

Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statement 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 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 of 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

The key audit matter of the Company's 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 Company depreciates molds and dies using the unit of 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, 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 financial statements, respectively; the related amounts are disclosed in Note 11 to the 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 financial statements and the actual number of units sold, and confirmed the appropriateness of management's estimation.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 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 audit 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 financial statements are intended only to present the financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China.

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

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

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

	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	\$ 5,334,781	19	\$ 5,051,278	18
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4 and 7)	626,514	2	1,251,525	5
Notes receivable (Notes 4, 8 and 20)	1,934	-	-	-
Notes receivable - related parties (Notes 4, 20 and 27)	579	-	4,732	-
Trade receivables (Notes 4, 8 and 20)	12,419	-	18,184	-
Trade receivables - related parties (Notes 4, 20 and 27)	389,371	2	426,488	1
Other receivables (Notes 4 and 8)	38,200	-	27,077	-
Other receivables - related parties (Notes 4 and 27)	133,801	1	205,231	1
Prepayments	327	-	1,065	-
Total current assets	6,537,926	24	6,985,580	25
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 10)	17,864,822	64	17,548,758	64
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 5, 11 and 27)	1,929,478	7	1,934,280	7
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4, 12 and 27)	683,655	3	729,943	3
Computer software (Notes 4 and 13)	39,882	-	22,170	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 22)	85,881	-	106,927	1
Other non-current assets (Notes 14 and 27)	622,986	2	72,771	-
Total non-current assets	21,226,704	76	20,414,849	75
TOTAL	\$ 27,764,630	100	\$ 27,400,429	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Contract liabilities (Notes 4, 20 and 27)	\$ -	-	\$ 33,029	-
Trade payables	16,763	-	21,906	-
Trade payables - related parties (Note 27)	174,944	1	419,332	1
Other payables (Note 15)	855,425	3	924,918	3
Other payables - related parties (Note 27)	182,293	1	178,814	1
Lease liabilities (Notes 4, 12 and 27)	51,616	-	54,190	-
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 22)	978,846	3	706,161	3
Provisions (Notes 4, 5 and 16)	218,982	1	191,241	1
Other current liabilities (Note 17)	4,364	-	4,607	-
Total current liabilities	2,483,233	9	2,534,198	9
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Provisions (Notes 4, 5 and 16)	71,330	-	60,559	-
Lease liabilities (Notes 4, 12 and 27)	630,505	2	670,159	2
Tax liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 22)	349,455	1	-	-
Net defined benefit liabilities (Notes 4 and 18)	136,796	1	232,025	1
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 22)	2,418,760	9	2,330,164	9
Total non-current liabilities	3,606,846	13	3,292,907	12
Total liabilities	6,090,079	22	5,827,105	21
EQUITY				
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	22
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	6,194,981	22	5,473,169	20
Special reserve	1,270,832	4	1,163,895	4
Unappropriated earnings	6,548,206	24	7,218,124	27
Total retained earnings	14,014,019	50	13,855,188	51
Other equity	(1,328,436)	(5)	(1,270,832)	(5)
Total equity	21,674,551	78	21,573,324	79
TOTAL	\$ 27,764,630	100	\$ 27,400,429	100

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

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

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

	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 20 and 27)				
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>-</u>	<u>84,106</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating revenue	29,660,638	100	32,498,607	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 9, 21 and 27)	<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 21 and 27)				
Selling and marketing expenses	2,760,434	9	2,481,695	8
General and administrative expenses	395,781	2	353,264	1
Research and development expenses	<u>597,114</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>621,509</u>	<u>2</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>3,753,329</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3,456,468</u>	<u>11</u>
OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Note 21)	<u>289</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,491</u>	<u>-</u>
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	<u>341,492</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,394,245</u>	<u>4</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Share of profit of subsidiary	7,731,128	26	7,572,985	24
Net foreign exchange gain (Note 21)	58,568	-	82,648	-
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, net	29,014	-	11,525	-
Interest income (Note 4)	22,048	-	56,633	-
Other revenue (Note 27)	6,923	-	1,892	-
Interest expenses (Note 27)	(14,760)	-	(7,954)	-
Gain (loss) on disposal of investments, net (Note 21)	(5,477)	-	9,815	-
Overseas business expenses (Note 27)	(6,420)	-	(7,069)	-
Other losses	<u>(1,546)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,453)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>7,819,478</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>7,718,022</u>	<u>24</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	8,160,970	27	9,112,267	28
INCOME TAX EXPENSES (Notes 4 and 22)	<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.

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 18)	\$ (1,364)	-	\$ 13,137	-
Share of the other comprehensive loss of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	(20)	-	(51)	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 22)	<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>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 23)				
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 financial statements.

(Concluded)

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

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 10 and 18)	Retained Earnings (Notes 19)		Unappropriated Earnings	Other Equity Exchange Differences on the Translation of Foreign Operations	Total Equity
	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 6,129,405	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	\$ 6,011,725	\$ (732,155)	\$ 20,457,034
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2019			\$ 4,884,164	\$ 1,163,895			
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)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	7,281,897	-	7,281,897
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	10,469	(648,866)	(638,397)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	7,292,366	(648,866)	6,643,500
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	(195,962)	110,189	(226,210)
Change in ownership interests in subsidiaries (Note 10)	-	(140,437)	-	-	7,218,124	(1,270,832)	21,573,324
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	3,000,000	5,988,968	5,473,169	1,163,895			
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 financial statements.

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

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	(22,048)	(56,633)
Share of the profit of subsidiary	(7,731,128)	(7,572,985)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	(289)	(2,491)
Loss (gain) on disposal of investment, net	5,477	(9,815)
Net foreign exchange gain	(134,789)	(118,652)
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	297,735
Other receivables	(13,049)	26,243
Other receivables - related parties	71,430	(28,916)
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	1,146,428	405,964
Interest paid	(14,760)	(7,954)
Income tax paid	(887,973)	(1,341,737)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	243,695	(943,727)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends received	7,357,440	5,393,130
Interest received	23,973	59,415
Payments for property, plant and equipment (Note 24)	(465,919)	(736,811)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	476	5,571
Payments for computer software (Note 24)	(11,958)	(7,201)
Increase (decrease) in refundable deposits	(562,372)	92,951
Net cash generated from investing activities	6,341,640	4,807,055

(Continued)

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

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

	2020	2019
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>134,826</u>	<u>118,580</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	283,503	(1,372,705)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>5,051,278</u>	<u>6,423,983</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 5,334,781</u>	<u>\$ 5,051,278</u>

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

(Concluded)

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTES TO 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”) 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 accompanying financial statements were approved by the Company’s board of directors on March 23, 2021.

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

- a. Initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), 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
Amendment 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 a material impact on the Company’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 financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company assessed that the application of other standards and interpretations did not have material impact on the Company’s financial position and financial performance.

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

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
“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.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

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

Basis of Preparation

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

The fair value measurements, 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

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

Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

Current assets include:

- 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; and
- c. Liabilities for which the Company 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.

Foreign Currencies

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

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

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

Inventories

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

Investments in Subsidiaries

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

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

Investments accounted for using 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 have 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 Company 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 26.

2) Financial assets at amortized cost

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

- a) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

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

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

b. Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

c. Derecognition of financial assets

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

Financial liabilities

a. Subsequent measurement

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

b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Provisions

a. Inventory purchase commitments

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

b. Warranties

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

Revenue Recognition

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

a. Revenue from 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 Company recognizes a contract liability for the difference.

Leases

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

The Company as lessee

The Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company'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 Company'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 shareholders approve to retain earnings.

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

b. Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

c. Current and deferred tax for the year

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

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

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

a. Property, plant and equipment – allocation of depreciation of molds and dies

The Company 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	\$ 314,790	\$ 1,242,121
Foreign currency demand deposits	1,368,071	1,207,747
Cash equivalents		
Foreign currency time deposits	3,326,520	2,594,420
Time deposits	6,990	6,990
Repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds	318,410	-
	<u>\$ 5,334,781</u>	<u>\$ 5,051,278</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	0.01%-1.80%	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
<u>Notes receivable</u>		
At amortized cost	\$ 1,934	\$ -
<u>Trade receivables</u>		
At amortized cost	\$ 12,419	\$ 18,184
<u>Other receivables</u>		
Interest receivables	\$ 1,540	\$ 3,465
Others	36,660	23,612
	<u>\$ 38,200</u>	<u>\$ 27,077</u>

a. 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 Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Company applies the simplified approach to provisions for expected credit losses prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of a lifetime expected losses provision for all 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 Company did not recognize an expected losses provision for notes receivable due to the estimation performed by the Company at the end of the reporting period, which shows that there was no significant change in the credit quality of the receivables and the amounts were still considered recoverable.

The following table details the loss allowance of notes receivable based on the Company'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>

b. Trade receivables

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 Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

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

The following table details the loss allowance of trade receivables based on the Company'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>

c. Other receivables

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

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

9. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Parts	\$ -	\$ -

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. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Investment in subsidiary</u>		
Yi-Jan Overseas Investment Co., Ltd.	\$ 17,864,822	\$ 17,548,758

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

	Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights	
	December 31	
	2020	2019
Yi-Jan Overseas Investment Co., Ltd.	100%	100%

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

The investments in subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was based on the subsidiaries' financial statements which have been audited for the same years.

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). 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.

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). 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)	(47,927)
Foreign exchange differences	<u>-</u>	<u>36,196</u>
Gain recognized	<u>\$ 12,801</u>	<u>\$ 395,704</u>

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	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>-</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>-</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
Reclassification	-	-	-	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 Company 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

12. 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>
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 14,014</u>	<u>\$ 7,969</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets	\$ 51,139	\$ 49,714
Buildings	<u>8,580</u>	<u>8,037</u>
Transportation equipment	<u>\$ 59,719</u>	<u>\$ 57,751</u>

Except for the aforementioned addition and recognized depreciation, the Company 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	<u>\$ 51,616</u>	<u>\$ 54,190</u>
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 Company leases certain cars for the use of its executives with lease terms of 2 to 4 years. The Company does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold cars at the end of the lease terms.

The Company 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 27. The Company 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 Company's leases of certain transportation equipment qualify as short-term leases. The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

13. 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)
Reclassification	<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 Company did not assess for impairment.

14. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Refundable deposits (Note 27)	\$ 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>

15. OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31	
	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
Others	<u>61,480</u>	<u>63,907</u>
	<u>\$ 855,425</u>	<u>\$ 924,918</u>

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

17. 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>

18. 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>

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 balance sheets in respect of the Company'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

19. 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 bonus to stockholders. For the policies on the distribution of compensation of employees after the amendment, refer to Note 21-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 December 31		For the Year Ended 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

20. 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 27)	<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 27)	<u>\$ 389,371</u>	<u>\$ 426,488</u>	<u>\$ 724,150</u>
Contract liabilities			
Designing and performing R&D of cars (Note 27)	<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 27)	<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 Company'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

	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>

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>

21. 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 27)	<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 18)		
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 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 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 on foreign currency exchange, net

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Foreign exchange gains	\$ 196,506	\$ 92,094
Foreign exchange losses	<u>(137,938)</u>	<u>(9,446)</u>
Net profit	<u>\$ 58,568</u>	<u>\$ 82,648</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Gain on disposal of investments	\$ 7,607	\$ 13,391
Loss on disposal of investments	<u>(13,084)</u>	<u>(3,576)</u>
Net profit (loss)	<u>\$ (5,477)</u>	<u>\$ 9,815</u>

22. 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>

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 Company 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
Unrealized exchange loss, net	-	9,706	-	9,706
Share of other comprehensive loss of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	<u>112</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>122</u>
	<u>\$ 116,324</u>	<u>\$ (6,780)</u>	<u>\$ (2,617)</u>	<u>\$ 106,927</u>

(Continued)

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehen- sive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Shares of profit of subsidiaries	\$ 1,894,193	\$ 435,971	\$ -	\$ 2,330,164
Unrealized exchange gain, net	<u>11,617</u>	<u>(11,617)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<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 subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	<u>122</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>126</u>
	<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	<u>-</u>	<u>13,859</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,859</u>
	<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.

23. 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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	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)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	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 Company offered to settle the compensation of employees in cash or stocks, the Company assumed the entire amount of the compensation would be settled in stocks and the resulting potential stocks were included in the weighted average number of stocks outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential stocks is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of stocks to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

24. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

a. Non-cash transactions

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	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>
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>

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, 2019
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 769,993</u>	<u>\$ (53,613)</u>	<u>\$ 7,969</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 724,349</u>

25. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

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

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2020

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

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
	<u>\$ 1,251,525</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 34,371</u>	<u>\$ 1,285,896</u>

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 Company were consistent with those that market participants would use in setting a price for the financial instrument.

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

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Mandatorily at FVTPL	\$ 626,514	\$ 1,285,896
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 1)	5,911,084	5,698,619
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (Note 2)	1,037,979	1,264,205

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

1) Market risk

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

There had been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks were managed and measured. Sensitivity analysis evaluates the impact of a reasonably possible change in interest or foreign currency rates over a year. Details of 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 Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 29.

Sensitivity analysis

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

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the functional currency against the relevant foreign currencies. 5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items, and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A 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		Japanese 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	\$ (229,311)	\$ (174,677)	\$ (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 Company'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	\$ 3,648,214	\$ 2,597,391
Financial liabilities	682,121	724,349
Cash flows interest rate risk		
Financial assets	1,686,566	2,453,887

Sensitivity analysis

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

If interest rates had been 25 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2020 would increase/decrease by \$4,216 thousand, which was mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its demand deposits and time deposits.

If interest rates had been 25 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2019 would increase/decrease by \$6,135 thousand, which was mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its demand deposits and time deposits.

c) Other price risk

The Company was exposed to price risk through its investments in funds. The Company 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 Company'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 Company's largest customer within the vehicle department and the five largest customers within the parts department.

3) Liquidity risk

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

The Company relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the available unutilized borrowings facilities were \$5,700,000 thousand and \$3,200,000 thousand, respectively.

The following tables detail the Company'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 Company 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 Lease liabilities	\$ 1,180,493 <u>5,173</u>	\$ 75,271 <u>10,345</u>	\$ 8,441 <u>45,086</u>	\$ - <u>166,482</u>	\$ - <u>577,390</u>
	<u>\$ 1,185,666</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>

27. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

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

a. Related parties

<u>Related Party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Investors that have significant influence over the Company	
Nissan Motor Corporation ("Nissan")	Equity-method investor of the Company
Yulon Motor Co., Ltd. ("Yulon")	Same as above
Subsidiaries	
Yi-Jan Overseas Investment Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Jetford, Inc.	Subsidiary of Yi-Jan Overseas Investment Co., Ltd.
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

(Continued)

Related Party	Relationship with the Company
INFINITI Motor Co., Ltd.	Substantial related party of Nissan
Renault Nissan Automotive India Private Ltd.	Same as above
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
Univation Motor Philippines, Inc.	Substantial related party of Yulon
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 Nawa 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

(Continued)

Related Party	Relationship with the Company
Shinshin Credit Corporation	Subsidiary of Taiwan Acceptance Corporation
Yu Pool Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Yushin Motor Co., Ltd.
Yu-Jan Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Yu Sing Motor Co., Ltd.
Tang Li Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Yu Tang Motor Co., Ltd.
Ding Long Motor Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Chen Long Co., Ltd.
Lian Cheng Motor Co., Ltd.	Same as above
CL Skylite Trading Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary of Chen Long Co., Ltd.
Yuan Jyh Motor Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Yuan Lon Motor Co., Ltd.
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 related parties are based on agreements. Details of transactions between the Company 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>

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>

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
<u>Operating costs - parts development cost</u>		
Dongfeng Motor Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 163,635</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The parts development cost represents the expenses for parts jointly developed by the Company and Dongfeng Motor Co., Ltd.

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
<u>Selling and marketing expenses</u>		
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>
<u>General and administrative expenses</u>		
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>
<u>Research and development expenses</u>		
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>	
	2020	2019
<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

	December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Notes receivable</u>		
Yushin Motor Co., Ltd.	\$ 579	\$ 146
Yuan Lon Motor Co., Ltd.	-	4,586
	<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
Subsidiary	10,163	2,732
Other related parties	<u>1,543</u>	<u>1,901</u>
	<u>\$ 133,801</u>	<u>\$ 205,231</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 receivable 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 26 for the details.

4) Refundable deposits

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Yulon	\$ 564,881	\$ 1,770
Yu Sing Motor Co., Ltd.	-	800
	<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 balances of purchases of equipment from other payables were \$61,730 thousand and \$2,111 thousand, respectively.

7) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

	Acquisition Price	
Related Party	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.	\$ -	\$ 5,238	\$ -	\$ 2,275

9) Lease arrangements - the Company 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 the 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
--	------	------

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
--	------	------

Interest expense

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 and low-value asset leases that do not depend on an index or a rate. Future lease payables related to short-term leases, low-value asset leases are as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Future lease payables	\$ <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. 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.

28. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant commitments and contingencies of the Company as of December 31, 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>

29. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Company's significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies and the related exchange rates between 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
JPY	27,697	0.2763 (JPY:NTD)	<u>7,653</u>
			<u>\$ 5,029,248</u>
Non-monetary items			
USD	627,276	28.480 (USD:NTD)	<u>\$ 17,864,822</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
JPY	85,959	0.2760 (JPY:NTD)	<u>23,725</u>
			<u>\$ 3,808,519</u>
Non-monetary items			
USD	585,349	29.980 (USD:NTD)	<u>\$ 17,548,758</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:

<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>				
<u>2020</u>			<u>2019</u>	
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
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>\$ 58,568</u>		<u>\$ 82,648</u>

30. 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)
- 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 6 (attached)
 - 2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third area, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses: None
 - a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period.
 - b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period.
 - c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses.
 - d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes.
 - e) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds.
 - f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services.
- 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 7 (attached).

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

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.

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	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	\$ -	21,019	\$ 300,000	21,019	\$ 300,727	-	\$ -
	Taishin Ta-Chong Money Market Fund Mega Diamond Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	15,896	200,000	7,918	100,000	23,814	300,925	-	-

Note: Shown at their original investment amount.

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 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.

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	111.64	\$ -	-	\$ 229,872	-
			Other receivables	Note 2	-	-	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.

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES
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			Net Income of the Investee	Share of Profit	Note
				December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Stocks (In Thousands)	%	Carrying Amount			
Yulon Nissan Motor Company, Ltd.	Yi-Jan Overseas Investment Co., Ltd.	Cayman Islands	Investment	\$ 1,847,983 (US\$ 57,371)	\$ 1,847,983 (US\$ 57,371)	84,987	100.00	\$ 17,864,822	\$ 7,731,128	\$ 7,731,128	Note
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	Note

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

TABLE 6

YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.

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)	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 Jefford 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 Company 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 Jefford Inc. The amount of the disposal price that falls under the accumulated outward remittance for investment from Taiwan is \$587,587 thousand (US\$18,530 thousand).

TABLE 7**YULON NISSAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.****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.