

**TONG YANG INDUSTRY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 AND 2019**

**WITH**

**REVIEW REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS**

The reader is advised that these financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

**Review Report of Independent Auditors**  
English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of  
TONG YANG INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

**Introduction**

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of TONG YANG INDUSTRY CO., LTD. (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries as of 30 June 2020 and 2019, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (together “the consolidated financial statements”). Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34, “Interim Financial Reporting” as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated financial statements based on our reviews.

**Scope of Review**

Except as explained in the following paragraph, we conducted our reviews in accordance with Statement of Auditing Standards No. 65, “Review of Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity” of the Republic of China. A review of consolidated financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

**Basis for Qualified Conclusion**

As explained in Note IV.3, the financial statements of certain insignificant subsidiaries were not reviewed by independent accountants. Those statements reflect total assets of NT\$6,889,946 thousand and NT\$7,382,279 thousand, constituting 19.38% and 19.70% of the consolidated total assets, and total liabilities of NT\$3,035,105 thousand and NT\$3,314,635 thousand, constituting 21.76%% and 21.34% of the consolidated total liabilities as of 30 June 2020 and 2019, respectively; the total comprehensive income of NT\$(86,263)thousand, NT\$(145,021) thousand, NT\$(267,342) thousand and NT\$(146,317) thousand which represented 75.16%, (33.02)%, 433.36% and (13.38)%

of the consolidated total comprehensive income, for the three-month periods and the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, respectively. As explained in Note VI.7, the financial statements of certain associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method were not reviewed by independent accountants. Those associates and joint ventures under equity method amounted to NT\$1,949,565 thousand and NT\$1,995,444 thousand as of 30 June 2020 and 2019, respectively. The related shares of profits from the associates and joint ventures under the equity method amounted to NT\$38,743 thousand, NT\$54,646 thousand, NT\$7,847 thousand and NT\$71,777 thousand for the three-month periods and the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, respectively; and the related shares of other comprehensive income from the associates and joint ventures under the equity method amounted to NT\$(33,234) thousand, NT\$(22,667) thousand, NT\$(55,392) thousand and NT\$27,060 thousand of the consolidated total comprehensive income for the three-month periods and the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, respectively. The information related to above subsidiaries, and associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method disclosed in Note 13 was also not reviewed by independent accountants.

### **Qualified Conclusion**

Based on our reviews, except for the effect of such adjustments, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary had the financial statements of certain insignificant subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method been reviewed by independent accountants described in the preceding paragraph, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2020 and 2019, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34, “Interim Financial Reporting” as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Huang, Shih-Chieh

Hong, Mao-Yi

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

7 August 2020

#### Notice to Readers

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

Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements and report of independent auditors are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, Ernest & Young cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TONG YANG INDUSTRY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

30 June 2020, 31 December 2019 and 30 June 2019

(30 June 2020 and 2019 are unaudited)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	Notes	30 Jun. 2020	31 Dec. 2019	30 Jun. 2019
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	IV/VI.1	\$1,603,738	\$1,179,700	\$1,304,858
Financial assets at amortized cost-current	IV/VI.3	131,110	10,537	12,739
Notes receivable-net	IV/VI.4.19	93,919	122,390	155,078
Accounts receivable-net	IV/VI.5.19	3,007,399	4,232,812	3,988,303
Accounts receivable-related parties-net	IV/VI.5.19/VII	65,561	128,662	114,747
Other receivables	IV	375,560	166,160	349,794
Inventories-net	IV/VI.6	2,661,952	2,583,607	2,750,140
Other current assets	IV	315,457	410,464	513,009
Total current assets		8,254,696	8,834,332	9,188,668
Non-current assets				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	IV/VI.2	359,259	520,017	314,273
Financial assets at amortized cost-noncurrent	IV/VI.3/VIII	35,894	18,728	18,728
Investments accounted for under the equity method	IV/VI.7	3,530,102	3,770,422	3,709,917
Property, plant and equipment	IV/VI.8/VIII	19,749,094	20,386,583	20,612,697
Right-of-use asset	IV/VI.20/VIII	319,139	340,310	348,572
Intangible assets	IV/VI.9.10	1,393,756	1,613,782	1,261,931
Deferred tax assets	IV/VI.24	255,122	251,194	218,915
Prepayment for equipments		1,256,272	1,106,353	1,547,567
Other assets-others		403,449	263,629	261,060
Total non-current assets		27,302,087	28,271,018	28,293,660
Total assets		\$35,556,783	\$37,105,350	\$37,482,328

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
TONG YANG INDUSTRY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
30 June 2020, 31 December 2019 and 30 June 2019  
(30 June 2020 and 2019 are unaudited)  
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Notes	30 Jun. 2020	31 Dec. 2019	30 Jun. 2019
Current liabilities				
Short-term loans	IV/VI.11	\$2,550,438	\$2,305,729	\$2,305,736
Short-term notes and bills payable	IV/VI.12	339,875	-	-
Notes payable		206,328	44,838	495
Accounts payable		1,646,509	2,358,546	2,233,959
Accounts payable-related parties	VII	56,628	77,663	92,182
Other payables		748,416	1,172,684	1,001,808
Balance payable-machinery and equipment		560,365	545,379	409,785
Dividends payable		1,064,658	-	1,005,511
Current tax liabilities	IV/VI.24	58,323	289,109	299,953
Reserves-current	IV/VI.16	1,449	1,449	6,176
Lease liability-current	IV/VI.20	17,768	20,025	14,471
Current portion of bond payable	IV/VI.13	-	600,000	600,000
Current portion of long-term liabilities	IV/VI.14	2,392	5,617	16,015
Other current liabilities		274,826	196,595	280,308
Total current liabilities		7,527,975	7,617,634	8,266,399
Non-current liabilities				
Long-term loans	IV/VI.14	5,540,170	5,759,927	6,280,378
Deferred tax liabilities	IV/VI.24	340,053	370,100	390,996
Lease liability-non current	IV/VI.20	47,938	56,482	49,804
Accrued pension liabilities	IV/VI.15	464,949	534,075	516,005
Other liabilities-others		29,430	28,295	26,132
Total non-current liabilities		6,422,540	6,748,879	7,263,315
Total liabilities		13,950,515	14,366,513	15,529,714
Equity attributable to the parent company				
Capital	IV/VI.17			
Common stock		5,914,771	5,914,771	5,914,771
Capital surplus	IV/VI.17	4,149,554	4,149,463	4,149,463
Retained earnings	IV/VI.17			
Legal reserve		2,494,730	2,298,051	2,298,051
Special reserve		141,576	203,919	203,919
Unappropriated earnings		8,713,078	9,546,382	8,611,998
Subtotal		11,349,384	12,048,352	11,113,968
Other equity	IV/VI.17	(492,201)	(141,576)	(81,471)
Non-controlling interests	IV/VI.17	684,760	767,827	855,883
Total equity		21,606,268	22,738,837	21,952,614
Total liabilities and equity		\$35,556,783	\$37,105,350	\$37,482,328

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
TONG YANG INDUSTRY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
For the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019  
(Reviewed, Not Audited)  
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Share)

ITEMS	NOTE	2020.4.1~ 2020.6.30	2019.4.1~ 2019.6.30	2020.1.1~ 2020.6.30	2019.1.1~ 2019.6.30
Sales revenues	IV/VI.18/VII	\$3,305,242	\$5,281,076	\$8,101,206	\$10,590,969
Cost of goods sold	IV/VI.21/VII	(3,020,003)	(3,953,106)	(6,573,710)	(7,968,801)
Gross profit		285,239	1,327,970	1,527,496	2,622,168
Operating expenses	IV/VI.19.20.21				
Sales and marketing expenses		(302,499)	(407,678)	(699,837)	(800,262)
General and administrative expenses		(210,760)	(272,945)	(458,505)	(510,440)
Research and development expenses		(119,452)	(149,317)	(247,098)	(276,079)
Subtotal		(632,711)	(829,940)	(1,405,440)	(1,586,781)
Operating income		(347,472)	498,030	122,056	1,035,387
Non-operating income and expenses					
Other revenue	IV/VI.22	268,033	49,052	295,132	77,891
Other gain and loss	IV/VI.22	(78,638)	16,098	(119,650)	47,358
Financial costs	IV/VI.22	(42,591)	(45,109)	(84,874)	(86,104)
Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures	IV/VI.7	142,263	129,503	114,007	183,858
Subtotal		289,067	149,544	204,615	223,003
Income from continuing operations before income tax		(58,405)	647,574	326,671	1,258,390
Income tax expense	IV/VI.24	39,108	(155,522)	(21,552)	(296,351)
Net income		(\$19,297)	\$492,052	\$305,119	\$962,039
Other comprehensive income	IV/VI.23				
Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Unrealized loss on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		21,261	37,661	(160,758)	37,661
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operations		(54,018)	(41,044)	(96,894)	48,378
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method		(62,718)	(47,297)	(109,158)	47,761
Income tax relating to those items to be reclassified to profit or loss		-	(2,120)	-	(2,120)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		(95,475)	(52,800)	(366,810)	131,680
Total comprehensive income		\$(114,772)	\$439,252	\$(61,691)	\$1,093,719
Net income attributable to:					
Stockholders of the parent		\$(9,557)	\$532,227	\$365,690	\$1,032,405
Non-controlling interests		\$(9,740)	\$(40,175)	\$(60,571)	\$(70,366)
Comprehensive income attributable to:					
Stockholder of the parent		\$(96,374)	\$489,411	\$15,065	\$1,154,853
Non-controlling interests		\$(18,398)	\$(50,159)	\$(76,756)	\$(61,134)
Earnings per share (NTD)					
Earnings per share-basic	IV/VI.25	\$(0.02)	\$0.90	\$0.62	\$1.75
Earnings per share-diluted	IV/VI.25	\$(0.02)	\$0.90	\$0.62	\$1.75

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TONG YANG INDUSTRY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the six-month ended 30 June 2020 and 2019

(Reviewed, Not Audited)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ITEMS	Equity attributable to the parent company								Non-controlling interests	Total Equity
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings			Other equity		Total		
			Legal Reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operations	Unrealized gain (Loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Balance as of 1 January 2019	\$5,914,771	\$4,149,368	\$2,105,450	\$57,722	\$8,923,902	\$(404,147)	\$200,228	\$20,947,294	\$926,033	\$21,873,327
Appropriation and distribution of 2018 retained earning										
Legal reserve	-	-	192,601	-	(192,601)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	146,197	(146,197)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(1,005,511)	-	-	(1,005,511)	-	(1,005,511)
Other changes in additional paid-in capital	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	95
Net income for the six-month ended 30 June 2019	-	-	-	-	1,032,405	-	-	1,032,405	(70,366)	962,039
Other comprehensive income, net of tax for the six-month ended 30 June 2019	-	-	-	-	-	84,787	37,661	122,448	9,232	131,680
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1,032,405	84,787	37,661	1,154,853	(61,134)	1,093,719
Decrease in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,016)	(9,016)
Balance as of 30 June 2019	<u>\$5,914,771</u>	<u>\$4,149,463</u>	<u>\$2,298,051</u>	<u>\$203,919</u>	<u>\$8,611,998</u>	<u>\$(319,360)</u>	<u>\$237,889</u>	<u>\$21,096,731</u>	<u>\$855,883</u>	<u>\$21,952,614</u>
Balance as of 1 January 2020	\$5,914,771	\$4,149,463	\$2,298,051	\$203,919	\$9,546,382	\$(585,209)	\$443,633	\$21,971,010	\$767,827	\$22,738,837
Appropriation and distribution of 2019 retained earning										
Legal reserve	-	-	196,679	-	(196,679)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(1,064,658)	-	-	(1,064,658)	-	(1,064,658)
Special reserve reversed	-	-	-	(62,343)	62,343	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes in additional paid-in capital	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	91
Net income for the six-month ended 30 June 2020	-	-	-	-	365,690	-	-	365,690	(60,571)	305,119
Other comprehensive income, net of tax for the six-month ended 30 June 2020	-	-	-	-	-	(189,867)	(160,758)	(350,625)	(16,185)	(366,810)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	365,690	(189,867)	(160,758)	15,065	(76,756)	(61,691)
Decrease in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,311)	(6,311)
Balance as of 30 June 2020	<u>\$5,914,771</u>	<u>\$4,149,554</u>	<u>\$2,494,730</u>	<u>\$141,576</u>	<u>\$8,713,078</u>	<u>\$(775,076)</u>	<u>\$282,875</u>	<u>\$20,921,508</u>	<u>\$684,760</u>	<u>\$21,606,268</u>

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
TONG YANG INDUSTRY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the six-month ended 30 June 2020 and 2019

(Reviewed, Not Audited)

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ITEMS	2020.1.1~ 2020.6.30	2019.1.1~ 2019.6.30	ITEMS	2020.1.1~ 2020.6.30	2019.1.1~ 2019.6.30
Cash flows from operating activities:			Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net income before tax	\$326,671	\$1,258,390	Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	(137,739)	(138)
Adjustments for:			Proceeds from capital reduction of equity investments under equity method	5,614	51,349
Income and expense adjustments:			Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(939,444)	(1,753,657)
Depreciation(including right-of-use assets)	1,496,196	1,502,590	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	27,485	68,647
Amortization	205,951	149,699	Acquisition of intangible assets	(59,672)	(279,844)
Interest expense	84,874	86,104	(Increase) in prepayment for equipments	(149,919)	-
Interest revenue	(1,891)	(5,830)	Decrease in prepayment for equipments	-	308,926
Share of profit of associates for using the equity method	(114,007)	(183,858)	Net cash used in investing activities	(1,253,675)	(1,604,717)
(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(12,569)	(8,229)	Cash flows from financing activities:		
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	42,940	-	Increase in short-term borrowings	244,709	304,834
Realized profit from affiliated companies	(1,928)	-	Increase in short-term notes and bills payable	340,000	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			Reimburse corporate bond	(600,000)	(600,000)
Notes receivable-net	28,471	7,428	Borrow in long-term borrowings	1,174,960	753,482
Accounts receivable-net	1,225,413	87,042	Reimburse long-term borrowings	(1,387,990)	(784,624)
Accounts receivable-related parties-net	63,101	6,129	Reimburse lease principal	(13,285)	(13,303)
Other receivable	(60,190)	5,399	Interest paid	(93,795)	(97,567)
Inventories	(78,345)	64,283	Change in non-controlling interests	(6,311)	(9,016)
Other current assets	95,007	36,308	Net cash used in financing activities	(341,712)	(446,194)
Other non-current assets	(154,820)	(11,868)	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	28,539	(52,534)
Notes payable	161,490	73	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	424,038	168,892
Accounts payable	(712,037)	(140,874)	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,179,700	1,135,966
Accounts payable-related parties	(21,035)	(66,216)	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$1,603,738	\$1,304,858
Other payables	(415,381)	(127,377)			
Other current liabilities	78,231	21,582			
Accrued pension liabilities	(69,126)	(93,192)			
Other non-current liabilities	1,265	836			
Cash generated from operations	2,168,281	2,588,419			
Interest received	1,891	5,830			
Dividend received	107,027	14,523			
Income tax paid	(286,313)	(336,435)			
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,990,886	2,272,337			

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



English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
TONG YANG INDUSTRY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the Six-Month Periods Ended 30 June 2020 and 2019  
(Reviewed, Not Audited)  
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

I. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

1. TONG YANG INDUSTRY CO., LTD. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the laws of the Republic of China (the “ROC”) on 30 October 1967. The Company’s principal activities consist of the manufacture and sale of parts, components and models for automobile and motorcycle. The Company became a listed company on Taiwan Stock Exchange on 12 December 1994.
2. The Company merged with TAIWAN KAI YIH INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. (TKY) on 1 September 2010 and was the surviving company. The Company merged with KAI MING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. (KM) on 1 October 2011 and was the surviving company.

II. DATE AND PROCEDURES OF AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as “the Group”) for the six months ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of directors on 7 August 2020.

III. NEWLY ISSUED OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

1. Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first time certain standards and amendments

The Group applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”) and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Apart from the nature and impact of the new standard and amendment is described below, the remaining new standards and amendments had no material impact on the Group.

The Group elected to early apply Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16) which is recognized by FSC for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020, and in accordance with the requirements of the transition. For the rent concession arising as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic, the Group elected not to assess whether it is a lease modification but accounted it as a variable lease payment. Please refer to Note 6 for disclosure related to the lessee which required by the amendment.

2. Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) which are not endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Group as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
1	IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
2	IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	1 January 2023
3	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1	1 January 2023
4	Narrow-scope amendments of IFRS, including Amendments to IFRS 3, Amendments to IAS 16, Amendments to IAS 37 and the Annual Improvements	1 January 2022

- (1) *IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures*

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures”, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint venture. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of a subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in the associate or joint venture.

## *(2) IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”*

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (building block) Model, under this model, on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The fulfilment cash flows comprise of the following:

- A. Estimates of future cash flows;
- B. Discount rate: an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to the future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of the future cash flows; and
- C. A risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims. Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and it was amended in June 2020. The amendments include deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual beginning on or after 1 January 2023 (from the original effective date of 1 January 2021); provide additional transition reliefs; simplify some requirements to reduce the costs of applying IFRS 17 and revise some requirements to make the results easier to explain. IFRS 17 replaces an interim Standard – IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

## *(3) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1*

These are the amendments to paragraphs 69-76 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial statements and the amended paragraphs related to the classification of liabilities as current or non-current.

(4) *Narrow-scope amendments of IFRS, including Amendments to IFRS 3, Amendments to IAS 16, Amendments to IAS 37 and the Annual Improvements*

A. *Updating a Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)*

The amendments updated IFRS 3 by replacing a reference to an old version of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting with a reference to the latest version, which was issued in March 2018. The amendments also added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential “day 2” gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities. Besides, the amendments clarify existing guidance in IFRS 3 for contingent assets that would not be affected by replacing the reference to the Conceptual Framework.

B. *Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)*

The amendments prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.

C. *Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)*

The amendments clarify what costs a company should include as the cost of fulfilling a contract when assessing whether a contract is onerous.

D. *Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 - 2020*

*Amendment to IFRS 1*

The amendment simplifies the application of IFRS 1 by a subsidiary that becomes a first-time adopter after its parent in relation to the measurement of cumulative translation differences.

*Amendment to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments*

The amendment clarifies the fees a company includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability.

*Amendment to Illustrative Examples Accompanying IFRS 16 Leases*

The amendment to Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16 modifies the treatment of lease incentives relating to lessee’s leasehold improvements.

#### *Amendment to IAS 41*

The amendment removes a requirement to exclude cash flows from taxation when measuring fair value thereby aligning the fair value measurement requirements in IAS 41 with those in other IFRS Standards.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Group's financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. The Group determined that the newly published standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group.

### IV. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1. Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the six months ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers ("the Regulations") and IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as endorsed and became effective by the FSC.

#### 2. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars ("NT\$") unless otherwise stated.

#### 3. Basis of consolidation

##### Preparation principle of consolidated financial statement

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- a. power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- b. exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- c. the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- a. the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- b. rights arising from other contractual arrangement;
- c. the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the acquisition date, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform accounting policies. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

If loses control of a subsidiary, it:

- a. derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- b. derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- c. recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- d. recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- e. recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- f. reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

The consolidated entities are as follows:

Invest Company	Investee Company	Major business	Percentage of Ownership (%)		
			30 Jun. 2020	31 Dec. 2019	30 Jun. 2019
The Company	RU YANG INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. (RU YANG)	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	58.95%	58.95%	58.95%
The Company	TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION (TONG YANG HOLDING)	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
The Company	HOW BOND INVESTMENT CO., LTD. (HOW BOND)	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
The Company	TYG EUROPE S.R.L (TYG EUROPE)	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
The Company	DING CHUNG INDUSTRY CO., LTD. (DING CHUNG)	Sale of automobile parts and tooling mold	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
TONG YANG HOLDING	CHONGQING DAJING YUCHYANG PLASTICS CO., LTD. (DAJING YUCHYANG)	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	55.00%	55.00%	55.00%
TONG YANG HOLDING	FUZHOU TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
TONG YANG HOLDING	CHONGQING DAJING TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	25.00% (NOTE1)	25.00% (NOTE1)	25.00% (NOTE1)
TONG YANG HOLDING	GUANGZHOU TONG YANG TATEMATSU MOLD MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.	Design, manufacture and sale of tooling mold	90.00%	90.00%	90.00%
TONG YANG HOLDING	XIANGYANG TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD.	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	67.12% (NOTE2)	49.00% (NOTE1)	49.00% (NOTE1)
TONG YANG HOLDING	FUSHUN TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD. (FUSHUN TONG YANG)	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
TONG YANG HOLDING	TONG YANG (GUANGZHOU) TECHNOLOGY R&D SERVICE CO., LTD.	Product Design, R&D, Testing and Service	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
DAJING YUCHYANG	CHONGQING DAJING TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	54.55%	54.55%	54.55%
FUZHOU TONG YANG	XIANGYANG TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD.	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	32.88% (NOTE2)	51.00%	51.00%

Invest Company	Investee Company	Major business	Percentage of Ownership (%)		
			30 Jun. 2020	31 Dec. 2019	30 Jun. 2019
HOW BOND	TYG HOLDING (U.S.A.), INC. (TYG HOLDING)	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
HOW BOND	NANJING TONG YANG AUTO PARTS CO., LTD.	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
TYG HOLDING	TYG MANAGEMENT, INC.	Management consult	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
TYG HOLDING	TYG LEASING, L.P.	Leasing	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%
TYG HOLDING	TYG PRODUCTS, L.P.	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%

Note:

- (1) The Company and subsidiaries directly or indirectly hold more than 50% of shares.
- (2) TONG YANG HOLDING increased the capital in XIANGYANG TONG YANG with USD 4,500 thousand and USD 9,000 thousand in cash in January 2020 and April 2020. Since the capital was not increased according to the original shareholding ratio, the shareholding ratio of TONG YANG HOLDING in XIANGYANG TONG YANG after the capital increased from 49.00% to 67.12%; FUZHOU TONG YANG PLASTICS CORPORATION did not increase the capital in XIANGYANG TONG YANG according to the original shareholding ratio, so its shareholding ratio after the capital increase decreased from 51.00% to 32.88%.

Expect for TONG YANG HOLDING and FUZHOU TONG YANG, the other consolidated subsidiaries' financial reports were not reviewed by the independent accountants and whose total assets amounted to NT\$ 6,889,946 thousand and NT\$7,382,279 thousand; total liabilities amounted to NT\$3,035,105 thousand and NT\$3,314,635 thousand as of 30 June 2020 and 2019; the total comprehensive income amounted to NT\$(86,263) thousand, NT\$(145,021) thousand, NT\$(267,342) thousand and NT\$(146,317) thousand for the three-month periods and the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019.

#### 4. Foreign currency transactions

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in NT\$, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.



All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following:

- (a) Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
- (b) Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.
- (c) Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

#### 5. Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NT\$ at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized. The following partial disposals are accounted for as disposals:

- (a) when the partial disposal involves the loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation; and
- (b) when the retained interest after the partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or partial disposal of an interest in an associate that includes a foreign operation is financial asset that includes a foreign operation.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In partial disposal of an associate or joint arrangement that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

## 6. Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

- (a) The Group expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle.
- (b) The Group holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading.
- (c) The Group expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period.
- (d) The asset is cash or cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- (a) The Group expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle.
- (b) The Group holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading.
- (c) The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
- (d) The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

## 7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits (including ones that have maturity within 3 months) or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

## 8. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

### (1) Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement

The Group accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

The Group classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss considering both factors below:

- A. the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and
- B. the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

### Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as note receivables, trade receivables financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables etc., on balance sheet as at the reporting date:

- 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.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognize the impairment gains or losses.

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

- A. purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
- B. financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

### Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- A. the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets 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.

Recognition of gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are described as below:

- A. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.
- B. When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
- C. Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:
  - (a) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
  - (b) Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

In addition, for certain equity investments within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, the Group made an irrevocable election to present the changes of the fair value in other comprehensive income at initial recognition. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposing of such equity instrument, its cumulated amount included in other components of equity is transferred directly to the retained earnings) and these investments should be presented as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Dividends on such investment are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

*Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets were classified as measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income based on aforementioned criteria. All other financial assets were measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented on the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or losses resulting from the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss which includes any dividend or interest received on such financial assets.

## (2) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial asset measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not reduce the carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

The Group measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- A. an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes
- B. the time value of money
- C. reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measured as follows:

- A. At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition is no longer met.
- B. At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.
- C. For trade receivables or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Group needs to assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

### (3) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- A. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- B. The Group has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred.
- C. The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss.

### (4) Financial liabilities and equity

#### Classification between liabilities or equity

The Group classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

#### Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

#### Compound instruments

The Group evaluates the terms of the convertible bonds issued to determine whether it contains both a liability and an equity component. Furthermore, the Group assesses if the economic characteristics and risks of the put and call options contained in the convertible bonds are closely related to the economic characteristics and risk of the host contract before separating the equity element.

For the liability component excluding the derivatives, its fair value is determined based on the rate of interest applied at that time by the market to instruments of comparable credit status. The liability component is classified as a financial liability measured at amortized cost before the instrument is converted or settled. For the embedded derivative that is not closely related to the host contract (for example, if the exercise price of the embedded call or put option is not approximately equal on each exercise date to the amortized cost of the host debt instrument), it is classified as a liability component and subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it qualifies for an equity component. The equity component is assigned the residual amount after deducting from the fair value of the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined for the liability component. Its carrying amount is not remeasured in the subsequent accounting periods. If the convertible bond issued does not have an equity component, it is accounted for as a hybrid instrument in accordance with the requirements under IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible bond based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognized.

On conversion of a convertible bond before maturity, the carrying amount of the liability component being the amortized cost at the date of conversion is transferred to equity.

#### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

#### Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- A. it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term
- B. on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking
- C. it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument)

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of liabilities at fair value through profit or loss including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

### Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

#### (5) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

#### 9. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- (1) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- (2) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.



The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

#### 10. Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value item by item.

Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials - Purchase cost under weighted-average cost.

Finished goods and work in progress - Cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Rendering of services is accounted in accordance with IFRS 15 and not within the scope of inventories.

#### 11. Investments accounted for under the equity method

The Group's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is carried in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture. After the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Group's related interest in the associate or joint venture.

When changes in the net assets of an associate or a joint venture occur and not those that are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income and do not affect the Group's percentage of ownership interests in the associate or joint venture, the Group recognizes such changes in equity based on its percentage of ownership interests. The resulting capital surplus recognized will be reclassified to profit or loss at the time of disposing the associate or joint venture on a pro-rata basis.

When the associate or joint venture issues new stock, and the Group's interest in an associate or a joint venture is reduced or increased as the Group fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate or joint venture proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate or joint venture is recognized in additional paid-in capital and investment accounted for using the equity method. When the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate items. The aforementioned capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis when the Group disposes the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is impaired in accordance with IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. If this is the case the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the 'share of profit or loss of an associate' in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Group estimates:

- (1) Its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate or joint venture, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or
- (2) The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate or an investment in a joint venture is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for impairment testing goodwill in IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint venture, the Group measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. Furthermore, if an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the entity continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

## 12. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognized such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment*. When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Buildings	3~56 years
Machinery and equipment	3~15 years
Molding equipment	2~10 years
Office equipment	3~ 9 years
Transportation equipment	2~10 years
Electrical installations	5~15 years
Miscellaneous equipment	2~10 years
Right-of-use assets	2~50 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

### 13. Leases

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

- (1) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
- (2) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Group for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Group estimates the stand-alone price, maximising the use of observable information.

#### Group as a lessee

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases which the Group is the lessee of those lease contracts.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- (1) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- (2) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- (3) amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- (4) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- (5) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability on an amortised cost basis, which increases the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

- (1) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- (2) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- (3) any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- (4) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Group measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Group applies IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for those leases that the Group accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and separately presents lease-related interest expense and depreciation charge in the statements comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

For the rent concession arising as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic, the Group elected not to assess whether it is a lease modification but accounted it as a variable lease payment. The Group have applied the practical expedient to all rent concessions that meet the conditions for it.

#### Group as a lessor

At inception of a contract, the Group classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. At the commencement date, the Group recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract applying IFRS 15.

The Group recognizes lease payments from operating leases as rental income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Variable lease payments for operating leases that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as rental income when incurred.

#### 14. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

#### Computer software

The cost of computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life (5 years).

#### Customer relationship

Acquisition of customer relationship is amortized over ten years.

The Group's intangible assets accounting policies are as follows:

	Software	Goodwill	Other intangible assets
Useful life	Limited	Uncertain	Limited
Amortization methods	Use straight method amortized under estimated useful life	Unamortized	Use straight method and units of production method amortized under estimated useful life
Internally generated or outside acquisition	Outside Acquisition	Outside Acquisition	Outside Acquisition

#### 15. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

A cash generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually at the same time, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If an impairment loss is to be recognized, it is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit (group of units), then to the other assets of the unit (group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (group of units). Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

## 16. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probably that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

## 17. Revenue recognition

The Group's revenue arising from contracts with customers are primarily related to sale of goods and rendering of services. The accounting policies are explained as follows:



### Sale of goods

The Group manufactures and sells machinery. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers. The main product of the Group is automobile parts and revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract. For certain sales of goods transactions, they are usually accompanied by volume discounts (based on the accumulated total sales amount for a specified period). Therefore, revenue from these sales is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. To the Group estimates the discounts using the expected value method based on historical experiences. Revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur and when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. During the period specified in the contract, refund liability is recognized for the expected volume discounts.

The Group provides its customer with a warranty with the purchase of the products. The warranty provides assurance that the product will operate as expected by the customers. And the warranty is accounted in accordance with IAS 37.

The credit period of the Group's sale of goods is from 15 to 120 days. For most of the contracts, when the Group transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as trade receivables. The Group usually collects the payments shortly after transfer of goods to customers; therefore, there is no significant financing component to the contract. For some of the contracts, the Group has transferred the goods to customers but does not has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contacts should be presented as contract assets. Besides, in accordance with IFRS 9, the Group measures the loss allowance for a contract asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

The period between the transfers of contract liabilities to revenue is usually within one year, thus, no significant financing component arises.

### 18. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

## 19. Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the Company and its domestic subsidiaries. Therefore fund assets are not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries and the branches are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due. Overseas subsidiaries and branches make contribution to the plan based on the requirements of local regulations.

Post-employment benefit plan that is classified as a defined benefit plan uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to measure its obligations and costs based on actuarial assumptions. Re-measurements, comprising of the effect of the actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets, excluding net interest, are recognized as other comprehensive income with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings in the period in which they occur. Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- (1) the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- (2) the date that the Group recognizes restructuring-related costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payment.

Pension cost for an interim period is calculated on a year-to-date basis by using the actuarially determined pension cost rate at the end of the prior financial year, adjusted and disclosed for significant market fluctuations since that time and for significant curtailments, settlements, or other significant one-off events.

## 20. Income taxes

Income tax expense (income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

### Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- i. Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- ii. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- i. Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- ii. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Interim period income tax expense is accrued using the tax rate that would be applicable to expected total annual earnings, that is, the estimated average annual effective income tax rate applied to the pre-tax income of the interim period. The estimated average annual effective income tax rate only includes current income tax. The recognition and measurement of deferred tax follows annual financial reporting requirements in accordance with IAS 12. The Group recognizes the effect of change in tax rate for deferred taxes in full if the new tax rate is enacted by the end of the interim reporting period, by charging to profit or loss, other comprehensive income, or directly to equity.

## 21. Earnings per Share

The Group presents both basic earnings per share and diluted earnings. Basic earnings per share are equal to the net income (loss) attributable to common stock divided by the weighted average number of common shares. When calculating diluted earnings per share, the numerator should include or add back potential common stock dividends, interest and other conversion revenues (expenses). The denominator should include all diluted potential common share.

## V. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

### Estimation and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources for estimating uncertainty at the reporting date, that would have a significant risk for a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next fiscal year are discussed below.

#### (1) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including income approach (for example the discounted cash flow model) or the market approach. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments. Please refer to Note 12 for more details.

#### (2) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date less incremental costs that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset or cash generating unit. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows projections are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different cash generating units, including a sensitivity analysis, are further explained in Note 6.

(3) Pension benefits

The cost of post-employment benefit and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination rate, future salary increases, and decrease.

(4) Revenue Recognition-Sales Returns and Discounts

The Group estimates sales returns and allowance based on historical experience and other known factors at the time of sale, which reduces the operating revenue. In assessing the aforementioned sales returns and allowance, on the basis of highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(5) Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Group company's domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carryforward of unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies.

(6) Accounts receivables—estimation of impairment loss

The Group estimates the impairment loss of accounts receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due under the contract (carrying amount) and the cash flows that expects to receive (evaluate forward looking information). However, as the impact from the discounting of short-term receivables is not material, the credit loss is measured by the undiscounted cash flows. Where the actual future cash flows are lower than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(7) Inventory Valuation

Estimates of net realizable value of inventories take into consideration that inventories may be damaged, become wholly or partially obsolete, or their selling prices have declined. The estimates are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made.

VI. CONTENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	<u>30 Jun. 2020</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2019</u>	<u>30 Jun. 2019</u>
Cash on hand	\$5,051	\$4,669	\$10,597
Saving account	1,428,384	1,019,423	1,154,816
Time deposits	68,823	85,397	69,373
Cash equivalents— short-term notes and bills	101,480	70,211	70,072
Total	<u>\$1,603,738</u>	<u>\$1,179,700</u>	<u>\$1,304,858</u>

2. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	<u>30 Jun. 2020</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2019</u>	<u>30 Jun. 2019</u>
Equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – Non-current			
Unlisted companies stocks	<u>\$359,259</u>	<u>\$520,017</u>	<u>\$314,273</u>

The Group classified certain of its financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income were not pledged.

### 3. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	30 Jun. 2020	31 Dec. 2019	30 Jun. 2019
Time deposits	\$30,258	\$29,265	\$31,467
Restricted deposits	136,746	-	-
Time deposits	<u>\$167,004</u>	<u>\$29,265</u>	<u>\$31,467</u>
Current	\$131,110	\$10,537	\$12,739
Non-current	35,894	18,728	18,728
Total	<u>\$167,004</u>	<u>\$29,265</u>	<u>\$31,467</u>

The Group classified certain financial assets as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Please refer to Note 6.(19) for more details on accumulated impairment and Note 8 for more details on financial assets measured at amortized cost under pledge and Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

### 4. Notes Receivables

	30 Jun. 2020	31 Dec. 2019	30 Jun. 2019
Notes receivables — from operating	\$99,603	\$128,229	\$155,729
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(5,684)	(5,839)	(651)
Total	<u>\$93,919</u>	<u>\$122,390</u>	<u>\$155,078</u>

Notes receivables were not pledged.

The Group adopted IFRS 9 for impairment assessment. Please refer to Note 6.(19) for more details on accumulated impairment and Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

### 5. Accounts Receivables and Accounts Receivables-Related Parties

	30 Jun. 2020	31 Dec. 2019	30 Jun. 2019
Accounts receivables	\$3,098,830	\$4,310,489	\$4,079,367
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(91,431)	(77,677)	(91,064)
Subtotal	<u>3,007,399</u>	<u>4,232,812</u>	<u>3,988,303</u>
Accounts receivables-related parties	65,561	128,662	114,747
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-	-
Subtotal	<u>65,561</u>	<u>128,662</u>	<u>114,747</u>
Total	<u>\$3,072,960</u>	<u>\$4,361,474</u>	<u>\$4,103,050</u>

Accounts receivables were not pledged.

Trade receivables are generally on 15-120 day terms. Accounts receivables amounted to NT\$3,164,391 thousand, NT\$4,439,151 and NT\$4,194,114 thousand as at 30 June 2020, 31 December 2019 and 30 June 2019. Please refer to Note 6.(19) for more details on impairment of trade receivables for the six-month ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 and please refer to Note 12 for credit risk disclosure.



## 6. Inventories

Details are as follows:

	30 Jun. 2020	31 Dec. 2019	30 Jun. 2019
Raw materials	\$541,292	\$529,261	\$536,929
Supplies and parts	227,424	220,589	262,443
Work in process	546,097	492,620	562,636
Finished goods	1,269,314	1,247,167	1,290,056
Merchandise	77,825	93,970	98,076
Net	<u>\$2,661,952</u>	<u>\$2,583,607</u>	<u>\$2,750,140</u>

The cost of inventories recognized in expenses amounted to NT\$3,020,003 thousand and NT\$3,953,106 thousand for the three-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, respectively, including the write-down of inventory gains from price recovery of NT\$1,001 thousand and \$7,322 thousand for the three month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The cost of inventories recognized in expenses amounted to NT\$6,573,710 thousand and NT\$7,968,801 thousand for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, respectively, including the write-down of the inventory gains from price recovery of NT\$3,283 thousand and NT\$(1,553) thousand for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Inventories were not pledged.

## 7. Investments Accounted For Under The Equity Method

(1) Details are as follows:

Investee Company	30 Jun. 2020		31 Dec. 2019		30 Jun. 2019	
	Amount	Percentage of ownership	Amount	Percentage of ownership	Amount	Percentage of ownership
<u>Unlisted company</u>						
TUNG YANG CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	\$112,593	40.00%	\$130,296	40.00%	\$119,104	40.00%
C&D CAPITAL CORPORATION.	22,535	33.34%	26,926	33.34%	56,733	33.34%
CHINA INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	-	33.34%	1,072	33.34%	2,418	33.34%
C&D II CAPITAL CORPORATION.	96,784	42.53%	125,822	42.53%	130,607	42.53%
CHANG CHUEN FAWAY TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	1,580,537	49.00%	1,734,370	49.00%	1,714,473	49.00%

Investee Company	30 Jun. 2020		31 Dec. 2019		30 Jun. 2019	
	Amount	Percentage of ownership	Amount	Percentage of ownership	Amount	Percentage of ownership
CHANGSHA GACC TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD.	552,121	49.00%	575,759	49.00%	582,731	49.00%
DAIKYO NISHIKAWA TONG YANG AUTO PARTS (NANJING) CO., LTD.	320,576	45.00%	326,658	45.00%	340,215	45.00%
NBC (WUHAN) CO., LTD.	217,445	40.00%	220,830	40.00%	210,710	40.00%
NBC (NANJING) CO., LTD.	72,279	40.00%	76,059	40.00%	84,437	40.00%
NBC (TIANJIN) CO., LTD.	103,354	40.00%	116,459	40.00%	112,894	40.00%
TIANJIN BINHAI NBC CO., LTD.	71,938	40.00%	74,358	40.00%	-	-%
WUHAN XIANG XING AUTO PARTS CO., LTD.	95,788	25.00%	100,472	25.00%	106,586	25.00%
NBC (CHANGCHUEN) CO., LTD.	-	40.00%	-	40.00%	-	40.00%
NBC (GUANGZHOO) CO., LTD.	269,182	40.00%	261,341	40.00%	249,009	40.00%
WU'S PLASTICS CO.,LTD.(literal translation)	14,970	50.00%	-	-%	-	-%
Total	<u>\$3,530,102</u>		<u>\$3,770,422</u>		<u>\$3,709,917</u>	

(2) The Group's investments in the associated are not individually material. The related share of investment in the associated amounted to NT\$3,530,102 thousand, NT\$3,770,422 and NT\$3,709,917 thousand as at 30 June 2020, 31 December 2019 and 30 June 2019.

The aggregate financial information of the Group's investments in associates is as follows:

	1 Apr.~ 30 Jun.2020	1 Apr.~ 30 Jun.2019	1 Jan.~ 30 Jun.2020	1 Jan.~ 30 Jun.2019
Profit or loss from continuing operations	\$142,263	\$129,503	\$114,007	\$183,858
Other comprehensive income	(62,718)	(47,297)	(109,158)	47,761
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$79,545</u>	<u>\$82,206</u>	<u>\$4,849</u>	<u>\$231,619</u>

- (3) The carrying amount of investments accounted for under the equity method in investees except for Chang Chuen Faway Tong Yang Plastics Co., Ltd., whose unreviewed financial statements, amounted to NT\$1,949,565 thousand and NT\$1,995,444 thousand, as of 30 June 2020 and 2019, respectively. The share of the profit or loss of these associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method amounted to NT\$38,743 thousand, NT\$54,646 thousand, NT\$7,847 thousand and NT\$71,777 thousand for the three-month periods starting from 1 April and the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, respectively. The share of other comprehensive income of these associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method amounted to NT\$(33,234) thousand, NT\$(22,667) thousand, NT\$(55,392) thousand and NT\$27,060 thousand for the three-month periods starting from 1 April and the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, respectively. These amounts were based on the unreviewed financial statements of the investees.
- (4) The associates had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments and as investment in the associates were not pledged of 30 June 2020, 31 December 2019 and 30 June 2019.

#### 8. Property, plant and equipment

	30 Jun. 2020	31 Dec. 2019	30 Jun. 2019
Owner occupied property, plant and equipment	<u>\$19,749,094</u>	<u>\$20,386,583</u>	<u>\$20,612,697</u>

										Construction in progress and equipment awaiting inspection	Total
	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Molding equipment	Office equipment	Transportation equipment	Utilities equipment	Other facilities	Leasehold Improvements		
Cost:											
1 Jan. 2020	\$3,981,274	\$7,520,644	\$8,140,185	\$12,192,437	\$135,369	\$456,443	\$536,692	\$749,532	\$850	\$662,272	\$34,375,698
Addition	-	15,985	122,889	594,544	5,639	21,163	14,033	28,434	135	153,109	955,931
Disposal	-	(15,354)	(272,802)	(768,276)	(10,570)	(9,026)	(6,402)	(55,907)	(850)	-	(1,139,187)
Exchange difference	(208)	(62,280)	(94,653)	(21,325)	(1,308)	(1,072)	(1,905)	(4,243)	-	(8,702)	(195,696)
Transfer	-	502,964	-	562	2,918	-	-	-	-	(506,444)	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,501)	-	-	(1,501)
30 Jun. 2020	<u>\$3,981,066</u>	<u>\$7,961,959</u>	<u>\$7,895,619</u>	<u>\$11,997,942</u>	<u>\$132,048</u>	<u>\$467,508</u>	<u>\$542,418</u>	<u>\$716,315</u>	<u>\$135</u>	<u>\$300,235</u>	<u>\$33,995,245</u>
1 Jan. 2019	\$3,979,488	\$6,948,863	\$8,543,922	\$11,527,408	\$148,650	\$422,526	\$477,283	\$790,208	\$3,910	\$1,065,246	\$33,907,504
Addition	2,077	21,236	267,070	835,289	4,890	41,954	33,760	53,165	-	354,814	1,614,255
Disposal	-	(83,178)	(183,676)	(465,109)	(14,826)	(19,244)	(14,830)	(44,072)	-	-	(824,935)
Exchange difference	158	23,341	92,977	9,446	524	445	715	1,619	-	5,774	134,999
Transfer	-	-	119,150	-	-	1,205	-	-	-	(120,355)	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,717	-	-	1,717
30 Jun. 2019	<u>\$3,981,723</u>	<u>\$6,910,262</u>	<u>\$8,839,443</u>	<u>\$11,907,034</u>	<u>\$139,238</u>	<u>\$446,886</u>	<u>\$496,928</u>	<u>\$802,637</u>	<u>\$3,910</u>	<u>\$1,305,479</u>	<u>\$34,833,540</u>
Depreciation and impairment: :											
1 Jan. 2020	\$-	\$2,476,159	\$4,379,242	\$6,079,660	\$87,099	\$229,981	\$250,585	\$485,539	\$850	\$-	\$13,989,115
Depreciation	-	156,205	373,510	815,168	10,451	29,452	29,403	65,138	8	-	1,479,335
Disposal	-	(15,354)	(271,220)	(755,141)	(10,462)	(8,958)	(6,400)	(55,886)	(850)	-	(1,124,271)
Exchange difference	-	(22,035)	(54,837)	(14,703)	(961)	(688)	(984)	(3,820)	-	-	(98,028)
30 Jun. 2020	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$2,594,975</u>	<u>\$4,426,695</u>	<u>\$6,124,984</u>	<u>\$86,127</u>	<u>\$249,787</u>	<u>\$272,604</u>	<u>\$490,971</u>	<u>\$8</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$14,246,151</u>

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Molding equipment	Office equipment	Transportation equipment	Utilities equipment	Other facilities	Leasehold Improvements	Construction in progress and equipment awaiting inspection	Total
1 Jan. 2019	\$-	\$2,353,040	\$4,490,540	\$5,609,048	\$91,647	\$205,407	\$233,034	\$472,507	\$3,294	\$-	\$13,458,517
Depreciation	-	144,822	402,206	793,113	11,218	28,614	27,073	77,932	510	-	1,485,488
Disposal	-	(83,178)	(174,220)	(414,798)	(14,826)	(18,658)	(14,782)	(44,055)	-	-	(764,517)
Exchange difference	-	8,735	21,236	7,282	329	317	343	1,306	-	-	39,548
Other	-	(561)	-	-	-	-	-	2,368	-	-	1,807
30 Jun. 2019	\$-	\$2,422,858	\$4,739,762	\$5,994,645	\$88,368	\$215,680	\$245,668	\$510,058	\$3,804	\$-	\$14,220,843

Net book value:

30 Jun. 2020	\$3,981,066	\$5,366,984	\$3,468,924	\$5,872,958	\$45,921	\$217,721	\$269,814	\$225,344	\$127	\$300,235	\$19,749,094
31 Dec. 2019	\$3,981,274	\$5,044,485	\$3,760,943	\$6,112,777	\$48,270	\$226,462	\$286,107	\$263,993	\$-	\$662,272	\$20,386,583
30 Jun. 2019	\$3,981,723	\$4,487,404	\$4,099,681	\$5,912,389	\$50,870	\$231,206	\$251,260	\$292,579	\$106	\$1,305,479	\$20,612,697

The amount of capitalized interests and interest rates are as follows:

Items	1 Jan. ~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Jan. ~ 30 Jun. 2019
Construction in progress	\$5,410	\$10,329
The interest rate interval of borrowing cost capitalization	0.81~1.04%	1.20%~1.23%

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on property, plant and equipment under pledge.

## 9. Intangible assets

	Software	Other intangible assets	Goodwill	Total
Cost:				
1 Jan. 2020	\$238,533	\$3,259,269	\$329,970	\$3,827,772
Addition - acquired separately	15,372	44,300	-	59,672
Decrease	(5,351)	(3,179)	-	(8,530)
Exchange differences	(1,904)	(95,536)	-	(97,440)
30 Jun. 2020	<u>\$246,650</u>	<u>\$3,204,854</u>	<u>\$329,970</u>	<u>\$3,781,474</u>
1 Jan. 2019	\$223,781	\$2,548,910	\$329,970	\$3,102,661
Addition - acquired separately	27,089	252,755	-	279,844
Decrease	(2,132)	(4,246)	-	(6,378)
Exchange differences	704	27,164	-	27,868
30 Jun. 2019	<u>\$249,442</u>	<u>\$2,824,583</u>	<u>\$329,970</u>	<u>\$3,403,995</u>
Amortization and impairment:				
1 Jan. 2020	\$159,691	\$2,054,299	\$-	\$2,213,990
Amortization	19,974	185,977	-	205,951
Impairment	-	42,940	-	42,940
Decrease	(5,351)	(3,179)	-	(8,530)
Exchange differences	(1,526)	(65,107)	-	(66,633)
30 Jun. 2020	<u>\$172,788</u>	<u>\$2,214,930</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$2,387,718</u>
1 Jan. 2019	\$120,461	\$1,857,219	\$-	\$1,977,680
Amortization	21,491	128,208	-	149,699
Decrease	(2,132)	(4,246)	-	(6,378)
Exchange differences	456	20,607	-	21,063
30 Jun. 2019	<u>\$140,276</u>	<u>\$2,001,788</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$2,142,064</u>
Net book value:				
30 Jun. 2020	<u>\$73,862</u>	<u>\$989,924</u>	<u>\$329,970</u>	<u>\$1,393,756</u>
31 Dec. 2019	<u>\$78,842</u>	<u>\$1,204,970</u>	<u>\$329,970</u>	<u>\$1,613,782</u>
30 Jun. 2019	<u>\$109,166</u>	<u>\$822,795</u>	<u>\$329,970</u>	<u>\$1,261,931</u>

## Intangible assets amortization

	1 Apr. ~ 30 Jun.2020	1 Apr. ~ 30 Jun.2019	1 Jan. ~ 30 Jun.2020	1 Jan. ~ 30 Jun.2019
Included in cost of goods sold :				
Amortization	<u>\$105,572</u>	<u>\$58,084</u>	<u>\$172,781</u>	<u>\$116,606</u>
Included in sales and marketing expenses :				
Amortization	<u>\$6,536</u>	<u>\$4,370</u>	<u>\$12,058</u>	<u>\$11,070</u>
Included in general and administrative expenses :				
Amortization	<u>\$9,388</u>	<u>\$11,791</u>	<u>\$19,647</u>	<u>\$20,227</u>
Included in research and development expenses :				
Amortization	<u>\$727</u>	<u>\$740</u>	<u>\$1,465</u>	<u>\$1,796</u>

## 10. Impairment test of goodwill and uncertain useful life intangible assets

For the purpose of impairment test, goodwill acquired as a result of business combination has been allocated to the following two CGUs. The goodwill of assembly market related to total goodwill book value was not significant.

- (1) Aftermarket-department A CGU.
- (2) Assembly market-department B CGU.

The book value of goodwill allocated to CGU.

	Goodwill		
	Aftermarket-department A	Assembly market- department B	Total
30 Jun. 2020	<u>\$319,650</u>	<u>\$10,320</u>	<u>\$329,970</u>
31 Dec. 2019	<u>\$319,650</u>	<u>\$10,320</u>	<u>\$329,970</u>
30 Jun. 2019	<u>\$319,650</u>	<u>\$10,320</u>	<u>\$329,970</u>

### After Market-Department A CGU

The recoverable amount NT\$3,129,670 thousand and NT\$3,694,706 thousand of Aftermarket-department A CGU is determined by value-in-use, and the value-in-use is calculated based on the five year cash flow forecast which is authorized by management. Cash flow forecast has been updated to reflect the fluctuation of related product demands. The discount rate before income tax used by cash flow forecast were 20.20% and 10.96% for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, and the cash flow over five-year periods was projected by the growth rate based on past experiences and the long-term average growth rate of the related industry. Based on the updated analysis result, management considered that there were no impairment of goodwill in the amount of NT\$319,650 thousand which have been amortized to the cash generated unit.

#### The key assumptions used to calculate value-in-use

The following assumptions were the most sensitive in the calculation of value-in-use of After Market-department A:

- (1) Gross margin
- (2) Discount rate
- (3) Raw materials prices inflation
- (4) Growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period.

Gross profit margin - Gross profit margin is calculated by actual average gross profit margin of the past and recent market information according to financial budget period.

Maintenance market - department A: expected to use the average gross profit margin with slight increase each year as future economic output is expected to rise and taking into consideration the future industry changes.

Discount rate - Discount rate represents the market's assessment of every GCU's specific risk (including the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted). The calculation of discount rate was based on the specific situations of the Company and its operating departments, deriving from weight average capital costs (WACC). WACC considered both liability and equity. Equity costs derives from the expected return from the investment made by the investor of the Company, and the liability costs is based on the loans which the Company is obligated to repay. Specific risk relating to the operating segments is accounted for by considering the individual beta factor which is evaluated annually and based on publicly available market information.

The rising price range of materials - The estimates are based on the recent prices published by the major suppliers and the actual material price fluctuation in the past.

Growth rate estimates - Growth rate is calculated based on historical sales data and future industry information. Long-term average growth rate of the maintenance market-department A is projected by taking into account these two factors.

#### Sensitivity of changes in assumptions

Regarding the evaluation of value-in-use of maintenance market - department A, the management believes that it is unlikely the aforementioned assumptions will change, which would make the unit's book value amount significantly higher than the recoverable amount.



# 11. Short-term Borrowings

	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>30 Jun. 2020</u>
Unsecured Loans	0.52%~5.88%	\$1,952,720
Secured Loans	3.89%~5.44%	597,718
Total		<u>\$2,550,438</u>

	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2019</u>	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>30 Jun. 2019</u>
Unsecured Loans	3.56%~6.62%	\$1,511,899	3.83%~6.07%	\$1,369,251
Secured Loans	4.57%~5.44%	793,830	4.57%~5.44%	936,485
Total		<u>2,305,729</u>		<u>\$2,305,736</u>

Please refer to Note 8 for the detail of the assets pledged as collateral.

# 12. Short-term Notes and Bills Payable-net

<u>Guarantors</u>	<u>30 Jun. 2020</u>		
	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pledge or Collateral</u>
Commercial paper payable			
CHINA BILLS FINANCE CORPORATION	0.99%	\$200,000	None
GRAND BILLS FINANCE CORPORATION	0.99%	100,000	None
TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BILLS FINANCE CORPORATION	0.99%	40,000	None
Subtotal		<u>\$340,000</u>	
Less: Discount of commercial paper payable		<u>(125)</u>	
Net		<u>\$339,875</u>	

31 Dec. 2019 : None

30 Jun. 2019 : None

# 13. Bonds payable

	<u>30 Jun. 2020</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2019</u>	<u>30 Jun. 2019</u>
Secured and non-convertible bonds	\$-	\$600,000	\$600,000
Less: Current portion	-	(600,000)	(600,000)
Net	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>

Secured and nonconvertible bonds payable:

(1) Details were as follows:

		<u>30 Jun. 2020</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2019</u>	<u>30 Jun. 2019</u>
28 Jan. 2015~28 Jan. 2020	1.35%	\$-	\$600,000	\$600,000
Less: Current portion		-	(600,000)	(600,000)
Net		<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>

(2) On 28 January 2015, the Company issued secured and nonconvertible bond amounted to NT\$1,200,000 thousand with par rate of 1.35%. The interest will be paid every year starting from the date of issuance. The principal of bond shall be paid every year by 2 equal installments at NT\$600,000 thousand starting from the 4th and 5th year after the date of issuance.

<u>Installments</u>	<u>Installments date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1	Jan. 2019	\$600,000
2	Jan. 2020	600,000
		<u>\$1,200,000</u>

(3) As of 30 June 2020, 31 December 2019 and 30 June 2019, the financial institutions have provided the Company with guarantee, which amounted to NT\$0 thousand, NT\$600,000 thousand and NT\$600,000 thousand, respectively, for the above bond issued.

#### 14. Long-term Borrowing

Details are as follows:

Creditors	Period	30 Jun. 2020		Redemption
		Amount	Interest rate	
Unsecured Loan:				
Chang Hwa Bank	26 Dec. 2017~ 26 Dec. 2022	225,000	1.06%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payment of NT\$150,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2022. The company has repaid NT\$75,000 thousand in 2020.
Chang Hwa Bank	26 Dec. 2018~ 26 Dec. 2023	200,000	1.06%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payment of NT\$100,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2023.
Chang Hwa Bank	5 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2029	297,596	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 84 monthly payment of NT\$3,542,809 dollars, with the last payment being NT\$3,542,853 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.

Creditors	Period	30 Jun. 2020		Redemption
		Amount	Interest rate	
Chang Hwa Bank	5 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2026	94,771	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 48 monthly payment of NT\$1,974,398 dollars, with the last payment being NT\$1,974,294 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
Bank of Taiwan	26 Dec. 2019~ 26 Dec. 2021	200,000	0.98%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Hua Nan Bank	26 Dec. 2017~ 26 Dec. 2022	150,000	1.07%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payment of NT\$150,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2022. The company has repaid NT\$150,000 thousand in 2019.
Hua Nan Bank	26 Dec. 2018~ 26 Dec. 2023	200,000	1.07%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payment of NT\$100,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2023.
Hua Nan Bank	19 Aug. 2019~ 15 Sep. 2024	10,000	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 24 monthly payment of NT\$416,667 dollars, with the last payment being NT\$416,659 dollars, starting from Oct. 2022.
KGI Bank	28 Dec. 2018~ 28 Dec. 2021	150,000	0.94%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
KGI Bank	21 Dec. 2018~ 21 Dec. 2021	300,000	1.06%	Non-revolving credit, Bullet repayment on expiry date.
KGI Bank	20 Aug. 2019~ 15 Sep. 2024	10,000	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 25 monthly payment of NT\$400 thousand, starting from Sep. 2022.
First Bank	20 Sep. 2019~ 20 Sep. 2021	300,000	0.95%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
First Bank	28 Dec. 2018~ 28 Dec. 2023	200,000	1.08%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payments of NT\$100,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2023.
Yuantan Bank	18 Jul. 2019~ 17 Jul. 2021	100,000	1.05%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.

		30 Jun. 2020		
Creditors	Period	Amount	Interest rate	Redemption
E. Sun Commercial Bank	11 Nov. 2019~ 11 Nov. 2022	150,000	0.82%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
E. Sun Commercial Bank	4 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2029	347,199	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 84 monthly payment of NT\$4,133,321 dollars, with the last payment being NT\$4,133,357 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
E. Sun Commercial Bank	4 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2026	110,567	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 48 monthly payment of NT\$2,303,481 dollars, with the last payment being NT\$2,303,393 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
Taishin International Bank	31 Oct. 2019~ 31 Oct. 2021	100,000	1.07%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Taishin International Bank	19 Dec. 2018~ 19 Sep. 2021	100,000	1.09%	Non-revolving credit, Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Mega Commercial Bank	8 Aug. 2019~ 7 Aug. 2021	100,000	0.99%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
CTBC Bank	7 Dec. 2018~ 7 Dec. 2021	200,000	1.10%	Non-revolving credit, Bullet repayment on expiry date.
CTBC Bank	5 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2029	297,596	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 84 monthly payment of NT\$3,542,807 dollars, with the last payment being NT\$3,543,019 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
CTBC Bank	5 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2026	94,771	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 48 monthly payment of NT\$1,974,396 dollars, with the last payment being NT\$1,974,388 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
O-bank	27 Dec. 2018~ 27 Dec. 2022	80,000	1.18%	Principal is repaid by 5 quarterly payments of NT\$80,000 thousand, starting from Dec. 2021. The company has repaid NT\$320,000 thousand in 2019 and 2020.

		30 Jun. 2020		
Creditors	Period	Amount	Interest rate	Redemption
O-bank	4 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2029	248,003	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 85 monthly payment of NT\$2,917,705 dollars, with the last payment being NT\$2,915,780 dollars, starting from Jul. 2022.
O-bank	4 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2026	78,980	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 49 monthly payment of NT\$1,612,600 dollars, with the last payment being NT\$1,575,200 dollars, starting from Jul. 2022.
HSBC Bank	1 Apr. 2020~ 31 Mar. 2022	100,000	1.05%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Mizuho Corporate Bank	30 Jul. 2019~ 30 Jul. 2021	200,000	1.00%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
DBS Bank	8 Nov. 2019~ 8 Nov. 2021	300,000	1.00%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Hua nan Bank	3 Jun. 2020~ 3 Jun. 2022	59,320 (USD 2,000)	1.95%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Hua nan Bank	29 Aug. 2019~ 27 Aug. 2021	15,720 (USD 530)	2.30%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
First Bank	9 Apr. 2020~ 15 Aug. 2021	148,300 (USD 5,000)	1.55% ~2.04%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
CTBC Bank	8 Apr. 2020~ 31 Oct. 2021	70,591 (USD 2,380)	1.50%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Bank of Taiwan	12 Jun. 2020~ 24 Dec. 2021	88,980 (USD 3,000)	1.48%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
KGI Bank	22 May. 2020~ 22 Aug. 2021	172,621 (USD 5,820)	1.43%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
CTBC Bank	16 Dec. 2019~ 11 Nov. 2022	36,488 (RMB 8,700)	5.00%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
BPM Bank	20 Dec. 2019~ 31 Dec. 2022	6,059 (EUR 182)	1.75%	Principal is repaid by 12 quarterly payments of EUR 17 thousand.
Subtotal		5,542,562		
Less: current portion		(2,392)		
Total		<u>\$5,540,170</u>		

		31 Dec. 2019		
Creditors	Period	Amount	Interest rate	Redemption
Unsecured Loan:				
Chang Hwa Bank	23 May. 2019~ 31 May. 2021	\$150,000	1.12%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Chang Hwa Bank	26 Dec. 2017~ 26 Dec. 2022	300,000	1.31%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payment of NT\$150,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2022.
Chang Hwa Bank	26 Dec. 2018~ 26 Dec. 2023	200,000	1.31%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payment of NT\$100,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2023.
Chang Hwa Bank	5 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2029	178,544	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 84 monthly payment of NT\$2,125,524 dollars, with the last payment being NT\$2,125,508 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
Chang Hwa Bank	5 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2026	67,161	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 48 monthly payment of NT\$1,399,189 dollars, with the last payment being NT\$1,399,117 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
Bank of Taiwan	26 Dec. 2019~ 26 Dec. 2021	200,000	1.10%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Hua Nan Bank	26 Dec. 2017~ 26 Dec. 2022	150,000	1.35%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payment of NT\$150,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2022. The company has repaid NT\$150,000 thousand in 2019.
Hua Nan Bank	26 Dec. 2018~ 26 Dec. 2023	200,000	1.32%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payment of NT\$100,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2023.
Hua Nan Bank	19 Aug. 2019~ 15 Sep. 2024	10,000	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 24 monthly payment of NT\$416,667 dollars, with the last payment being NT\$416,659 dollars, starting from Oct. 2022.
KGI Bank	28 Dec. 2018~ 28 Dec. 2021	180,000	1.05%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.

31 Dec. 2019				
Creditors	Period	Amount	Interest rate	Redemption
KGI Bank	21 Dec. 2018~ 21 Dec. 2021	300,000	1.22%	Non-revolving credit, Bullet repayment on expiry date.
KGI Bank	20 Aug. 2019~ 15 Sep. 2024	10,000	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 25 monthly payment of NT\$400 thousand, starting from Sep. 2022.
First Bank	20 Sep. 2019~ 20 Sep. 2021	310,000	1.10%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
First Bank	26 Dec. 2017~ 26 Dec. 2022	100,000	1.36%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payments of NT\$150,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2022. The company has repaid NT\$200,000 thousand in 2019.
First Bank	28 Dec. 2018~ 28 Dec. 2023	200,000	1.30%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payments of NT\$100,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2023.
Yuanta Commercial Bank	18 Jul. 2019~ 17 Jul. 2021	100,000	1.05%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
E. Sun Commercial Bank	11 Nov. 2019~ 11 Nov. 2022	150,000	1.09%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
E. Sun Commercial Bank	25 Dec. 2018~ 25 Dec. 2021	200,000	1.30%	Principal is repaid by 3 semiannual payments of NT\$100,000 thousand, starting from Dec. 2020. The company has repaid NT\$100,000 thousand in 2019.
E. Sun Commercial Bank	4 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2029	208,305	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 84 monthly payment of NT\$2,479,822 dollars, with the last payment being NT\$2,479,774 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
E. Sun Commercial Bank	4 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2026	78,355	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 48 monthly payment of NT\$1,632,397 dollars, with the last payment being NT\$1,632,341 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.

		31 Dec. 2019		
Creditors	Period	Amount	Interest	Redemption
			rate	
Taishin International Bank	31 Oct. 2019~ 31 Oct. 2021	100,000	1.12%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Taishin International Bank	19 Dec. 2018~ 19 Sep. 2021	200,000	1.29%	Non-revolving credit, Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Mega Commercial Bank	8 Aug. 2019~ 7 Aug. 2021	150,000	1.12%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Bank Sinopac	31 Dec. 2019~ 31 Dec. 2021	100,000	1.10%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Cathay United Bank	29 May. 2019~ 30 Apr. 2021	70,000	1.14%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
CTBC Bank	7 Dec. 2018~ 7 Dec. 2021	200,000	1.26%	Non-revolving credit, Bullet repayment on expiry date.
CTBC Bank	5 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2029	178,544	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 84 monthly payment of NT\$2,125,522 dollars, with the last payment being NT\$2,125,674 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
CTBC Bank	5 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2026	67,161	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 48 monthly payment of NT\$1,399,187 dollars, with the last payment being NT\$1,399,211 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
O-bank	8 Aug. 2014~ 15 Jul. 2021	17,638	0.95%	Principal is repaid by 17 quarterly payments of NT\$5,883 thousand, with the last payment being NT\$5,872 thousand, starting from Jul. 2017.
O-bank	27 Dec. 2018~ 27 Dec. 2022	160,000	1.38%	Principal is repaid by 5 quarterly payments of NT\$80,000 thousand, starting from Dec. 2021. The company has repaid NT\$240,000 thousand in 2019.
O-bank	4 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2029	148,790	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 85 monthly payment of NT\$1,750,478 dollars, with the last payment being NT\$1,749,848 dollars, starting from Jul. 2022.



31 Dec. 2019				
Creditors	Period	Amount	Interest rate	Redemption
O-bank	4 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2026	55,971	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 49 monthly payment of NT\$1,143,007 dollars, with the last payment being NT\$1,106,664 dollars, starting from Jul. 2022.
HSBC Bank	1 Apr. 2019~ 31 Mar. 2021	330,000	1.18%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Mizuho Corporate Bank	30 Jul. 2019~ 30 Jul. 2021	100,000	1.13%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
DBS Bank	8 Nov. 2019~ 8 Nov. 2021	280,000	1.03%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
HSBC Bank	30 Apr. 2019~ 30 Apr. 2021	21,075 (USD 700)	2.85%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Hua nan Bank	8 Oct. 2019~ 8 Oct. 2021	135,477 (USD 4,500)	2.86% ~2.88%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
First Bank	15 Aug. 2019~ 15 Aug. 2021	100,554 (USD 3,340)	2.64% ~2.74%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Taipei Fubon Bank	15 Jul. 2019~ 21 Jun. 2021	30,106 (USD 1,000)	3.40%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
CTBC Bank	16 Dec. 2019~ 11 Nov. 2021	17,296 (RMB 4,000)	5.00%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
BPM Bank	20 Dec 2019~ 31 Dec 2022	6,763 (EUR 200)	1.75%	Principal is repaid by 12 quarterly payments of EUR 17 thousand.
Secured Loan:				
CHENGDU First Bank	24 Jan. 2017~ 24 Jan. 2020	2,075 (RMB 480)	5.46%	Principal is repaid by 4 semiannual payments of RMB 120 thousand for the first two years, and repaid by 4 quarterly payments of RMB 480 thousand, starting from the third year.
CHENGDU First Bank	9 Mar. 2017~ 9 Mar. 2020	1,729 (RMB 400)	5.46%	Principal is repaid by 4 semiannual payments of RMB 100 thousand for the first two years, and repaid by 4 quarterly payments of RMB 400 thousand, starting from the third year.
Subtotal		5,765,544		
Less: current portion		(5,617)		
Total		<u>\$ 5,759,927</u>		

Creditors	Period	30 Jun. 2019		Redemption
		Amount	Interest rate	
Unsecured Loan:				
Chang Hwa Bank	23 May. 2019~ 31 May. 2021	\$470,000	1.12%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Chang Hwa Bank	26 Dec. 2017~ 26 Dec. 2022	300,000	1.31%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payment of 150,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2022.
Chang Hwa Bank	26 Dec. 2018~ 26 Dec. 2023	200,000	1.31%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payment of 100,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2023.
Bank of Taiwan	8 Nov. 2018~ 8 Nov. 2020	60,000	1.10%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Bank of Taiwan	20 Dec. 2017~ 20 Dec. 2022	300,000	1.47%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payment of 150,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2022.
Hua Nan Bank	26 Dec. 2017~ 26 Dec. 2022	300,000	1.35%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payment of 150,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2022.
Hua Nan Bank	26 Dec. 2018~ 26 Dec. 2023	200,000	1.32%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payment of 100,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2023.
KGI Bank	28 Dec. 2018~ 28 Dec. 2021	200,000	1.04%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
KGI Bank	21 Dec. 2018~ 21 Dec. 2021	300,000	1.21%	Non-revolving credit, Bullet repayment on expiry date.
First Bank	19 Sep. 2018~ 19 Sep. 2020	290,000	1.10%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
First Bank	26 Dec. 2017~ 26 Dec. 2022	300,000	1.36%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payments of 150,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2022.
First Bank	28 Dec. 2018~ 28 Dec. 2023	200,000	1.30%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payments of 100,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2023.
E. Sun Commercial Bank	29 Nov. 2018~ 29 Nov. 2021	290,000	1.09%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
E. Sun Commercial Bank	25 Dec. 2018~ 25 Dec. 2021	300,000	1.30%	Principal is repaid by 3 semiannual payments of 100,000 thousand, starting from Dec. 2020.

Creditors	Period	30 Jun. 2019		Redemption
		Amount	Interest rate	
Taishin International Bank	31 Oct. 2018~ 31 Oct. 2020	50,000	1.12%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Taishin International Bank	19 Dec. 2018~ 19 Sep. 2021	200,000	1.29%	Non-revolving credit, Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Mega Commercial Bank	8 Aug. 2018~ 7 Aug. 2020	80,000	1.13%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Bank Sinopac	31 Dec. 2018~ 31 Dec. 2020	250,000	1.10%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Cathay United Bank	29 May. 2019~ 30 Apr. 2021	90,000	1.13%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
CTBC Bank	31 Oct. 2018~ 31 Oct. 2020	80,000	1.14%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
CTBC Bank	7 Dec. 2018~ 7 Dec. 2021	200,000	1.25%	Non-revolving credit, Bullet repayment on expiry date.
O-bank	8 Aug. 2014~ 15 Jul. 2021	29,404	0.95%	Principal is repaid by 17 quarterly payments of 5,883 thousand, with the last payment being 5,872 thousand, starting from Jul. 2017.
O-bank	27 Dec. 2018~ 27 Dec. 2022	400,000	1.38%	Principal is repaid by 5 quarterly payments of 80,000 thousand, starting from Dec. 2021.
HSBC Bank	1 Apr. 2019~ 31 Mar. 2021	470,000	1.12%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Mizuho Corporate Bank	30 Jul. 2018~ 30 Jul. 2020	100,000	1.13%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
DBS Bank	8 Nov. 2018~ 8 Nov. 2020	300,000	0.95%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
HSBC Bank	30 Apr. 2019~ 30 Apr. 2021	40,394 (USD 1,300)	3.56%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
KGI Bank	20 Aug. 2018~ 20 Aug. 2020	42,879 (USD 1,380)	3.39% ~3.42%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
First Bank	15 Jun. 2018~ 15 Jun. 2020	130,502 (USD 4,200)	3.00%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Taipei Fubon Bank	21 Jun. 2018~ 21 Jun. 2020	46,608 (USD 1,500)	3.36%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Hua nan Bank	20 Nov. 2018~ 20 Nov. 2020	60,590 (USD 1,950)	3.32% ~3.40%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.

Creditors	Period	30 Jun. 2019		Redemption
		Amount	Interest rate	
Secured Loan:				
CHENGDU First Bank	30 Sep. 2016~ 30 Sep. 2019	1,357 (RMB 300)	5.46%	Principal is repaid by 4 semiannual payments of RMB 75 thousand in the first two years, and repaid by 4 quarterly payments of RMB 300 thousand, starting from the third year.
CHENGDU First Bank	1 Dec. 2016~ 1 Dec. 2019	2,715 (RMB 600)	5.46%	Principal is repaid by 4 semiannual payments of RMB 75 thousand for the first two years, and repaid by 4 quarterly payments of RMB 300 thousand, starting from the third year.
CHENGDU First Bank	24 Jan. 2017~ 24 Jan. 2020	6,515 (RMB 1,440)	5.46%	Principal is repaid by 4 semiannual payments of RMB 120 thousand for the first two years, and repaid by 4 quarterly payments of RMB 480 thousand, starting from the third year.
CHENGDU First Bank	9 Mar. 2017~ 9 Mar. 2020	5,429 (RMB 1,200)	5.46%	Principal is repaid by 4 semiannual payments of RMB 100 thousand for the first two years, and repaid by 4 quarterly payments of RMB 400 thousand, starting from the third year.
Subtotal		6,296,393		
Less: current portion		(16,015)		
Total		\$ 6,280,378		

Please refer to Note 8 for the detail of the assets pledged as collateral.

Note: In 2019, the Group enter into contracts with designated banks in accordance with the “Project Loans Guidelines to Welcome Overseas Taiwanese Businesses to Return to Invest in Taiwan”. The terms and conditions have been prescribed in accordance with the approval letter. The interest rates are based on the variable interest rate of the two-year fixed deposit of Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd minus 0.095% ~ 0.995%, and must not exceed the variable interest rates of the two-year fixed deposit of Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd plus 0.5 percentage points of annual interest.

## 15. Post-Employment Benefits

### Defined contribution plan

Pension expenses under the defined contribution plan for the three-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 were NT\$22,380 thousand and NT\$31,880 thousand, respectively.

Pension expenses under the defined contribution plan for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 were NT\$49,086 thousand and NT\$65,788 thousand, respectively.

### Defined benefits plan

Pension expenses under the defined benefits plan for the three-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 were NT\$1,242 thousand and NT\$1,857 thousand, respectively.

Pension expenses under the defined benefits plan for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 were NT\$2,484 thousand and NT\$3,714 thousand, respectively.

## 16. Provision

	Sales returns and discounts
1 Jan. 2020 Balance	\$1,449
Amounts recognized during the period	-
Amounts reversed during the period	-
30 Jun. 2020 Balance	\$1,449
Current—30 Jun. 2020	\$1,449
Non-current—30 Jun. 2020	\$-
Current—31 Dec. 2019	\$1,449
Non-current—31 Dec. 2019	\$-
31 Dec. 2019 Balance	\$1,449
Current—30 Jun. 2019	\$6,176
Non-current—30 Jun. 2019	\$-
30 Jun. 2019 Balance	\$6,176

## 17. Equity

### (1) Common stock

As of 30 June 2020, 31 December 2019 and 30 June 2019, TONG YANG INDUSTRY CO., LTD.'s registered capital was all NT\$8,000,000 thousand with par value at NT\$10 per share, and had 591,477 thousand common shares, 591,477 thousand common shares authorized to be issued, respectively. Each share has the right to vote and receive dividends.

## (2) Capital surplus

	As at		
	30 Jun. 2020	31 Dec. 2019	30 Jun. 2019
Common stock	\$232,190	\$232,190	\$232,190
Bond conversion	695,219	695,219	695,219
Treasury stock transactions	93,950	93,950	93,950
Difference between acquisition of subsidiaries' share and book value	6,032	6,032	6,032
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	3,712	3,712	3,712
Share of comprehensive income of associate and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	90,302	90,302	90,302
Premium from merger	2,960,398	2,960,398	2,960,398
Other	67,751	67,660	67,660
Total	<u>\$4,149,554</u>	<u>\$4,149,463</u>	<u>\$4,149,463</u>

According to the Company Act, the capital reserve shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital reserves related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company. The distribution could be made in cash or in the form of dividend shares to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

## (3) Retained earnings and dividend policies

The Company's Articles of Incorporation provide that the current net income, after deducting the previous years' losses, shall appropriate 10% as legal reserve and special reserve according to the company laws and other regulations of R.O.C. If there is still more than the accumulated undistributed income in the previous year, the board of directors shall propose a income distribution proposal. When issuing new shares, it should be submitted to the shareholders meeting for resolution. The board of directors of the Company is able to distribute more than two-thirds of the directors and more than half of the directors' resolutions, and for all or part of the dividends and bonuses, which is a part of the legal reserve or capital surplus, shall be distributed in cash and reported to the board of directors.

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, the Company's net income, after deducting previous years' losses, if any, is appropriated as legal reserve prior to any distribution until such reserve is equal to the Company's paid-in capital. The Company Act provides that where legal reserve may be distributed by issuing new shares or by cash, only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital may be distributed.

On a public company's first-time adoption of the TIFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gain and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded to shareholders' equity that the Company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1, the Company shall set aside an equal amount of special reserve. Following a company's adoption of the TIFRS for the preparation of its financial reports, when distributing distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve based on the difference between the amount already set aside and the total debit balance of other shareholders' equity. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed.

The appropriations of earning for 2019 and 2018 were resolved by the general shareholders' meeting on 19 June 2020 and 20 June 2019. The details of the distribution are as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (NT\$)	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Legal reserve	\$196,679	\$192,601		
Special reserve	(62,343)	146,198		
Common stock -cash dividend	1,064,658	1,005,511	NT\$1.80/ per share	NT\$1.70/ per share
Total	<u>\$1,198,994</u>	<u>\$1,344,310</u>		

Please refer to Note 6.(21) for relevant information on estimation basis and recognized amount of employees compensations and remunerations to directors and supervisors.

(4) Non-controlling interests:

	1 Jan. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Jan. 2019~ 30 Jun 2019
Balance as of 1 January	\$767,827	\$926,033
Attributable to non-controlling interests net income	(60,571)	(70,366)
Attributable to non-controlling interests other comprehensive income:		
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(16,185)	9,232
Other	(6,311)	(9,016)
Balance as of 30 June	<u>\$684,760</u>	<u>\$855,883</u>

## 18. Sales Revenue

	1 Apr. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Apr. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019	1 Jan. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Jan. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019
Sales - Finished goods	\$2,718,272	\$4,363,557	\$6,647,845	\$8,813,652
Sales - Merchandise	452,777	736,971	1,135,307	1,432,728
Sales - Others	134,193	180,548	318,054	344,589
Total	<u>\$3,305,242</u>	<u>\$5,281,076</u>	<u>\$8,101,206</u>	<u>\$10,590,969</u>

Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers during the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

### (1) Disaggregation of revenue

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2020:

	Assembly Market	Maintenance Market	Total
Sales - Finished goods	\$1,094,188	\$1,624,084	\$2,718,272
Sales - Merchandise	23,711	429,066	452,777
Sales - Others	122,472	11,721	134,193
Total	<u>\$1,240,371</u>	<u>\$2,064,871</u>	<u>\$3,305,242</u>

Timing of revenue recognition:

At a point in time	<u>\$1,240,371</u>	<u>\$2,064,871</u>	<u>\$3,305,242</u>
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For the six-month period ended 30 June 2020:

	Assembly Market	Maintenance Market	Total
Sales - Finished goods	\$1,830,384	\$4,817,461	\$6,647,845
Sales - Merchandise	27,849	1,107,458	1,135,307
Sales - Others	275,731	42,323	318,054
Total	<u>\$2,133,964</u>	<u>\$5,967,242</u>	<u>\$8,101,206</u>

Timing of revenue recognition:

At a point in time	<u>\$2,133,964</u>	<u>\$5,967,242</u>	<u>\$8,101,206</u>
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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2019:

	Assembly Market	Maintenance Market	Total
Sales - Finished goods	\$1,181,155	\$ 3,182,402	\$4,363,557
Sales - Merchandise	51,836	685,135	736,971
Sales - Others	151,305	29,243	180,548
Total	<u>\$1,384,296</u>	<u>\$3,896,780</u>	<u>\$5,281,076</u>

Timing of revenue recognition:

At a point in time	<u>\$1,384,296</u>	<u>\$3,896,780</u>	<u>\$5,281,076</u>
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For the six-month period ended 30 June 2019:

	Assembly Market	Maintenance Market	Total
Sales - Finished goods	\$2,424,107	\$6,389,545	\$8,813,652
Sales - Merchandise	85,998	1,346,730	1,432,728
Sales - Others	279,124	65,465	344,589
Total	<u>\$2,789,229</u>	<u>\$7,801,740</u>	<u>\$10,590,969</u>

Timing of revenue recognition:

At a point in time	<u>\$2,789,229</u>	<u>\$7,801,740</u>	<u>\$10,590,969</u>
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(2) Contract balances

A. Contract assets - current

	30 Jun. 2020	31 Dec. 2019	30 Jun. 2019	1 Jan. 2019
Sales of goods	\$153,465	\$176,260	\$250,955	\$319,187
Less: loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$153,465</u>	<u>\$176,260</u>	<u>\$250,955</u>	<u>\$319,187</u>

The significant changes in the Group's balances of contract assets during the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	1 Jan. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Jan. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019
The opening balance transferred to trade receivables	\$(176,260)	\$(282,087)
The current contract consideration has not yet been unconditionally charged	153,465	213,855

B. Contract liabilities - current

	30 Jun. 2020	31 Dec. 2019	30 Jun. 2019	1 Jan. 2019
Sales of goods	<u>\$164,373</u>	<u>\$93,991</u>	<u>\$160,619</u>	<u>\$146,583</u>

The significant changes in the Group's balances of contract liabilities for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	1 Jan. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Jan. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019
The opening balance transferred to revenue	\$(26,532)	\$(67,622)
Increase in receipts in advance during the period (excluding the amount incurred and transferred to revenue during the period)	96,914	81,658

19. Expected credit losses / (gains)

	1 Apr. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Apr. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019	1 Jan. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Jan. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019
Operating Expense- Expected credit losses				
Accounts Receivables	<u>\$ (4,244)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,860</u>	<u>\$ 53</u>

Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

The credit risk for measured at amortized cost is assessed as low (the same as the assessment result in the beginning of the period). Therefore, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. As the Group transacts with are financial institutions with good credit, no allowance for losses has been provided in this period.

The Group measures the loss allowance of its Contract Assets and Trade Receivables (including note receivables and trade receivables) at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Group's loss allowance as at 30 June 2020, 31 December 2019 and 30 June 2019 is as follows:

The Group considers that the credit loss is actually included in the impairment loss except for individual customers by counterparties' credit rating, by geographical region and by industry sector and its loss allowance is measured by using provision matrix, details are as follow:

As at 30 June 2020

	Overdue						Total
	Not yet due	<=30 days	31-90 days	91-180days	181-360 days	>=360 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$2,761,026	\$ 358,710	\$ 52,283	\$17,169	\$16,299	\$58,507	\$3,263,994
Loss ratio	0.5%	0.5~1%	2~4%	5~25%	25~60%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	22,802	3,168	2,565	2,562	7,511	58,507	97,115
Carrying amount	<u>\$2,738,224</u>	<u>\$355,542</u>	<u>\$49,718</u>	<u>\$14,607</u>	<u>\$8,788</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$3,166,879</u>

As at 31 December 2019

	Overdue						Total
	Not yet due	<=30 days	31-90 days	91-180days	181-360 days	>=360 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$4,071,225	\$380,776	\$64,451	\$6,538	\$6,055	\$38,335	\$4,567,380
Loss ratio	0.5%	0.5~1%	2~4%	5~25%	25~60%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	34,713	2,923	2,360	1,607	3,578	38,335	83,516
Carrying amount	<u>\$4,036,512</u>	<u>\$377,853</u>	<u>\$62,091</u>	<u>\$4,931</u>	<u>\$2,477</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$4,483,864</u>

As at 30 June 2019

	Overdue						Total
	Not yet due	<=30 days	31-90 days	91-180days	181-360 days	>=360 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$3,854,557	\$322,109	\$57,664	\$44,748	\$20,783	\$49,982	\$4,349,843
Loss ratio	0.5%	0.5~1%	2~4%	5~20%	20~60%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	15,120	2,448	2,011	7,589	14,565	49,982	91,715
Carrying amount	\$3,839,437	\$319,661	\$55,653	\$37,159	\$6,218	\$-	\$4,258,128

The movement in the provision for impairment of note receivables and trade receivables during the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Contract assets	Note receivables	Trade receivables
1 Jan. 2020	\$-	\$5,839	\$77,677
Addition/(reversal) for the current period	-	-	15,860
Write off	-	-	-
Exchange difference	-	(155)	(2,106)
30 Jun. 2020	\$-	\$5,684	\$91,431

  

	Contract assets	Note receivables	Trade receivables
1 Jan. 2019	\$-	\$651	\$90,147
Addition/(reversal) for the current period	-	-	53
Write off	-	-	-
Exchange difference	-	-	864
30 Jun. 2019	\$-	\$651	\$91,064

## 20. Leases

### (1) Group as a lessee

The Group leases various properties, including real estate such as land and buildings, machinery and molding equipment, and other equipment. The lease terms range from 2 to 50 years.

The Group's leases effect on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows are as follow:

A. Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

(a) Right-of-use assets

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	As at		
	30 Jun. 2020	31 Dec. 2019	30 Jun. 2019
Land Buildings	\$296,600	\$313,482	\$336,791
Molding equipment	7,069	9,425	11,781
Other equipment	15,470	17,403	-
Total	<u>\$319,139</u>	<u>\$340,310</u>	<u>\$348,572</u>

During the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, the Group's additions to right-of-use assets amounting to NT\$2,484 thousand and NT\$1,150 thousand.

(b) Lease liabilities

	As at		
	30 Jun. 2020	31 Dec. 2019	30 Jun. 2019
Lease liabilities	<u>\$65,706</u>	<u>\$76,507</u>	<u>\$64,275</u>
Current	17,768	20,025	14,471
Non-current	47,938	56,482	49,804
Total	<u>\$65,706</u>	<u>\$76,507</u>	<u>\$64,275</u>

Please refer to Note 6.(22) for the interest on lease liabilities recognized during the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 refer to Note 12.(5) Liquidity Risk Management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities as at 30 June 2020 and 2019.

B. Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	1 Apr. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Apr. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019	1 Jan. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Jan. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019
Land	\$6,361	\$6,389	\$12,571	\$12,766
Molding equipment	1,178	1,178	2,356	2,356
Other equipment	967	990	1,934	1,980
Total	<u>\$8,506</u>	<u>\$8,557</u>	<u>\$16,861</u>	<u>\$17,102</u>

### C. Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	1 Apr. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Apr. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019	1 Jan. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Jan. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019
The expenses relating to short-term leases	\$152	\$212	\$473	\$423
The expenses relating to leases of low-value assets (Not including the expenses relating to short-term leases of low-value assets)	151	259	260	396
Total	<u>\$303</u>	<u>\$471</u>	<u>\$733</u>	<u>\$819</u>

For the rent concession arising as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic, the Group recognized in other income for the three-month period ended 30 June 2020 and the six-month period ended 30 June 2020 were both NT\$2,175 thousand, to reflect changes in lease payments that arise from such rent concessions to which the the Group has applied the practical expedient.

### D. Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

During the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, the Group's total cash outflows for leases amounting to NT\$13,726 thousand and NT\$13,303 thousand.

21. For the three-month periods and six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, the Group's personnel, depreciation and amortization expenses are summarized as follows:

Function Character	1 Apr. 2020~30 Jun. 2020			1 Apr. 2019~30 Jun. 2019		
	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total
Salaries	\$307,075	\$231,062	\$538,137	\$415,286	\$286,203	\$701,489
Insurances	40,077	23,777	63,854	47,245	25,729	72,974
Pensions	12,668	10,954	23,622	19,169	14,568	33,737
Other personnel expenses	19,861	18,767	38,628	24,027	28,165	52,192
Depreciations	671,523	74,421	745,944	689,342	66,669	756,011
Amortization	105,572	16,651	122,223	58,084	16,901	74,985

Function Character	1 Jan. 2020~30 Jun. 2020			1 Jan. 2019~30 Jun. 2019		
	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total
Salaries	\$694,064	\$498,800	\$1,192,864	\$835,709	\$565,540	\$1,401,249
Insurances	84,600	50,699	135,299	96,452	52,905	149,357
Pensions	27,690	23,880	51,570	39,879	29,623	69,502
Other personnel expenses	39,659	32,603	72,262	46,058	45,075	91,133
Depreciations	1,345,763	150,433	1,496,196	1,369,578	133,012	1,502,590
Amortization	172,781	33,170	205,951	116,606	33,093	149,699

According to the resolution, if the Company's annual profit is more than NT\$500,000 thousand, NT\$ 5,000 thousand is distributable as employees' compensation and NT\$15,000 thousand is distributable as remuneration to directors and supervisors; if the Company's annual profit is less than NT\$500,000 thousand then 1% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 3% profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors and supervisors.

However, the Company's accumulated losses shall have been covered (if any). The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of board of directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation in cash; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. Information on the board of directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors is available from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

The Company accrued employees' compensation and remunerations to director based on the level of the profit of the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019. The amounts of employees' compensation and remunerations to directors were NT\$1,250 thousand and NT\$3,750 thousand, for the three-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, the amounts of employees' compensation and remunerations to directors were NT\$2,500 thousand and NT\$7,500 thousand, for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019.

A resolution was approved at the board of directors' meeting held on 23 March 2020 to distribute NT\$5,000 thousand and NT\$15,000 thousand in cash as employee's compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors, respectively. There is no significant difference between the actual employee bonuses and remuneration to directors and supervisors distributed from the 2019 earnings and the estimated amount in the financial statements for the year ended 2019.

There is no significant difference between the actual employee bonuses and remuneration to directors and supervisors distributed from the 2018 earnings and the estimated amount in the financial statements for the year ended 2018.

## 22. Non-operating income and expenses

### (1) Other income

	1 Apr. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Apr. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019	1 Jan. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Jan. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019
Rent income	\$1,070	\$916	\$4,420	\$2,093
Interest income	1,375	2,709	1,891	5,830
Dividend income	22,969	17,479	22,969	17,479
Other income-other	242,619	27,948	265,852	52,489
Total	<u>\$268,033</u>	<u>\$49,052</u>	<u>\$295,132</u>	<u>\$77,891</u>

### (2) Other gains and losses

	1 Apr. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Apr. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019	1 Jan. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Jan. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$12,441	\$649	\$12,569	\$8,229
Foreign exchange gain (loss) - net	(70,651)	17,172	(67,159)	48,672
Other losses	(20,428)	(1,723)	(65,060)	(9,543)
Total	<u>\$(78,638)</u>	<u>\$16,098</u>	<u>\$(119,650)</u>	<u>\$47,358</u>

### (3) Finance costs

	1 Apr. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Apr. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019	1 Jan. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Jan. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019
Bank Loans	\$(42,375)	\$(42,989)	\$(83,845)	\$(81,324)
Bonds payable interest expenses	-	(2,025)	(588)	(4,638)
Lease liability interest expenses	(216)	(95)	(441)	(142)
Interest expenses subtotal	<u>(42,591)</u>	<u>(45,109)</u>	<u>(84,874)</u>	<u>(86,104)</u>
Total	<u>\$(42,591)</u>	<u>\$(45,109)</u>	<u>\$(84,874)</u>	<u>\$(86,104)</u>

23. Components of other comprehensive income

	Arising during	Income tax profit	Other
Three months ended 30 Jun. 2020	the period	(expense)	comprehensive
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			income, net of tax
Unrealized gains from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$21,261	\$-	\$21,261
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(54,018)	-	(54,018)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	(62,718)	-	(62,718)
Total other comprehensive income	<u>\$ (95,475)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$ (95,475)</u>

	Arising during	Income tax profit	Other
Three months ended 30 Jun. 2019	the period	(expense)	comprehensive
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			income, net of tax
Unrealized gains from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$37,661	\$-	\$37,661
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(41,044)	(2,120)	(43,164)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	(47,297)	-	(47,297)
Total other comprehensive income	<u>\$ (50,680)</u>	<u>\$ (2,120)</u>	<u>\$ (52,800)</u>



	Arising during	Income tax profit	Other
Six months ended 30 Jun. 2020	the period	(expense)	comprehensive
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			income, net of tax
Unrealized gains from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$(160,758)	\$-	\$(160,758)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(96,894)	-	(96,894)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	(109,158)	-	(109,158)
Total other comprehensive income	<u>\$366,810</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$366,810</u>

	Arising during	Income tax profit	Other
Six months ended 30 Jun. 2019	the period	(expense)	comprehensive
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			income, net of tax
Unrealized gains from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$37,661	\$-	\$37,661
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	48,378	(2,120)	46,258
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	47,761	-	47,761
Total other comprehensive income	<u>\$133,800</u>	<u>\$(2,120)</u>	<u>\$131,680</u>

## 24. Income Tax

The major components of income tax expense (income) are as follows:

### Income tax recorded in profit or loss

	1 Apr. 2020～ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Apr. 2019～ 30 Jun. 2019	1 Jan. 2020～ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Jan. 2019～ 30 Jun. 2019
Current income tax expense (benefit):				
Current income tax charge	\$(35,662)	\$150,560	\$55,045	\$291,389
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	2,308	-	2,308	-
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):				
Deferred tax expense (income) relating to origination reversal of temporary difference	(5,754)	4,962	(35,801)	4,962
Total Income tax expense (income)	<u>\$(39,108)</u>	<u>\$155,522</u>	<u>\$21,552</u>	<u>\$296,351</u>

### Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	1 Apr. 2020～ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Apr. 2019～ 30 Jun. 2019	1 Jan. 2020～ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Jan. 2019～ 30 Jun. 2019
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	\$-	\$(2,120)	\$-	\$(2,120)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$(2,120)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$(2,120)</u>

### The assessment of income tax returns

As of 30 June 2020, the Company and subsidiaries' income tax filings are as follows:

	The assessment of income tax returns
The Company	2018
Subsidiary – RU YANG INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	2018
Subsidiary – DING CHUNG INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	2018

## 25. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible bonds payable) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	1 Apr. 2020～ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Apr. 2019～ 30 Jun. 2019	1 Jan. 2020～ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Jan. 2019～ 30 Jun. 2019
(1) Basic earnings per share				
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand NT\$)	<u>\$(9,557)</u>	<u>\$532,227</u>	<u>\$365,690</u>	<u>\$1,032,405</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	<u>591,477</u>	<u>591,477</u>	<u>591,477</u>	<u>591,477</u>
Basic earnings per share (NT\$)	<u>\$(0.02)</u>	<u>\$0.90</u>	<u>\$0.62</u>	<u>\$1.75</u>
(2) Diluted earnings per share				
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand NT\$)	<u>\$(9,557)</u>	<u>\$532,227</u>	<u>\$365,690</u>	<u>\$1,032,405</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	591,477	591,477	591,477	591,477
Effect of dilution:				
Employee bonus—stock (in thousands)	<u>68</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>56</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (in thousands)	<u>591,545</u>	<u>591,533</u>	<u>591,545</u>	<u>591,533</u>
Diluted earnings per share (NT\$)	<u>\$(0.02)</u>	<u>\$0.90</u>	<u>\$0.62</u>	<u>\$1.75</u>

During the reporting date and the date the financial statement was prepared, no other transactions affected the common shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares.

## VII. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

Information of the related parties that had transactions with the Group during the financial reporting period is as follow:

### Name and nature of relationship of the related parties

<u>Name of the related parties</u>	<u>Nature of relationship of the related parties</u>
TUNG YANG CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (TUNG YANG CHEMICAL)	Associate
CHANG CHUEN FAWAY TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	Associate
CHANGSHA GACC TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD.	Associate
DAIKYO NISHIKAWA TONG YANG AUTO PARTS (NANJING) CO., LTD. (DAIKYO NISHIKAWA TONG YANG)	Associate
NBC (WUHAN) CO., LTD.	Associate
WUHAN XIANG XING AUTO PARTS CO., LTD. (WUHAN XIANG XING)	Associate
NBC (GUANGZHOO) CO., LTD. (NBC (GUANGZHOO))	Associate

### Significant related party transactions

#### (1) Sales

	1 Apr. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Apr. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019	1 Jan. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Jan. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019
Associates industries	<u>\$49,154</u>	<u>\$106,251</u>	<u>\$92,215</u>	<u>\$197,081</u>

The prices and payment conditions are the same between associates industries and non-related parties.

#### (2) Purchases

	1 Apr. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Apr. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019	1 Jan. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Jan. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019
Associates industries	<u>\$44,980</u>	<u>\$83,979</u>	<u>\$92,328</u>	<u>\$187,763</u>

The prices and payment conditions are the same between associates industries and non-related parties.

## (3) Accounts Receivables - Related parties

	30 Jun. 2020	31 Dec. 2019	30 Jun. 2019
Associates industries	\$65,561	\$128,662	\$114,747

## (4) Accounts Payables - Related parties

	30 Jun. 2020	31 Dec. 2019	30 Jun. 2019
Associates industries	\$56,628	\$77,663	\$92,182

## (5) Key management personnel compensation

	1 Apr. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Apr. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019	1 Jan. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Jan. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019
Short-term employee benefits	\$16,932	\$18,089	\$34,528	\$36,234
Post-employment benefits	27	26	54	53
Total	\$16,959	\$18,115	\$34,582	\$36,287

VIII. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL

Item	Amount			Purpose of pledge
	30 Jun. 2020	31 Dec. 2019	30 Jun. 2019	
Financial assets measured at amortized costs	\$18,098	\$18,728	\$18,728	Tax refund and guarantee
Property, plant and equipment-Land	225,647	225,647	225,647	Bank loans
Property, plant and equipment-Buildings	750,108	788,057	844,637	Bank loans
Property, plant and equipment-Machines	-	-	90,700	Bank loans
Right-of-use asset	174,583	183,235	195,170	Bank loans
Total	\$1,168,436	\$1,215,667	\$1,374,882	

IX. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENT

1. As of 30 June 2020, the Company was involved in the following activities that were not shown in the financial statements:

(1) Unused letters of credit (in thousands)

Currency	30 Jun. 2020
USD	764
NTD	66,536

(2) The financial institution provided a guarantee of NTD\$68,200 thousand to the Company's vendors for securing the Company's purchases from them.

2. As of 30 June 2020, the related parties, TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION XIANGYANG TONG YANG, GUANGZHOU TONG YANG TATEMATSU, DA JIANG YU QIANG, DA JIANG TONG YANG and NANJING TONG YANG borrowed from the financial institution and the Company issued "letter of support" to the financial institution stating that the Company will continue to assist the affiliated institutions to sustain a satisfactory financial position until the related bank borrowings have been paid off.

3. As of 30 June 2020, the related parties, FUSHUN TONG YANG, borrowed from the financial institution and the Company issued "letter of support" to the financial institution stating that the TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION will continue to assist the affiliated institutions to sustain a satisfactory financial position until the related bank borrowings have been paid off.

4. As of 30 June 2020, the Company has entered into a binding contract for the third quarter of 2020 with CHINA STEEL CORPORATION. The contract price is NT\$ 77,393 thousand. The Company has already drawn up a guarantee note of NT\$17,500 thousand.

X. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

XI. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Recently the wide spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in measures such as lockdown, quarantines and traffic controls taking effect in some part of the world where the Group's customers operate, which adversely affected the Group's business and financial condition in the first half of the year. However, as various regions gradually lifted the lockdowns, the impact of the epidemic on the Group has gradually reduced. Because of the significant uncertainties surrounding the future development of the COVID-19 outbreak, the extent of its business and the related financial impact cannot be reasonably predicted at this time.

## XII. OTHER

### 1. Categories of financial instruments

#### Financial Assets

	<u>30 Jun. 2020</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2019</u>	<u>30 Jun. 2019</u>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$359,259	\$520,017	\$314,273
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:			
Cash and cash equivalents (excludes cash on hand)	1,598,687	1,175,031	1,294,261
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	167,004	29,265	31,467
Notes receivables	93,919	122,390	155,078
Accounts receivables (related parties included)	3,072,960	4,361,474	4,103,050
Other receivables	375,560	166,160	349,794
Total	<u>\$5,667,389</u>	<u>\$6,374,337</u>	<u>\$6,247,923</u>

#### Financial Liabilities

	<u>30 Jun. 2020</u>	<u>31 Dec. 2019</u>	<u>30 Jun. 2019</u>
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Short-term loans	\$2,550,438	\$2,305,729	\$2,305,736
Payables	4,622,779	4,199,110	4,743,740
Bonds payables (current portion included)	-	600,000	600,000
Lease liabilities	65,706	76,507	64,275
Long-term loans (current portion included)	5,542,562	5,765,544	6,296,393
Total	<u>\$12,781,485</u>	<u>\$12,946,890</u>	<u>\$14,010,144</u>

### 2. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Group identifies measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on policy and risk appetite.

The Group has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant financial activities, due approval process by the board of directors and audit committee must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Group complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

### 3. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise currency risk, interest rate risk, and other price risk (such as equity instruments related risks).

#### Foreign currency risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Group has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables, therefore natural hedge is received. The Group also uses forward contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk on certain items denominated in foreign currencies. Hedge accounting is not applied as they did not qualify for hedge accounting criteria. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign subsidiaries are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Group.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Group's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as of the end of the reporting period. The Group's foreign currency risk is mainly affected by USD. Sensitivity analysis is as follows:

When NTD strengthens/weakens against USD by 1%, the profit for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 decreases/increases by NT\$5,061 thousand and NT\$11,190 thousand, respectively.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's loans and receivables at variable interest rates, bank borrowings with fixed interest rates and variable interest rates.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk as at the end of the reporting period, including investments and borrowings with variable interest rates.

At the reporting date, a change of 10 basis points of interest rate in a reporting period could cause the profit for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 to decrease/increase by NT\$3,247 thousand and NT\$3,654 thousand, respectively.



#### Equity price risk

The Group's unlisted equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group's listed equity securities are classified under held for trading financial assets or available-for-sale financial assets, while unlisted equity securities are classified as available-for-sale. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group's senior management on a regular basis. The Group's board of directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

Please refer to Note 12.(8) for sensitivity analysis information of other equity instruments or derivatives that are linked to such equity instruments whose fair value measurement is categorized under Level 3.

#### 4. Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily for accounts receivables and notes receivables) and from its financing activities, including bank deposits and other financial instruments.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all customers based on their financial position, rating from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Group's internal rating criteria etc. Certain customer's credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancement procedures, such as requesting for prepayment or insurance.

As of 30 June 2020, 31 December 2019 and 30 June 2019, accounts receivables from top ten customers represented 41%, 38% and 31% of the total accounts receivables of the Group, respectively. The credit concentration risk of other accounts receivables is insignificant.

Credit risk from balances with banks, fixed income securities and other financial instruments is managed by the Group's treasury in accordance with the Group's policy. The Group only transacts with counterparties approved by the internal control procedures, which are banks and financial institutions, companies and government entities with good credit rating and with no significant default risk. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counterparties.

#### 5. Liquidity risk management

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents, bank borrowings and convertible bonds. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes the contractual interest. The undiscounted payment relating to borrowings with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated interest rate yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

Non-derivative financial instruments

	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	> 3 years	Total
30 Jun. 2020					
Loans	\$2,696,002	\$2,609,650	\$1,254,239	\$1,720,414	\$8,280,305
Notes and bills payables	339,875	-	-	-	339,875
Payables	4,282,904	-	-	-	4,282,904
Lease liabilities	20,171	17,171	14,771	15,190	67,303
31 Dec. 2019					
Loans	\$2,482,184	\$3,123,290	\$945,306	\$1,765,392	\$8,316,172
Payables	4,199,110	-	-	-	4,199,110
Bonds payables	600,675	-	-	-	600,675
Lease liabilities	20,030	19,350	14,350	24,739	78,469
30 Jun. 2019					
Loans	\$2,472,036	\$2,850,054	\$2,171,140	\$1,374,576	\$8,867,806
Payables	4,743,740	-	-	-	4,743,740
Bonds payables	604,725	-	-	-	604,725
Lease liabilities	16,881	15,790	12,790	20,779	66,240

6. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the six months ended 30 June 2020 :

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
1 Jan. 2020	\$2,305,729	\$5,765,544	\$76,507	\$8,147,780
Cash flows	244,709	(213,030)	(13,285)	18,394
Non-cash change	-	-	2,484	2,484
Foreign exchange movement	-	(9,952)	-	(9,952)
30 Jun. 2020	<u>\$2,550,438</u>	<u>\$5,542,562</u>	<u>\$65,706</u>	<u>\$8,158,706</u>

Reconciliation of liabilities for the six months ended 30 June 2019:

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
1 Jan. 2019	\$2,000,902	\$6,323,940	\$76,287	\$8,401,129
Cash flows	304,834	(31,142)	(13,303)	260,389
Non-cash change	-	-	1,291	1,291
Foreign exchange movement	-	3,595	-	3,595
30 Jun. 2019	<u>\$2,305,736</u>	<u>\$6,296,393</u>	<u>\$64,275</u>	<u>\$8,666,404</u>

7. Fair value of financial instruments

(1) The methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Group to measure or disclose the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

- A. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables and accounts payable approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.
- B. Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities)
- C. Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, bank loans, bonds payable and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the GreTai Securities Market, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)
- D. Other financial assets and financial liabilities' fair value are based on future cash flow discount estimations.

(2) Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12.(8) for fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Group.

## 8. Fair value measurement hierarchy

### (a) Fair value measurement hierarchy

All asset and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Level 1, 2 and 3 inputs are described as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

### (b) Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities

The Group does not have assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

30 Jun. 2020

	Level	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value:				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$-	\$-	\$359,259	\$359,259

31 Dec. 2019

	Level	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value:				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$-	\$-	\$520,017	\$520,017

30 Jun. 2019

	Level	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value:				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$-	\$-	\$314,273	\$314,273

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

During the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

Reconciliation for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for movements during the period is as follows:

	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income- stocks	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income- stocks
	1 Jan. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	1 Jan. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019
Beginning balances	\$520,017	\$276,612
Total gains and losses recognized:		
Amount recognized in OCI	(160,758)	37,661
Ending balances	<u>\$359,259</u>	<u>\$314,273</u>

Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation of recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

As at 30 June 2020

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks	Market approach	P/E ratio of similar entities	9.55~ 17.65	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	10% increase (decrease) in the P/E ratio of similar entities would result in increase (decrease) in the Group's profit or loss by NT\$ 34,926 thousand

As at 31 December 2019

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets: Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks	Market approach	P/E ratio of similar entities	11.02~ 14.05	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	10% increase (decrease) in the P/E ratio of similar entities would result in increase (decrease) in the Group's profit or loss by NT\$51,002 thousand

As at 30 June 2019

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets: Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks	Market approach	P/E ratio of similar entities	7.45~ 14.44	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	10% increase (decrease) in the P/E ratio of similar entities would result in increase (decrease) in the Group's profit or loss by NT\$30,427 thousand

Valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The Group's Finance Department is responsible for validating the fair value measurements and ensuring that the results of the valuation are in line with market conditions, based on independent and reliable inputs which are consistent with other information, and represent exercisable prices. The Department analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies at each reporting date.

## 9. Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

The Company's significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are as follows:

Unit: thousands			
30 Jun. 2020			
	Foreign Currency	Exchange	NTD
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
Monetary items:			
USD	\$84,743	29.66	\$2,513,477
CNY	344,688	4.194	1,445,621
Non-monetary items:			
CNY	782,837	4.194	3,283,220
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>			
Monetary items:			
USD	\$81,267	29.66	\$2,410,379
CNY	569,480	4.194	2,388,399
31 Dec. 2019			
	Foreign Currency	Exchange	NTD
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
Monetary items:			
USD	\$97,317	30.106	\$2,929,826
CNY	391,122	4.324	1,691,212
Non-monetary items:			
CNY	806,269	4.324	3,486,306
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>			
Monetary items:			
USD	\$40,607	30.106	\$1,222,514
CNY	720,331	4.324	3,114,711

	30 Jun. 2019		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange	NTD
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
Monetary items:			
USD	\$80,333	31.072	\$2,496,107
CNY	373,265	4.524	1,688,651
Non-monetary items:			
CNY	751,781	4.524	3,401,055
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>			
Monetary items:			
USD	\$52,642	31.072	\$1,635,692
CNY	497,409	4.524	2,250,278

The Group has various functional currencies, no information about the foreign exchange gains or losses by a specific currency is available. For the three-months periods and the six-month periods ended 30 June 2020 and 2019, the foreign exchange gains or losses on monetary financial assets and financial liabilities were NT\$(70,651) thousand, NT\$17,172 thousand, NT\$(67,159) thousand and NT\$48,672 thousand, respectively.

The above information is disclosed based on the carrying amounts of the foreign currencies (after conversion to the functional currency).

#### 10. Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

#### 11. Technical license agreement:

- ① According to a technical license agreement made between the Company and MAZDA MOTOR CORPORATION, starting on 1 March 2015, MAZDA shall provide technical information and assistance to the Company. Accordingly, the Company shall pay royalty under the term of payment state in the agreement.
- ② According to a technical license agreement made between the Company and SUIRYO PLASTICS CORPORATION on 11 March 2016, SUIRYO shall provide technical information and relevant technical assistance regarding to automobile parts on instrument panels of GS BMC cars. Accordingly, the Company shall pay royalty under the term of payment state in the agreement.



- ③ According to a technical license agreement made between the Company and SUIRYO PLASTICS CORPORATION on 11 September 2017, SUIRYO shall provide technical information and relevant technical assistance regarding to automobile parts of 4X45 cars. Accordingly, the Company shall pay royalty under the term of payment state in the agreement.
- ④ According to a technical license agreement made between the Company and SUIRYO PLASTICS CORPORATION on 19 March 2018, SUIRYO shall provide technical information and relevant technical assistance regarding to automobile parts of 4B45 cars. Accordingly, the Company shall pay royalty under the term of payment state in the agreement.
- ⑤ According to a technical license agreement made between the Company and Hitachi Chemical CORPORATION on 17 July 2018, Hitachi shall provide technical information and relevant technical assistance regarding to all-plastic tailgate of cars. Accordingly, the Company shall pay royalty under the term of payment state in the agreement.
- ⑥ According to a technical license agreement made between the Company and SUIRYO PLASTICS CORPORATION on 15 March 2019, SUIRYO shall provide technical information and relevant technical assistance regarding to automobile parts of 20MY 3X45 cars. Accordingly, the Company shall pay royalty under the term of payment state in the agreement.

### XIII. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

- (1) The following are additional disclosures for the Company and its affiliates as required by the R.O.C. Securities and Futures Bureau:
  - (a) Financing provided to others for the six months ended 30 June 2020: Please refer to Attachment 2.
  - (b) Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others for the six months ended 30 June 2020: Please refer to Attachment 3.
  - (c) Securities held as of June 30, 2020 (excluding subsidiaries, associates and joint venture): Please refer to Attachment 4.
  - (d) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock for the six months ended 30 June 2020: None.
  - (e) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock for the six months ended 30 June 2020: None.
  - (f) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock for the six months ended 30 June 2020: None.

- (g) Related party transactions for purchases and sales amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20 percent of the capital stock for the six months ended 30 June 2020: Please refer to Attachment 6.
- (h) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20 percent of capital stock as of June 30, 2020: None.
- (i) Financial instruments and derivative transactions: None.
- (j) The business relationship, significant transactions and amounts between parent company and subsidiaries: Please refer to Attachment 1.

(2) Information on investees:

Names, locations, main businesses and products, original investment amount, investment as of 30 June 2020, net income (loss) of investee company and investment income (loss) recognized as of 30 June 2020: Please refer to Attachment 5.

(3) Investment in Mainland China:

- (a) Investee company name, main businesses and products, total amount of capital, method of investment, accumulated inflow and outflow of investments from Taiwan, net income (loss) of investee company, percentage of ownership, investment income (loss), carrying amount of investments, cumulated inward remittance of earnings and limits on investment in Mainland China: Please refer to Attachment 7.
- (b) Directly or indirectly significant transactions through third regions with the investees in Mainland China, including price, payment terms, unrealized gain or loss, and other events with significant effects on the operating results and financial condition: Please refer to Attachment 2 , Attachment 3 and Attachment 7.

(4) Information on major shareholders:

Name of major shareholders, number of shares held and proportion of shares held: Please refer to Attachment 8.

#### XIV. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Company is organized into business units based on its products and services and has two reportable segments as follows:

- Assembly Market: Responsible for the required automobile parts of the car market of production and sales group.
- Maintenance Market: Responsible for the production and sales of after-sales maintenance services market automobile parts.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

The transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

Segment information about profit and assets (loss and liabilities).

1 Apr. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	Assembly Market	Maintenance Market	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
Revenue				
External customers	\$1,240,371	\$2,064,871	\$-	\$3,305,242
Inter-segment	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	<u>\$1,240,371</u>	<u>\$2,064,871</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$3,305,242</u>
Segment profit	<u>\$43,223</u>	<u>\$(91,888)</u>	<u>\$(9,740)</u> Note(1)	<u>\$(58,405)</u>

Note:

(1) None of the operating division's profit/loss included profit attributable to non-controlling interest (loss) of NT\$(9,740) thousand.

1 Jan. 2020~ 30 Jun. 2020	Assembly Market	Maintenance Market	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
Revenue				
External customers	\$2,133,964	\$5,967,242	\$-	\$8,101,206
Inter-segment	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	<u>\$2,133,964</u>	<u>\$5,967,242</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$8,101,206</u>
Segment profit	<u>\$(210,969)</u>	<u>\$598,211</u>	<u>\$(60,571)</u> Note(1)	<u>\$326,671</u>

Note:

(1) None of the operating division's profit/loss included profit attributable to non-controlling interest (loss) of NT\$(60,571) thousand.

1 Apr. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019	Assembly Market	Maintenance Market	Adjustments and eliminations		Total
Revenue					
External					
customers	\$1,384,296	\$3,896,780	\$-		\$5,281,076
Inter-segment	-	-	-		-
Total revenue	<u>\$1,384,296</u>	<u>\$3,896,780</u>	<u>\$-</u>		<u>\$5,281,076</u>
Segment profit	<u>\$(18,158)</u>	<u>\$705,907</u>	<u>\$(40,175)</u>	Note(1)	<u>\$647,574</u>

Note:

(1) None of the operating division's profit/loss included profit attributable to non-controlling interest (loss) of NT\$(40,175) thousand.

1 Jan. 2019~ 30 Jun. 2019	Assembly Market	Maintenance Market	Adjustments and eliminations		Total
Revenue					
External					
customers	\$2,789,229	\$7,801,740	\$-		\$10,590,969
Inter-segment	-	-	-		-
Total revenue	<u>\$2,789,229</u>	<u>\$7,801,740</u>	<u>\$-</u>		<u>\$10,590,969</u>
Segment profit	<u>\$(45,076)</u>	<u>\$1,373,832</u>	<u>\$(70,366)</u>	Note(1)	<u>\$1,258,390</u>

Note:

(1) None of the operating division's profit/loss included profit attributable to non-controlling interest (loss) of NT\$(70,366) thousand.

Attachment 1: The business relationship, significant transactions and amounts between parent company and subsidiaries

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2020

No.(Note 1)	Related-party	Counter-party	Relationship with the Company (Note 2)	Transactions			
				Account	Amount	Terms	Percentage of consolidated operating revenues or consolidated total assets (Note 3)
0	The Company	DING CHUNG INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	1	Sales	\$40,371	Approximately 45-120 days from the date of sale	0.50%
0	The Company	TYG PRODUCTS	1	Sales	78,750	Approximately 90 days from the date of sale	0.97%
0	The Company	DING CHUNG INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	1	Account receivables	14,057	Approximately 45-120 days from the date of sale	0.04%
0	The Company	TYG PRODUCTS	1	Account receivables	44,093	Approximately 90 days from the date of sale	0.12%
0	The Company	TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION	1	Other receivables	13,971	120 days after the invoice is opened	0.04%
0	The Company	FUZHOU TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	1	Other receivables	98,516	Annual collection	0.28%
0	The Company	FUSHUN TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD.	1	Other receivables	29,008	Annual collection	0.08%
1	CHONGQING DAJING TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	CHONGQING DAJING YUCHANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	3	Sales	284,723	90 days after shipment	3.51%
1	CHONGQING DAJING TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	CHONGQING DAJING YUCHANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	3	Account receivables	71,545	90 days after shipment	0.20%
2	XIANGYANG TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD.	FUZHOU TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	3	Sales	57,366	90 days after the invoice is opened	0.71%
2	XIANGYANG TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD.	FUZHOU TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	3	Account receivables	91,056	90 days after the invoice is opened	0.26%

Note 1: The Company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:

1. The Company is coded "0".
2. The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: Transactions are categorized as follows:

1. The holding company to subsidiary.
2. Subsidiary to holding company.
3. Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: The percentage with respect to the consolidated asset/liability for transactions of balance sheet items are based on each item's balance at period-end.

For profit or loss items, interim cumulative balances are used as basis.

Attachment 2: Financing provided to others

No. (Note 1)	Lender	Counter-party	Financial statement account	Related Party	Maximum balance for the period (Note 8)	Ending balance	Actual amount provided	Interest rate	Nature of financing (Note 4)	Amount of sales to (purchases from) counter-party (Note 5)	Reason for short-term financing (Note 6)	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit of financing amount for individual counter-party (Note 2)	Limit of total financing amount (Note 3)	Note
													Item	Value			
0	TONG YANG INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	FUZHOU TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	Other receivables	Y	\$57,349 (RMB 13,632)	\$57,173 (RMB 13,632)	\$57,173 (RMB 13,632)	-%	2	-	Need for operating	-	-	-	\$4,184,302	\$8,368,603	(Note 7)
1	TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION	XIANGYANG TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD.	Other receivables	Y	\$201,342 (RMB 47,000)	\$197,118 (RMB 47,000)	\$-	2.82% ~4.26%	2	-	Need for operating	-	-	-	\$1,025,346 (USD 34,570)	\$2,050,692 (USD 69,140)	(Note 7)

(Note 1) The financial information of the parent company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:

- (1) The parent company is coded "0".
- (2) The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

(Note 2) Limit of financing amount for individual counter-party:

- (1) Limit of financing amount for individual counter-party shall not exceed the needed amount for operation.
- (2) Limit of financing amount for individual counter-party shall not exceed 20% of the lender's net assets value as of the period.

(Note 3) Limit of total financing amount shall not exceed 40% of the Company's net asset value.

(Note 4) The financing provided to others are coded as follows:

- (1) Business contacts is coded "1".
- (2) Short-term financing is coded "2".

(Note 5) If financing provided to others is coded "1", the amount of business transactions should be filled in.

(Note 6) If financing provided to others is coded "2". The reasons for the necessary loans and funds and the use of the loans and objects.

(Note 7) The above transactions were all made between consolidated entities in the Group and have been reversed.

(Note 8) The balance of which is at its maximum balance of financing provided to others in the current year.

(Note 9) The exchange rate of the US dollar to the NTD is 1:29.66.

The exchange rate of the RMB to the NTD is 1:4.194.

Attachment 3: Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others

No. (Note1)	Endorsor/ Guarantor	Receiving party		Limit of guarantee/endorsement amount for receiving party (Note 3)	Maximum balance for the period (Note 6)	Ending balance	Actual amount provided	Amount of collateral guarantee/ endorsement	Percentage of accumulated guarantee amount to net assets value from the latest financial statement	Limit of total guarantee/ endorsement amount (Note 4)	Parent company's guarantee/ endorsement amount to subsidiaries	Subsidiaries' guarantee/ endorsement amount to parent company	Guarantee/ endorsement amount to company in Mainland China	Note
		Company name	Relationship (Note 2)											
1	TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION	Daikyo Nishikawa Kai Yang Auto Plastic Parts (Nanjing) Co., Ltd	(6)	\$1,025,346 (USD 34,570)	\$151,250 (USD 5,000)	-	-	-	-	\$2,050,692 (USD 69,140)	N	N	Y	
1	TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION	XIANGYANG TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD	(2)	\$1,025,346 (USD 34,570)	\$761,696 (USD 11,000、 RMB 98,000)	\$737,272 (USD 11,000、 RMB 98,000)	\$499,489 (USD 8,000、 RMB 62,520)	-	14.38%	\$2,050,692 (USD 69,140)	Y	N	Y	(Note 5)
1	TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION	FUZHOU TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	(2)	\$1,025,346 (USD 34,570)	\$419,400 (RMB 100,000)	\$419,400 (RMB 100,000)	\$262,536 (RMB 62,598)	-	8.18%	\$2,050,692 (USD 69,140)	Y	N	Y	(Note 5)
1	TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION	CHONGQING DAJING YUCHYANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	(2)	\$1,025,346 (USD 34,570)	\$122,556 (RMB 28,000)	\$117,432 (RMB 28,000)	\$117,432 (RMB 28,000)	-	2.29%	\$2,050,692 (USD 69,140)	Y	N	Y	(Note 5)
2	HOW BOND INVESTMENT CO.,LTD	NANJING TONG YANG AUTO PARTS CO., LTD.	(2)	\$205,553	\$126,840 (RMB 30,000)	\$125,820 (RMB 30,000)	-	-	12.24%	\$411,105	Y	N	Y	(Note 5)

Note 1: The Company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:

The Company is coded "0".

The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: According to the "Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" issued by the R.O.C. Securities and Futures Bureau, the receiving parties shall be disclosed as one of the following:

- (1) A company with which it does business.
- (2) A company in which the public company directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares.
- (3) A company that directly and indirectly holds more than 50 % of the voting shares in the public company
- (4) A company in which the public company holds, directly or indirectly, 90% or more of the voting shares.
- (5) A company that fulfills its contractual obligations by providing mutual endorsements/guarantees for another company in the same industry or for joint builders for purposes of undertaking a construction project.
- (6) A company that all capital contributing shareholders make endorsements/ guarantees for their jointly invested company in proportion to their shareholding percentages.
- (7) Companies in the same industry provide among themselves joint and several security for a performance guarantee of a sales contract for pre-construction homes pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act for each other.

Note 3: Limit of guarantee/endorsement amount for receiving party is 20% of the net worth of the financial report reviewed by the certified public accountants as of 30 June 2020.

Note 4: Limit of total guarantee/ endorsement amount is 40% of the net worth of the financial report reviewed by the certified public accountants as of 30 June 2020.

Note 5: The above transactions were all made between consolidated entities in the Group and have been reversed.

Note 6: The balance of which is at its maximum balance of endorsement/guarantee provided to others in the current year.

Note 7: The exchange rate of US dollar to NTD is 1:29.66.

The exchange rate of the RMB to the NTD is 1:4.194.

Attachment 4: Securities held as of 30 June 2020. (Excluding subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

Holding Company	Type and name of securities(Note1)	Relationship	Financial statement account	as of 30 June 2020				Note
				Shares(thousand)	Book value (thousands)	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value (Note2)	
TONG YANG INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	stock-FONG YUE CO.,LTD	Investment company measured at fair value through other comprehensive gains and losses	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive gains and losses - non-current	20	10,000	10.00%	500	
	stock-PRO FORTUNE INDUSTRIAL,CO.,LTD	"	"	5,472	294,851	14.14%	53.88	
DING CHUNG INDUSTRY CO., LTD. (DING CHUNG)	stock-PRO FORTUNE INDUSTRIAL,CO.,LTD	Investment company measured at fair value through other comprehensive gains and losses	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive gains and losses - non-current	1,010	54,408	2.61%	53.88	

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities within the scope of IFRS 9 'Financial instruments'.

Note 2: Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-non current refers to the fair value per share after the comparable company's evaluation.



Attachment 5: Names, locations, main businesses and products, original investment amount, investment as of 30 June 2020, net income (loss) of investee company and investment income (loss) recognized as of 30 June 2020: (Excluding investment in Mainland China)

Investor	Investee company	Address	Main businesses and products	Initial Investment (Note1)		Investment as of 30 June 2020			Shareholding ratio* net value of the investee company at the end of the period	Net income (loss) of investee company	Investment income (loss) recognized (Note2)	Note
				Ending balance	Beginning balance	Number of shares(thousand)	Percentage of ownership (%)	Book value (Note3)				
TONG YANG INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	TUNG YANG CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Processing and trading of coatings and chemical raw materials	\$58,465	\$58,465	3,600	40.00%	\$112,593	\$110,536	\$15,744	\$6,298	
	TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION	Cayman Islands	Holding company	3,549,040 (USD 107,525)	3,549,040 (USD 107,525)	75,467	100.00%	5,126,359	5,126,747	(169,742)	(169,742)	(Note4)
	HOW BOND INVESTMENT CO.,LTD.	British Virgin Islands	Holding company	603,434 (USD 16,000)	603,434 (USD 16,000)	16,000	100.00%	1,006,251	1,027,762	51,281	51,281	(Note4)
	TYG EUROPE S.R.L.	Italy	Production and sales of steam locomotive parts	357,691 (ITL 3,495,623) (EUR 7,810) (USD 170)	357,691 (ITL 3,495,623) (EUR 7,810) (USD 170)	4,859	100.00%	128,899	128,899	(9,798)	(9,798)	(Note4)
	CHINA INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Holding company	-	-	12	33.34%	-	59	(17,795)	2,008	(Note6)
	DING CHUNG INDUSTRY CO., LTD. (DING CHUNG)	Taiwan	Automobile parts and components import and export business	66,865	66,856	2,000	100.00%	77,488	77,488	3,246	3,246	(Note4)
	RU YANG INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. (RU YANG)	Taiwan	Production and sales of automotive parts	242,740	242,740	12,947	58.95%	244,898	244,906	2,841	1,675	(Note4)
	C&D CAPITAL CORPORATION	British Virgin Islands	Holding company	15,623 (USD 604)	20,142 (USD 755)	604	33.34%	22,535	17,568	4,538	420	(Note6)
	C&D CAPITAL II CORPORATION	British Virgin Islands	Holding company	170,260 (USD 5,335)	170,260 (USD 5,335)	5,335	42.53%	96,784	158,142	(2)	(26,660)	(Note6)
	WU'S PLASTICS CO.,LTD.(literal translation)	Taiwan	Production and sales of automotive parts	15,000	-	1,500	50.00%	14,970	14,970	(23)	(30)	

Attachment 5: Names, locations, main businesses and products, original investment amount, investment as of 30 June 2020, net income (loss) of investee company and investment income (loss) recognized as of 30 June 2020:  
(Excluding investment in Mainland China)

Investor	Investee company	Address	Main businesses and products	Initial Investment (Note1)		Investment as of 30 June 2020			Net income (loss) of investee company	Investment income (loss) recognized (Note2)	Note
				Ending balance	Beginning balance	Number of shares(thousand)	Percentage of ownership (%)	Book value (Note3)			
TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION	CHANG CHUEN FAWAY TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	China	Production and sales of various plastic vehicles, plastic products, etc.	USD 13,230	USD 13,230	-	49.00%	USD 53,288	USD 7,185	USD 3,520	
	FUZHOU TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	China	Production and sales of various plastic vehicles, plastic products, etc.	USD 18,000	USD 16,500	-	100.00%	USD 16,711	USD (5,046)	USD (5,046)	(Note 4)
	CHONGQING DAJING YUCHANG PLASTICS CO., LTD. (DAJING YUCHANG)	China	Production and sales of various plastic vehicles, plastic products, etc.	USD 8,150	USD 8,150	-	55.00%	USD 13,270	USD (3,930)	USD (2,161)	(Note 4)
	CHONGQING DAJING TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	China	Production and sales of various plastic vehicles, plastic products, etc.	USD 3,250	USD 3,250	-	25.00%	USD 7,322	USD (1,135)	USD (284)	(Note 4)
	DAIKYO NISHIKAWA TONG YANG AUTO PARTS (NANJING) CO., LTD.	China	Production and sales of various plastic vehicles, plastic products, etc.	USD 12,375	USD 12,375	-	45.00%	USD 10,808	USD 279	USD 125	
	XIANGYANG TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD.	China	Production and sales of various plastic vehicles, plastic products, etc.	USD 25,505	USD 12,005	-	67.12%	USD 8,348	USD (2,312)	USD (1,411)	(Note 4)
	FUSHUN TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD. (FUSHUN TONG YANG)	China	Production and sales of various plastic vehicles, plastic products, etc.	USD 18,500	USD 18,500	-	100.00%	USD 17,663	USD (519)	USD (519)	(Note 4)
	NBC (CHANGCHUEN) CO., LTD.	China	Processing and trading of paint, varnish, paint materials and fine chemicals	USD 600	USD 600	-	40.00%	USD -	USD 1	USD -	
	NBC (GUANGZHOU) CO., LTD.	China	Processing and trading of paint, varnish, paint materials and fine chemicals	USD 240	USD 240	-	40.00%	USD 9,076	USD 1,331	USD 532	
	NBC (TIANJIN) CO., LTD.	China	Processing and trading of paint, varnish, paint materials and fine chemicals	USD 480	USD 480	-	40.00%	USD 3,485	USD 180	USD 72	
	TIANJIN BINHAI NBC CO., LTD.	China	Processing and trading of paint, varnish, paint materials and fine chemicals	USD 2,546	USD 2,546	-	40.00%	USD 2,425	USD (17)	USD (7)	
	NBC (WUHAN) CO., LTD.	China	Processing and trading of paint, varnish, paint materials and fine chemicals	USD 600	USD 600	-	40.00%	USD 7,331	USD 274	USD 109	
	NBC (NANJING) CO., LTD.	China	Processing and trading of paint, varnish, paint materials and fine chemicals	USD 1,200	USD 1,200	-	40.00%	USD 2,437	USD (128)	USD (51)	

Attachment 5: Names, locations, main businesses and products, original investment amount, investment as of 30 June 2020, net income (loss) of investee company and investment income (loss) recognized as of 30 June 2020:  
(Excluding investment in Mainland China)

Investor	Investee company	Address	Main businesses and products	Initial Investment (Note1)		Investment as of 30 June 2020			Net income (loss) of investee company	Investment income (loss) recognized (Note2)	Note
				Ending balance	Beginning balance	Number of shares(thousand)	Percentage of ownership (%)	Book value (Note3)			
TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION	WUHAN XIANG XING AUTO PARTS CO., LTD.	China	Production and sales of various motor vehicles supporting plastic products, etc.	USD 3,000	USD 3,000	-	25.00%	USD 3,230	USD (228)	USD (57)	
	GUANGZHOU TONG YANG TATEMATSU MOLD MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.	China	Design, manufacture, maintenance and trading of all types of molds	USD 7,599	USD 7,599	-	90.00%	USD 4,416	USD (469)	USD (422)	(Note 4)
	CHANGSHA GACC TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD.	China	Production and sales of various plastic vehicles, plastic products, etc.	USD 17,150	USD 17,150	-	49.00%	USD 18,615	USD 268	USD 131	
	TONG YANG (GUANGZHOU) TECHNOLOGY R&D SERVICE CO., LTD.	China	Product design, technology development, experimental testing and service management, etc.	USD 1,840	USD 1,840	-	100.00%	USD 1,889	USD 163	USD 163	(Note 4)
CHONGQING DAJING YUCHYANG PLASTICS CO., LTD. (DAJING YUCHYANG)	CHONGQING DAJING TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	China	Production and sales of various plastic vehicles, plastic products, etc.	RMB 56,985	RMB 56,985	-	54.55%	RMB 112,984	RMB (7,959)	RMB (4,342)	(Note 4)
FUZHOU TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	XIANGYANG TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD.	China	Production and sales of various plastic vehicles, plastic products, etc.	RMB 31,953	RMB 31,953	-	32.88%	RMB 28,960	RMB (16,213)	RMB (6,315)	(Note 4)
HOW BOND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	TYG HOLDING (U.S.A), INC.	America	Investment holding	USD 2,511	USD 2,511	1	100.00%	609,313	64,512	64,512	(Note 4.5)
	NANJING TONG YANG AUTO PARTS CO., LTD.	China	Production and sales of various plastic vehicles, plastic products, etc.	820,610	820,610	-	100.00%	405,622	(13,012)	(13,012)	(Note 4)

Note 1: The original investment amount does not include the amount of surplus to capital increase.

Note 2: The investment income recognized for this period is based on the direct investee companies own outstanding shares.

Note 3: The investment income recognized for this period had eliminated unrealized gain or loss on the transactions between the Company and its investees.

Note 4: The above transactions were all made between consolidated entities in the Group and have been reversed.

Note 5: TYG HOLDING (U.S.A), INC is a foreign holding investee company, and it prepares consolidated financial statements only, the disclosure of the company's investments over which the Company has significant influence or control, directly or indirectly, is only disclosed to the level of the holding company.

Note 6: Investment income(loss) recognized during this period includes the valuation income(loss) of financial assets at fair value according to IFRS9.

Note 7: The exchange rate of US dollar to NTD is 1:29.66.

The exchange rate of RMB to NTD is 1:4.194.

The average exchange rate of US dollar to NTD is 1: 30.155.

The average exchange rate of RMB to NTD is 1:4.299.

Attachment 6: Related party transactions for purchases and sales exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20 percent of the capital stock as of 30 June 2020

Related party	Counterparty	Relationship	Intercompany Transactions				Details of non-arm's length transaction		Notes and accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchases (Sales)	Amount	Percentage of total consolidated purchase (Sales)	Terms	Unit price	Terms	Carrying amount	Percentage of total consolidated receivables (payable)	
CHONGQING DAJING TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	CHONGQING DAJING YUCHYANG PLASTICS CO., LTD. (DAJING YUCHYANG)	The company invested by the equity method of the company's subsidiary (TONG YANG HOLDING)	Sales	\$284,723 (RMB 66,230)	48.98%	90 days after shipment	N/A	N/A	\$71,545 (RMB 17,059)	22.98%	(Note)

(Note): The above transactions were all made between consolidated entities in the Group and have been reversed.

## Attachment 7: Investment in Mainland China

Investee company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of 1 January 2020	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of 30 June 2020	Net income (loss) of investee company	Percentage of Ownership	Investment income (loss) recognized (Note 3/4)	Carrying Value as of 30 June 2020 (Note 3/5)	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of 30 June 2020
					Outflow	Inflow						
Nanjing Tongyang Plastic Products Co., Ltd.	1. Regarding automobile bumpers and their parts, and other motor vehicles, parts and accessories for motorcycles, chemical raw materials, production and sales of pollution prevention equipment, and varnished water and other varnishes based on natural polymers. Business of processing and trading of paint materials and fine chemical raw materials 2. All of them are domestic products sold in mainland China. Due to market segmentation, there is no adverse impact on the company's operations.	-	Note 1	USD 3,659	-	-	USD 3,659	-	-	-	-	-
Wuhu You Shr Tongyang Plastics Co., Ltd.		-	Note 1	USD 4,407	-	-	USD 4,407	-	-	-	-	-
Haerbin Hafei Kai Yih Metal Co., Ltd.		-	Note 1	USD 10,860	-	-	USD 10,860	-	-	-	-	-
Tianjin Mitsuboshi Belting Co., Ltd.		-	Note 1	USD 1,033	-	-	USD 1,033	-	-	-	-	-
Tianjin Nagase Plastics Co., Ltd.		-	Note 1	USD 54	-	-	USD 54	-	-	-	-	-
Fuzhou Tongyang Plastic Products Co., Ltd.		USD 19,000	Note 1	USD 16,808	USD 1,500	-	USD 18,308	USD (5,046)	100.00%	USD (5,046)	USD 16,711	-
Chongqing Dajing Yuchang Plastics Co., Ltd.		USD 13,000	Note 1	USD 6,372	-	-	USD 6,372	USD (3,930)	55.00%	USD (2,161)	USD 13,270	USD 4,000
NBC (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.		USD 5,400	Note 1	USD 1,162	-	-	USD 1,162	USD 1,331	40.00%	USD 532	USD 9,072	-
NBC (Changchun) Co., Ltd.		USD 1,500	Note 1	USD 474	-	-	USD 474	USD 1	40.00%	USD -	USD -	-
NBC (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.		USD 5,200	Note 1	USD 887	-	-	USD 887	USD 180	40.00%	USD 72	USD 3,485	-
Tianjin Binhai NBC Co., Ltd.		RMB 43,000	Note 1	USD 2,546	-	-	USD 2,546	USD (17)	40.00%	USD (7)	USD 2,425	-
Chang Chuen Faway Tong Yang Plastics Co., Ltd.		USD 27,000	Note 1	USD 15,747	-	USD 6,000	USD 9,747	USD 7,185	49.00%	USD 3,520	USD 53,288	USD 7,000
Haerbin Hafei Tongyang Plastic Products Co., Ltd.		-	Note 1	USD 4,113	-	-	USD 4,113	-	-	-	-	-
NBC (Wuhan) Co., Ltd.		USD 1,500	Note 1	USD 965	-	-	USD 965	USD 274	40.00%	USD 109	USD 7,331	-
NBC (Nanjing) Co., Ltd.		USD 3,000	Note 1	USD 1,465	-	-	USD 1,465	USD (128)	40.00%	USD (51)	USD 2,437	-
Chongqing Dajiang Tongyang Plastic Products Co., Ltd.		USD 13,000	Note 1	USD 3,692	-	-	USD 3,692	USD (1,135)	25.00%	USD (284)	USD 7,322	-
Daikyo Nishikawa Tong Yang Auto Parts (Nanjing) Co., Ltd.		USD 27,500	Note 1	USD 19,670	-	-	USD 19,670	USD 279	45.00%	USD 125	USD 10,808	-
Wuhan Xiangxing Auto Parts Co., Ltd.		USD 12,000	Note 1	USD 3,228	-	-	USD 3,228	USD (228)	25.00%	USD (57)	USD 3,230	-
Nanjing Tong Yang Auto Parts Co., Ltd.		USD 28,000	Note 2	USD 27,453	-	-	USD 27,453	(13,012)	100.00%	(13,012)	405,622	-
Guangzhou Tong Yang Tatamatsu Mold Manufacturing Co., Ltd.		RMB 100,000	Note 1	USD 11,172	-	-	USD 11,172	USD (469)	90.00%	USD (422)	USD 4,416	-
Changsha Gacc Tong Yang Automobile Component Co., Ltd.		USD 35,000	Note 1	USD 17,132	-	-	USD 17,132	USD 268	49.00%	USD 131	USD 18,615	-
Fuzhou Kai Ming Mold Co., Ltd.		-	Note 3	USD 200	-	-	USD 200	-	-	-	-	-
Xiangyang Tong Yang Automobile Component Co., Ltd.		USD 38,000	Note 1	USD 22,359	USD 13,500	-	USD 35,859	USD (2,312)	67.12%	USD (1,411)	USD 8,348	-
Fushun Tong Yang Automobile Component Co., Ltd.		USD 18,500	Note 1	USD 18,586	-	-	USD 18,586	USD (519)	100.00%	USD (519)	USD 17,663	-
Tong Yang (Guangzhou) Technology R&D Service Co., Ltd.		RMB 12,000	Note 1	USD 1,840	-	-	USD 1,840	USD 163	100.00%	USD 163	USD 1,889	-

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
US\$204,884	US\$205,299	(Note 6)

Note 1: Indirectly investment in Mainland China through companies registered in a third region - TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION.

Note 2: Indirectly investment in Mainland China through companies registered in a third region - HOW BOND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

Note 3: Indirectly investment in Mainland China through companies registered in a third region - Jundong International Co., Ltd.

Note 4: The exchange rate of US dollar to NTD is 1:29.66, the exchange rate of RMB to NTD is 1:4.194; the average exchange rate of US dollar to NTD is 1: 30.155, the average exchange rate of RMB to NTD is 1: 4.299.

Note 5: The book value of the investment at the end of the period is calculated based on the shareholding ratio of the direct or indirect investment of the company.

Note 6: According to the provisions of 97.8.22 "Investment or Technical Cooperation Licensing in Mainland China" and "Investment or Technical Cooperation Review Principles in Mainland China", the cumulative amount of investors' investment in mainland China depends on the upper limit of other enterprises: net value or a combined net value of 60%, whichever is higher. However, the Ministry of Economic Affairs issued the certificate of compliance with the business scope of the company's operating headquarters. The enterprise or multinational company is not limited to this. The company is applicable to the corporate operation headquarters, so there is no quota.

Attachment 8: Information on major shareholders

Name of ordinary shares Name of major shareholders	Number of shares held	Percentage of ownership
YEONG-MAW WU	52,353,387	8.85%
YUNG-FENG WU	51,666,397	8.73%
YUNG-HSIANG WU	47,671,230	8.05%

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 each quarter.

The total number of ordinary shares and special shares held by the shareholders which have completed the dematerialized delivery and registration of the shares of the Company (including treasury shares) is more than 5%. The share capital recorded in the Company's financial report and the number of shares actually delivered by the Company with dematerialized registration may differ because the calculation bases were different.

Note 2: If the above information included the shareholders' shares transferred to a trust, it is disclosed by the individual settlor account opened by the trustee. Where the shareholders declared insider equity holding for more than 10% shareholding according to the Securities and Exchange Act, such holdings shall include the shares held by shareholders and the trusted assets with right to use. For information regarding insider shareholding declaration, please refer to the Market Observation Post System of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.