan Yun Technology Co., Ltd.

The contract is valid from the date of signing of the contract to the production end date of the car model. As of December 31, 2020, the contract amount of molds still under production, which was paid in installments based on the progress of the contract, was \$69,360 thousand (excluding business tax), and had been paid in full and recognized as property, plant and equipment. In addition, within the contract period, before the end of January every year, the Company should pay Chan Yun Technology Co., Ltd. the amount of \$2.6 for every ten thousand dollars of the accumulated amount paid for molds in the prior year.

29. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant commitments and contingencies of the Group as of December 31, 2020 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, 2020, no buy-back of vehicles has occurred.
- c. Unrecognized commitments

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	\$ <u>5,073</u>	\$ <u>102,782</u>

30. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Group'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 the foreign currencies and the respective functional currencies were as follows:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Foreign Currencies)

December 31, 2020

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
RMB	\$ 1,047,800	4.3770 (RMB:NTD)	\$ 4,586,221
USD	15,287	28.480 (USD:NTD)	435,374
RMB	368,702	0.1533 (RMB:USD)	1,609,747
JPY	27,697	0.2763 (JPY:NTD)	<u>7,653</u>
			<u>\$ 6,638,995</u>
Non-monetary items			
USD	565,438	28.480 (USD:NTD)	<u>\$ 16,103,655</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
JPY	8	0.2763 (JPY:NTD)	<u>\$ 2</u>

December 31, 2019

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
RMB	\$ 811,507	4.3050 (RMB:NTD)	\$ 3,493,538
USD	9,715	29.980 (USD:NTD)	291,256
RMB	809,929	0.1433 (RMB:USD)	3,479,536
JPY	85,959	0.2760 (JPY:NTD)	<u>23,725</u>
			<u>\$ 7,288,055</u>
Non-monetary items			
USD	\$ 357,178	29.980 (USD:NTD)	<u>\$ 10,708,207</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
JPY	64	0.2760 (JPY:NTD)	<u>\$ 18</u>

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

For the Year Ended December 31				
2020		2019		
Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)
RMB	4.2820 (RMB:NTD)	\$ 78,355	4.4720 (RMB:NTD)	\$ 80,742
RMB	0.1449 (RMB:USD)	394,503	0.1450 (RMB:USD)	(360,421)
USD	29.549 (USD:NTD)	(19,876)	30.912 (USD:NTD)	2,475
JPY	0.2769 (JPY:NTD)	<u>89</u>	0.2837 (JPY:NTD)	<u>(569)</u>
		<u>\$ 453,071</u>		<u>\$ (277,773)</u>

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 or 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)
 - 11) Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions: Table 6 (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 investments in the mainland China area: Table 7 (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.
- c. Information of major shareholders
- List all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder: Table 8 (attached).

32. SEGMENTS INFORMATION

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of goods or services delivered or provided. Specifically, the Group's reportable segments were as follows:

Vehicle segment: Vehicle sales

Parts segment: Parts sales

Investment segment: Overseas business activities

Other segment: Other operating activities other than the above segments

a. Segment revenues and results

The following was an analysis of the Group's revenue and results from continuing operations by reportable segments.

	Revenue		Profit Before Tax	
	For the Year Ended		For the Year Ended	
	December 31		December 31	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Vehicle segment	\$ 25,665,022	\$ 28,312,770	\$ (169,356)	\$ 1,067,939
Parts segment	3,776,022	3,832,416	675,605	662,117
Investment segment	-	-	7,277,488	7,504,222
Other segment	219,594	353,421	(188,602)	(355,419)
	<u>\$ 29,660,638</u>	<u>\$ 32,498,607</u>	7,595,135	8,878,859
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment			289	2,491
Interest income			116,898	112,800
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, net			29,014	11,525
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net			453,071	(277,773)
Interest expense			(14,760)	(7,954)
Gain (loss) on disposal of investments, net			(5,477)	405,519
Central administration costs			<u>(13,200)</u>	<u>(13,200)</u>
Profit before tax			<u>\$ 8,160,970</u>	<u>\$ 9,112,267</u>

Segment profit represents the profit earned by each segment, excluding the allocation of gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, interest income, gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, net, foreign exchange gain (loss), net, interest expense, gain (loss) on disposal of investments, net, central administration costs and remuneration of directors, and income tax expense. The amount is provided to the chief operating decision maker for allocating resources and assessing the performance.

b. Segment total assets

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Vehicle segment	\$ 1,803,075	\$ 1,796,104
Parts segment	24,493	29,469
Investment segment	16,103,655	14,969,591
Other segment	<u>101,910</u>	<u>108,707</u>
	18,033,133	16,903,871
Unallocated assets	<u>9,731,497</u>	<u>11,667,535</u>
Consolidated total assets	<u>\$ 27,764,630</u>	<u>\$ 28,571,406</u>

c. Revenue from major products and services

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue from its major products and services.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Vehicles	\$ 25,665,022	\$ 28,312,770
Parts	3,776,022	3,832,416
Others	<u>219,594</u>	<u>353,421</u>
	<u>\$ 29,660,638</u>	<u>\$ 32,498,607</u>

d. Geographical information

The Group's revenues from external customers by location of operations are detailed below:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Domestic	\$ 29,470,372	\$ 32,077,267
Overseas	<u>190,266</u>	<u>421,340</u>
	<u>\$ 29,660,638</u>	<u>\$ 32,498,607</u>

The Group's non-current assets by location of assets are detailed below:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Domestic	\$ 3,276,001	\$ 2,759,164
Overseas	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 3,276,001</u>	<u>\$ 2,759,164</u>

e. Information about major customers

The Group's revenue from major customers is detailed below:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
A specific customer from the vehicle segment	<u>\$ 25,612,672</u>	<u>\$ 28,264,976</u>

No other single customer contributed 10% or more to the Group's revenue for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Investor	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2020			Note
				Stocks (In Thousands)	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership	Market Value or Net Asset Value (Note)
Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd.	Beneficiary certificates	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13,453	\$ 201,118	-	\$ 201,118
	Jih Sun Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	19,255	200,797	-	200,797
	Franklin Templeton Sinoam Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,997	88,213	-	88,213
	PineBridge Global Multi-Strategy High Yield Bond Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,713	34,555	-	34,555
	PineBridge Emerging Market Asia-Pacific Strategic Bond	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,226	23,598	-	23,598
	Manulife Global Preferred Income Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,962	21,894	-	21,894
	Nomura Global Financial Bond Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,950	20,221	-	20,221
	PineBridge ESG Quantitative Bond	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	800	18,600	-	18,600
	Nomura Global Equity Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	186	11,402	-	11,402
	Allianz Global Investors Taiwan Intelligence Trends Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	277	3,213	-	3,213
	FSITC Global Utilities and Infrastructure Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	66	2,903	-	2,903
	Fuh Hwa Heirloom No. 2 Balance Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				

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, 2020.

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED OR DISPOSED OF AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST NT\$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(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 (In Thousands)	Amount	Stocks (In Thousands)	Amount	Stocks (In Thousands)	Amount	Stocks (In Thousands)	Amount (Note)
Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd.	Beneficiary certificates											
	Taishin Ta-Chong Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	\$ -	21,019	\$ 300,000		\$ 300,000	-	\$ -
	Mega Diamond Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	15,896	200,000	7,918	100,000	300,925	300,000	-	-

Note: Shown at their original investment amount.

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

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	\$ 23,797,486	98	4 days after sales for parts	\$	-	\$ (54,631)	11	-
	Taiwan Acceptance Corporation	Subsidiary of Yulon	Sale	25,612,672	87	3 days after sales for vehicles		-	229,872	43	-
	Yuan Lon Motor Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party of Yulon	Sale	456,488	2	Same as above		-	19,794	4	-
	Yu Chang Motor Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Yulon	Sale	444,452	2	14 days after sales for parts		-	21,629	4	-
	Yu Sing Motor Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Yulon	Sale	367,301	1	14 days after sales for parts		-	9,866	2	-
	Empower Motors Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Yulon	Sale	365,818	1	Immediate payment for vehicles		-	15,183	3	-
	Hui-Lian Motor Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party of Yulon	Sale	364,755	1	14 days after sales for parts		-	10,969	2	-
	Yu Tang Motor Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party of Yulon	Sale	290,423	1	Same as above		-	9,097	2	-
	Chen Long Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party of Yulon	Sale	287,980	1	Same as above		-	7,267	1	-
	Yushin Motor Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Yulon	Sale	283,278	1	14 days after sales for parts		-	15,232	3	-
	Ding Long Motor Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Chen Long	Sale	110,874	-	Immediate payment for vehicles		-	3,995	1	-
						14 days after sales for parts		-			-

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. AND SUBSIDIARIES

TRADE RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate (Note 1)	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Bad Debts
					Amount	Action Taken		
Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd.	Taiwan Acceptance Corporation Yulon	Subsidiary of Yulon Equity-method investor of the Company	Trade receivables \$ 229,872 Other receivables 122,095	111.64 Note 2	\$ - -	- -	\$ 229,872 122,095	\$ - -

Note 1: The turnover rate was based on the carrying amount of the Company.

Note 2: Trade receivable from Yulon are mainly commodity tax paid by the Company on behalf of Yulon, not across from sales; therefore, turnover rate is not calculated.

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(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, 2020		Carrying Amount	Net Income of the Investee	Share of Profit	Note
				December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Stocks (In Thousands)	%				
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	100.00	\$ 17,864,822	\$ 7,731,128	\$ 7,731,128	Notes 1 and 2
Yi-Jan Overseas Investment Co., Ltd.	Jetford Inc.	British Virgin Islands	Investment	US\$ 57,171	US\$ 57,171	71,772	100.00	US\$ 627,092	US\$ 261,642	US\$ 261,642	Notes 1 and 2

Note 1: The carrying amount and related shares of profit of the equity investment were calculated based on the audited financial statements and percentage of ownership.

Note 2: Eliminated.

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Number (Note 1)	Company Name	Related Party	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction Details		
				Financial Statement Account	Amount (Note 3)	Payment Terms (Note 4)
0	Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd.	Jefford Inc.	a	Trade receivables - related parties Reduction of general and administrative expenses	\$ 10,163 41,503	- -
						% to Total Sales or Assets (Note 5)
						- -

Note 1: Intercompany relationships are numbered as follows:

- a. The Company is numbered as 0.
- b. Subsidiaries are numbered from number 1.

Note 2: Nature of relationships is numbered as follows:

- a. The Company to subsidiaries is numbered as 1.
- b. Subsidiaries to the Company is numbered as 2.
- c. Subsidiaries to subsidiaries is numbered as 3.

Note 3: Eliminated.

Note 4: The prices and payment terms for related-party transactions were based on agreements.

Note 5: If the transaction amounts are related to the balance sheet accounts, the percentages are those of the year-end balances to the consolidated total assets. If the transaction amounts are related to the income statement accounts, the percentages are the total amounts of the year to the consolidated total sales.

TABLE 7

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(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, 2020	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2020	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Net Income of the Investee	Investment Gain (Note 2)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2020	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2020
					Outflow	Inflow						
Aeolus Xiangyang Automobile Co., Ltd.	Developing and manufacturing of parts and vehicles and related services	\$ 4,529,078 (RMB1,032,500)	Note 1	\$ 716,856 (US\$ 21,700)	-	\$ -	\$ 716,856 (US\$ 21,700)	16.55	\$ 3,344,258 (US\$ 113,177)	\$ 553,475 (US\$ 18,731)	\$ 1,585,615 (US\$ 55,675)	\$ 4,360,962 (US\$ 139,843)
Guangzhou Aeolus Automobile Co., Ltd.	Developing and manufacturing of parts and vehicles and related services	9,486,201 (RMB2,303,250)	Note 1	537,199 (US\$ 16,941)	-	-	1,124,786 (US\$ 35,471) (Note 4)	42.69	15,765,831 (US\$ 533,549)	6,730,433 (US\$ 227,772)	14,518,040 (US\$ 509,763)	39,064,748 (US\$ 1,271,613)

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	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)	\$3,279,922 (US\$103,622)	\$13,004,731

Note 1: The Company indirectly owns these investees through Jeford 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.

Note 4: The Group disposed of its shareholdings of Aeolus Automobile Co., Ltd., Dong Feng Yulon Used Cars Co., Ltd. and Shenzhen Lan You Technology Co., Ltd., and used the proceeds from the disposal to increase its shareholding of Guangzhou Aeolus Automobile Co., Ltd. through Jeford Inc. The amount of the disposal price that falls under the accumulated outward remittance for investments from Taiwan is \$587,587 thousand (US\$18,530 thousand).

TABLE 8**YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Yulon Motor Co., Ltd.	143,500,000	47.83
Nissan Motor Corporation	120,000,000	40.00

Note 1: The main shareholder information in this table is calculated by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation on the last business day at the end of the quarter, and the total number of ordinary shares and special shares held by the shareholders who have completed the non-physical securities delivery (including treasury shares) is more than 5%. The share capital recorded in the Company's consolidated financial report and the actual number of non-physical securities delivered may be different or different due to the basis of preparation and calculation.

Note 2: If the shareholder transfers the shareholding to the Trust, the trustee will open the trust account to separate the account. As for shareholders who handle the declaration of insider equity holdings of more than 10% of their shares in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act, their shareholdings include their shareholdings plus the shares they have delivered to the trust with the rights to make decisions on trust property. For the registration of shares held by a company insider, refer to the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.