TONG YANG INDUSTRY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND 2020

WITH

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.

Independent Auditors' Report Translated from Chinese

To TONG YANG INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of TONG YANG INDUSTRY CO., LTD. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2021 and 2020, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (together "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (please refer to the *Other Matter – Making Reference to the Audits of Component Auditors* section of our report), the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2021 and 2020, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of 2021 consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Loss Allowance Accounts Receivable

As of 31 December 2021, the balance of accounts receivable and allowance for doubtful accounts amounted to NT$3,647,468 thousand and NT$26,608 thousand, respectively. Net accounts receivable constituted 11% of total consolidated assets, which was considered material in the consolidated statements. Since the allowance for doubtful accounts was measured at the lifetime expected credit loss, the account receivables should be appropriately grouped during the measurement process and determine the use of related assumptions in the analysis and measurement, including appropriate aging intervals and their respective loss rate. As the measurement of expected credit loss involves making judgment, analysis and estimates, and the result will affect the net account receivable, we therefore determined this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but not limited to, evaluating the appropriateness of management's provisioning policy of allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company and its subsidiaries were tested by provision matrix, including evaluating the appropriateness of the aging intervals and the accuracy of the basic data by reviewing the original certificates; performing tests on subsequent collection of receivables.

We also assessed the adequacy of disclosures of accounts receivable. Please refer to Notes 5 and 6 to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

<u>Valuation for slow-moving inventories</u>

As of 31 December 2021, the Company's net inventories amounted to NT$3,046,506 thousand, and constitutes 9% of total consolidated asset. Considering the significant amount of inventories and that the identification of slow-moving inventories as well as the assessment of the amount of inventory write-downs required significant management judgment, we determined this as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but not limited to, evaluating the appropriateness of management's provisioning policy of allowance of obsolescence loss, including sample testing the accuracy of inventory aging time period; performing and evaluating the changes in value of the slow-moving inventories reserve ratio and inventory aging and recalculating allowance to reduce inventory to market, to ensure that the valuation for slow-moving inventories followed accounting policies.

We also assessed the adequacy of disclosures of inventories. Please refer to Notes 5 and 6 to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Other Matter – Making Reference to the Audits of a Component Auditors

We did not audit the financial statements of certain consolidated subsidiaries, which statements reflect total assets of NT$813,624 thousand and NT$803,986 thousand, constituting 2.36% and 2.26% of consolidated total assets as of 31 December, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and total operating revenues of NT$899,005 thousand and NT$887,901 thousand, constituting 4.89% and 5.13% of consolidated operating revenues for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, respectively. We did not audit the financial statements of certain associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors, whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinions expressed herein are based solely on the audit reports of the other auditors. Those associates and joint ventures under equity method amounted to NT$75,473 thousand and NT$99,544 thousand, representing 0.22% and 0.28% of consolidated total assets as of 31 December 2021 and 2020, respectively. The related shares of profits from the associates and joint ventures under the equity method amounted to NT$(4,077) thousand and NT$(26,928) thousand, representing (0.53)% and(3.04)% of the consolidated net income before tax for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, respectively, and the related shares of other comprehensive income from the associates and joint ventures under the equity method amounted to NT$(3,479) thousand and NT$(7,401) thousand, representing 1.39% and 14.47% of the consolidated other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, respectively.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China on Taiwan and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including audit committee or supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company and its subsidiaries.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern of the Company and its subsidiaries. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

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

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020.

Huang, Shih-Chieh

Hong, Mao-Yi

Ernst & Young, Taiwan
22 March 2022

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 on Taiwan, 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

31 December 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	Notes	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.1	$1,453,510	$1,537,440
Financial assets at amortized cost-current	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.3/Ⅷ	31,414	30,266
Notes receivable-net	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.4.18/Ⅷ	46,238	105,011
Accounts receivable-net	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.5.17.18	3,518,052	3,285,485
Accounts receivable-related parties-net	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.5.18/Ⅶ	102,808	91,784
Other receivables	Ⅳ	102,154	93,327
Inventories-net	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.6	3,046,506	2,663,891
Other current assets	Ⅳ	342,496	345,768
Total current assets		8,643,178	8,152,972
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.2	213,994	438,536
Financial assets at amortized cost-noncurrent	Ⅳ/Ⅵ. 3/Ⅷ	18,098	18,098
Investments accounted for under the equity method	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.7	3,661,910	3,942,256
Property, plant and equipment	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.8/Ⅷ	18,883,827	19,457,694
Right-of-use asset	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.19/Ⅷ	280,916	313,243
Intangible assets	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.9.10	1,260,953	1,435,800
Deferred tax assets	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.23	230,431	258,893
Prepayment for equipments		905,282	1,223,247
Other assets-others		354,869	312,460
Total non-current assets		25,810,280	27,400,227
Total assets		$34,453,458	$35,553,199

(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

31 December 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Notes	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
Current liabilities			
Short-term loans	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.11	$1,934,825	$1,820,892
Short-term notes and bills payable	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.12	-	99,969
Notes payable		31,678	37,726
Accounts payable		2,443,215	2,417,768
Accounts payable-related parties	Ⅶ	66,138	67,338
Other payables		1,092,498	987,734
Balance payable-machinery and equipment		519,907	471,084
Current tax liabilities	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.23	153,865	152,460
Reserves-current	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.15	-	1,449
Lease liability-current	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.19	15,211	19,741
Current portion of long-term liabilities	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.13	267,223	2,538
Other current liabilities		383,107	302,823
Total current liabilities		6,907,667	6,381,522
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term loans	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.13	4,567,615	5,926,279
Deferred tax liabilities	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.23	320,835	360,845
Lease liability-non current	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.19	26,530	41,121
Accrued pension liabilities	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.14	323,481	452,071
Other liabilities-others		39,477	31,969
Total non-current liabilities		5,277,938	6,812,285
Total liabilities		12,185,605	13,193,807
Equity attributable to the parent company			
Capital	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.16		
Common stock		5,914,771	5,914,771
Capital surplus	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.16	4,149,857	4,149,554
Retained earnings	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.16		
Legal reserve		2,577,332	2,494,730
Special reserve		202,797	141,576
Unappropriated earnings		9,265,700	9,173,411
Subtotal		12,045,829	11,809,717
Other equity	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.16	(473,048)	(202,797)
Non-controlling interests	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.16	630,444	688,147
Total equity		22,267,853	22,359,392
Total liabilities and equity		$34,453,458	$35,553,199

(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 years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020

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

ITEMS	NOTE	2021.1.1~ 2021.12.31	2020.1.1~ 2020.12.31
Sales revenues	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.17/Ⅶ	$18,380,295	$17,322,986
Cost of goods sold	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.20/Ⅶ	(14,893,150)	(13,880,338)
Gross profit		3,487,145	3,442,648
Operating expenses	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.18.19.20/Ⅶ		
Sales and marketing expenses		(1,472,172)	(1,444,928)
General and administrative expenses		(974,706)	(936,511)
Research and development expenses		(509,617)	(509,401)
Expected credit gains(losses)		12,485	(12,180)
Subtotal		(2,944,010)	(2,903,020)
Non-operating income and expenses			
Other revenue	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.21	200,159	449,384
Other gain and loss	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.21	(133,079)	(345,743)
Financial costs	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.21	(116,971)	(151,791)
Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.7	273,830	393,279
Subtotal		223,939	345,129
Income from continuing operations before income tax		767,074	884,757
Income tax expense	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.23	(129,910)	(142,170)
Net income		$637,164	$742,587
Other comprehensive income	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.22		
Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plan		27,961	8,169
Unrealized loss on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(224,542)	(81,481)
Income tax related to items that may not be reclassified subsequently		(5,543)	(1,577)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operations		(42,609)	9,896
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method		(16,207)	18,904
Income tax relating to those items to be reclassified to profit or loss		11,427	(5,065)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		(249,513)	(51,154)
Total comprehensive income		$387,651	$691,433
Net income attributable to:			
Stockholders of the parent		$687,538	$819,609
Non-controlling interests		$(50,374)	$(77,022)
Comprehensive income attributable to:			
Stockholder of the parent		$439,043	$764,802
Non-controlling interests		$(51,392)	$(73,369)
Earnings per share (NTD)			
Earnings per share-basic	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.24	$1.16	$1.39
Earnings per share-diluted	Ⅳ/Ⅵ.24	$1.16	$1.39

(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 years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity attributable to the parent company									
			Retained Earnings			Other equity				
ITEMS	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	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	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total Equity
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 year ended 31 December 2020	-	-	-	-	819,609	-	-	819,609	(77,022)	742,587
Other comprehensive income, net of tax for the year ended 31 December 2020	-	-	-	-	6,414	20,260	(81,481)	(54,807)	3,653	(51,154)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	826,023	20,260	(81,481)	764,802	(73,369)	691,433
Decrease in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,311)	(6,311)
Balance as of 31 December 2020	$5,914,771	$4,149,554	$2,494,730	$141,576	$9,173,411	$(564,949)	$362,152	$21,671,245	$688,147	$22,359,392
Balance as of 1 January 2021	$5,914,771	$4,149,554	$2,494,730	$141,576	$9,173,411	$(564,949)	$362,152	$21,671,245	$688,147	$22,359,392
Appropriation and distribution of 2020 retained earning										
Legal Reserve	-	-	82,602	-	(82,602)	-	-	-	-	-
Special Reserve	-	-	-	61,221	(61,221)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(473,182)	-	-	(473,182)	-	(473,182)
Other changes in additional paid-in capital	-	303	-	-	-	-	-	303	-	303
Net income for the year ended 31 December 2021	-	-	-	-	687,538	-	-	687,538	(50,374)	637,164
Other comprehensive income, net of tax for the year ended 31 December 2021	-	-	-	-	21,756	(45,709)	(224,542)	(248,495)	(1,018)	(249,513)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	709,294	(45,709)	(224,542)	439,043	(51,392)	387,651
Decrease in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,311)	(6,311)
Balance as of 31 December 2021	$5,914,771	$4,149,857	$2,577,332	$202,797	$9,265,700	$(610,658)	$137,610	$21,637,409	$630,444	$22,267,853

(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 years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ITEMS	2021.1.1~ 2021.12.31	2020.1.1~ 2020.12.31
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income before tax	$767,074	$884,757
Adjustments for:		
Income and expense adjustments:		
Depreciation (including right-of-use assets)	2,967,377	2,985,310
Amortization	325,380	309,213
Expected credit (gains) losses	(12,485)	12,180
Interest expense	116,971	151,791
Interest revenue	(7,308)	(6,327)
Share of profit of associates for using the equity method	(273,830)	(393,279)
(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,824)	(16,915)
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	-	172,232
Realized profit from affiliated companies	-	(1,928)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Notes receivable-net	58,773	17,379
Accounts receivable-net	(220,082)	935,147
Accounts receivable-related parties-net	(11,024)	36,878
Other receivable	(8,827)	72,833
Inventories	(382,615)	(80,284)
Other current assets	3,272	64,696
Other non-current assets	151,862	139,144
Notes payable	(6,048)	(7,112)
Accounts payable	25,447	59,222
Accounts payable-related parties	(1,200)	(10,325)
Other payables	103,785	(171,425)
Provision for liabilities	(1,449)	-
Other current liabilities	80,284	106,228
Accrued pension liabilities	(100,874)	(74,121)
Other non-current liabilities	(423)	45
Cash generated from operations	3,571,236	5,185,339
Interest received	7,308	6,327
Dividend received	441,943	247,370
Income tax paid	(134,169)	(302,415)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,886,318	5,136,621

ITEMS	2021.1.1~ 2021.12.31	2020.1.1~ 2020.12.31
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquistion of financial assets at amortized cost	(1,148)	(19,729)
Disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	-	630
Acquistion of equity investments under equity method	-	(11,572)
Increase in prepayment for investments	78,659	-
Proceeds from capital reduction of equity investments under equity method	15,037	16,111
Acquistion of property, plant and equipment	(2,372,865)	(2,285,422)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	39,518	51,609
Acquistion of intangible assets	(348,265)	(342,907)
Increase in prepayment for equipments	-	(116,894)
Decrease in prepayment for equipments	317,965	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,271,099)	(2,708,174)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	113,933	(484,837)
(Decrease) increase in short-term notes and bills payable	(100,000)	100,000
Reimburse corporate bond	-	(600,000)
Borrow in long-term borrowings	1,484,798	2,929,655
Reimburse long-term borrowings	(2,564,389)	(2,732,711)
Reimburse lease principal	(21,394)	(20,558)
Cash dividends	(473,182)	(1,064,658)
Interest paid	(115,658)	(165,256)
Change in non-controlling interests	(6,311)	(6,311)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,682,203)	(2,044,676)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(16,946)	(26,031)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(83,930)	357,740
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,537,440	1,179,700
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$1,453,510	$1,537,440

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

(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 year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of directors on 22 March 2022.

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 2021. The adoption of these new standards and amendments had no material impact on the Group.

2. Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") which are endorsed by FSC, but 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	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) 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 were issued by IASB and endorsed by FSC so that they are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group.

3. Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by 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	Disclosure Initiative - Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1	1 January 2023
5	Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8	1 January 2023
6	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12	1 January 2023

(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 ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the 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 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 2020 and 2021. 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) Disclosure Initiative - Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments improve accounting policy disclosures that to provide more useful information to investors and other primary users of the financial statements.

(5) Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8

The amendments introduce the definition of accounting estimates and included other amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to help companies distinguish changes in accounting estimates from changes in accounting policies.

(6) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of IAS 12 so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

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 Group's consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (Regulations), IFRSs, IASs, IFRIC and SIC, which are endorsed by FSC (TIFRSs).

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:

			Percentage of Ownership (%)	
Invest Company	Investee Company	Major business	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
The Company	RU YANG INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. (RU YANG)	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	58.95%	58.95%
The Company	TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION (TONG YANG HOLDING)	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%
The Company	HOW BOND INVESTMENT CO., LTD. (HOW BOND)	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%

Invest Company	Investee Company	Major business	Percentage of Ownership (%) 31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
The Company	TYG EUROPE S.R.L. (TYG EUROPE)	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	100.00%	100.00%
The Company	DING CHUNG INDUSTRY CO., LTD. (DING CHUNG)	Sale of automobile parts and tooling mold	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%
TONG YANG HOLDING	FUZHOU TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	100.00%	100.00%
TONG YANG HOLDING	CHONGQING DAJING TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	25.00% (NOTE)	25.00% (NOTE)
TONG YANG HOLDING	GUANGZHOU TONG YANG TATEMATSU MOLD MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.	Design, manufacture and sale of tooling mold	90.00%	90.00%
TONG YANG HOLDING	XIANGYANG TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD.	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	100.00%	100.00%
TONG YANG HOLDING	FUSHUN TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD. (FUSHUN TONG YANG)	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	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%
DAJING YUCHYANG	CHONGQING DAJING TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	54.55%	54.55%
HOW BOND	TYG HOLDING (U.S.A.), INC. (TYG HOLDING)	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%
HOW BOND	NANJING TONG YANG AUTO PARTS CO., LTD.	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	100.00%	100.00%
TYG HOLDING	TYG MANAGEMENT, INC.	Management consult	100.00%	100.00%

Invest Company	Investee Company	Major business	Percentage of Ownership (%) 31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
TYG HOLDING	TYG LEASING, L.P.	Leasing	99.00%	99.00%
TYG HOLDING	TYG PRODUCTS, L.P.	Manufacture and sale of automobile parts	99.00%	99.00%

Note: The Company and subsidiaries directly or indirectly hold more than 50% of shares.

The financial statements and other related information of the consolidated subsidiaries: TYG EUROPE S.R.L. and TYG HOLDING (U.S.A.), INC. as of 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, are based solely on the reports of the other independent accountants. Their total assets amounted to NT$813,624 thousand and NT$803,986 thousand as of 31 December 2021 and 2020; their net operating revenue amounted to NT$899,005 thousand and NT$887,901 thousand for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020.

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 affects 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. 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.

<u>Group as a lessor</u>

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).

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

	Software	Goodwill	Other intangible assets-customer relation ship
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 arose.

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.

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.

<u>Current income tax</u>

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.

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 recognized 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 counties 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. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

VI. CONTENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
Cash on hand	$3,576	$3,964
Saving account	1,318,395	1,382,897
Time deposits	35,800	60,065
Cash equivalents－short-term notes and bills	95,739	90,514
Total	$1,453,510	$1,537,440

2. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
Equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – Non-current		
Unlisted companies stocks	$231,994	$438,536

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

For equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Group recognized dividends in the amount of NT$16,286 thousand and NT$22,969 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, the full amount is related to investments held at the end of the reporting period.

3. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
Time deposits	$28,066	$28,361
Restricted deposits	21,446	20,003
Total	$49,512	$48,364
Current	$31,414	$30,266
Non-current	18,098	18,098
Total	$49,512	$48,364

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

	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
Notes receivables－from operating	$46,889	$105,662
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(651)	(651)
Total	$46,238	$105,011

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on notes receivables under pledge.

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

	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
Accounts receivables	$3,544,660	$3,329,913
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(26,608)	(44,428)
Subtotal	3,518,052	3,285,485
Accounts receivables-related parties	102,808	91,784
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-
Subtotal	102,808	91,784
Total	$3,620,860	$3,377,269

Accounts receivables were not pledged.

Trade receivables are generally on 15-120 day terms. Accounts receivables amounted to NT$3,647,468 thousand and NT$3,421,697 thousand as at 31 December 2021 and 2020. Please refer to Note 6.(19) for more details on impairment of trade receivables for the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 and please refer to Note 12 for credit risk disclosure.

6. Inventories

Details are as follows:

	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
Raw materials	$691,317	$514,055
Supplies and parts	238,213	216,141
Work in process	533,883	496,639
Finished goods	1,470,053	1,339,441
Merchandise	113,040	97,615
Net	$3,046,506	$2,663,891

The cost of inventories recognized in expenses amounted to NT$14,893,150 thousand and NT$13,880,338 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, respectively, including the write-down of inventories gain from price recovery of NT$31,704 thousand and write-down of inventories of NT$(12,141) thousand for the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Inventories were not pledged.

7. Investments Accounted For Under The Equity Method

(1) Details are as follows:

Investee Company	31 Dec. 2021 Amount	31 Dec. 2021 Percentage of ownership	31 Dec. 2020 Amount	31 Dec. 2020 Percentage of ownership
Unlisted company				
TUNG YANG CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	$116,289	40.00%	$121,034	40.00%
C&D CAPITAL CORPORATION.	1,162	33.34%	8,171	33.34%
C&tD II CAPITAL CORPORATION.	74,311	42.53%	91,373	42.53%
CHANG CHUEN FAWAY TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	1,716,928	49.00%	1,872,020	49.00%
CHANGSHA GACC TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD.	520,605	49.00%	546,529	49.00%
DAIKYO NISHIKAWA TONG YANG AUTO PARTS (NANJING) CO., LTD.	338,836	45.00%	347,907	45.00%
NBC (WUHAN) CO., LTD.	283,297	40.00%	258,878	40.00%
NBC (NANJING) CO., LTD.	50,965	40.00%	72,050	40.00%
NBC (TIANJIN) CO., LTD.	108,213	40.00%	116,030	40.00%
TIANJIN BINHAI NBC CO., LTD. (Note)	-	-%	79,677	40.00%
WUHAN XIANG XING AUTO PARTS CO., LTD.	91,064	25.00%	100,260	25.00%
NBC (CHANGCHUEN) CO., LTD.	-	40.00%	-	40.00%
NBC (GUANGZHOO) CO., LTD.	345,043	40.00%	313,386	40.00%
WU'S PLASTICS CO., LTD.(literal translation)	15,197	50.00%	14,941	50.00%
Total	$3,661,910		$3,942,256	

Note: TIANJIN BINHAI NBC CO., LTD. was liquidated and cancelled its establishment registration in September 2021.

(2) The Group's investments in the associates are not individually material. The related share of investment from the associates amounted to NT$3,661,910 thousand and NT$3,942,256 thousand for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020.

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

	2021	2020
Profit or loss from continuing operations	$273,830	$393,279
Other comprehensive income (post-tax)	(12,721)	15,408
Total comprehensive income	$261,109	$408,687

(3) Related long-term investments accounted for under the equity method: C&D CAPITAL CORPORATION, and C&D Ⅱ CAPITAL CORPORATION, were based on other auditors' audit reports. The investments under equity method amounted to NT$75,473 thousand and NT$99,544 thousand as of 31 December 2021 and 2020; the related share of investment income from the associates and joint ventures amounted to NT$(4,077) thousand and NT$(26,928) thousand for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020; the related share of other comprehensive income from the associates and joint ventures amounted to NT$(3,479) thousand and NT$(7,401) thousand of the consolidated total comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020.

(4) The associates had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments and investment in the associates were not pledged as of 31 December 2021 and 2020.

8. Property, plant and equipment

	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
Owner occupied property, plant and equipment	$18,883,827	$19,457,694

	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
Cost:											
1 Jan. 2021	$3,990,339	$8,057,763	$7,731,209	$12,331,295	$131,727	$436,044	$540,318	$678,160	$135	$185,141	$34,082,131
Addition	1,584	27,291	264,578	1,748,877	19,317	34,635	32,863	69,826	-	232,735	2,431,706
Disposal	-	(89,354)	(464,531)	(1,371,881)	(22,795)	(52,498)	(67,923)	(209,119)	-	-	(2,278,101)
Exchange difference	(381)	(16,068)	(30,667)	(33,179)	(600)	(360)	(211)	(528)	-	(1,635)	(83,629)
Transfer	-	127,230	20,157	807	1,521	-	-	(28)	-	(149,687)	-
Other	-	-	(3,250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,816)	(11,066)
31 Dec. 2021	$3,991,542	$8,106,862	$7,517,496	$12,675,919	$129,170	$417,821	$505,047	$538,311	$135	$258,738	$34,141,041
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	9,808	35,061	219,718	1,538,968	13,892	27,874	38,030	52,394	135	275,247	2,211,127
Disposal	-	(51,013)	(686,571)	(1,406,387)	(20,533)	(48,443)	(34,930)	(123,276)	(850)	-	(2,372,003)
Exchange difference	(743)	(1,818)	19,300	5,686	91	170	526	1,006	-	(528)	23,690
Transfer	-	554,889	38,577	591	2,908	-	-	(1,496)	-	(751,850)	(156,381)
31 Dec. 2020	$3,990,339	$8,057,763	$7,731,209	$12,331,295	$131,727	$436,044	$540,318	$678,160	$135	$185,141	$34,082,131
Depreciation and impairment:：											
1 Jan. 2021	$-	$2,736,177	$4,455,080	$6,345,279	$85,167	$239,419	$275,603	$487,682	$30	$-	$14,624,437
Depreciation	-	313,928	698,329	1,703,562	16,019	53,236	54,180	94,211	45	-	2,933,510
Disposal	-	(89,308)	(453,563)	(1,347,278)	(22,432)	(52,395)	(67,711)	(208,720)	-	-	(2,241,407)
Exchange difference	-	(7,615)	(22,453)	(26,881)	(457)	(278)	(114)	(480)	-	-	(58,278)
Other	-	-	(1,048)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,048)
31 Dec. 2021	$-	$2,953,182	$4,676,345	$6,674,682	$78,297	$239,982	$261,958	$372,693	$75	$-	$15,257,214

	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. 2020	$-	$2,476,159	$4,379,242	$6,079,660	$87,099	$229,981	$250,585	$485,539	$850	$-	$13,989,115
Depreciation	-	315,028	736,178	1,641,249	20,604	57,629	58,751	122,118	30	-	2,951,587
Disposal	-	(50,988)	(676,169)	(1,383,249)	(22,638)	(48,375)	(34,070)	(120,970)	(850)	-	(2,337,309)
Exchange difference	-	(3,995)	15,829	7,621	122	184	310	973	-	-	21,044
Transfer	-	(27)	-	(2)	(20)	-	27	22	-	-	-
31 Dec. 2020	$-	$2,736,177	$4,455,080	$6,345,279	$85,167	$239,419	$275,603	$487,682	$30	$-	$14,624,437
Net book value:											
31 Dec. 2021	$3,991,542	$5,153,680	$2,841,151	$6,001,237	$50,873	$177,839	$243,089	$165,618	$60	$258,738	$18,883,827
31 Dec. 2020	$3,990,339	$5,321,586	$3,276,129	$5,986,016	$46,560	$196,625	$264,715	$190,478	$105	$185,141	$19,457,694

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

Items	2021	2020
Construction in progress	$5,111	$9,118
The interest rate interval of borrowing cost capitalization	0.52%~0.61%	0.64%~1.04%

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. 2021	$248,081	$3,279,442	$319,650	$3,847,173
Addition – acquired separately	15,940	332,325	-	348,265
Decrease	(9,517)	(248,688)	-	(258,205)
Exchange differences	(741)	(11,542)	-	(12,283)
31 Dec. 2021	$253,763	$3,351,537	$319,650	$3,924,950
1 Jan. 2020	$238,533	$3,259,269	$329,970	$3,827,772
Addition – acquired separately	23,824	319,083	-	342,907
Decrease	(14,328)	(484,998)	(10,320)	(509,646)
Transfer	-	156,381	-	156,381
Exchange differences	52	29,707	-	29,759
31 Dec. 2020	$248,081	$3,279,442	$319,650	$3,847,173
Amortization and impairment:				
1 Jan. 2021	$165,828	$2,245,545	$-	$2,411,373
Amortization	38,157	287,223	-	325,380
Decrease	(9,517)	(54,417)	-	(63,934)
Exchange differences	(675)	(8,147)	-	(8,822)
31 Dec. 2021	$193,793	$2,470,204	$-	$2,663,997
1 Jan. 2020	$159,691	$2,054,299	$-	$2,213,990
Amortization	38,932	270,281	-	309,213
Impairment	-	161,912	-	161,912
Decrease	(32,830)	(263,521)	-	(296,351)
Exchange differences	35	22,574	-	22,609
31 Dec. 2020	$165,828	$2,245,545	$-	$2,411,373
Net book value:				
31 Dec. 2021	$59,970	$881,333	$319,650	$1,260,953
31 Dec. 2020	$82,253	$1,033,897	$319,650	$1,435,800

Intangible assets amortization

	2021	2020
Included in cost of goods sold:		
Amortization	$283,023	$251,650
Included in sales and marketing expenses:		
Amortization	$394	$16,350
Included in general and administrative expenses:		
Amortization	$39,022	$38,320
Included in research and development expenses:		
Amortization	$2,941	$2,893

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 Aftermarket-department A CGU.

The book value of goodwill allocated to CGU.

	Goodwill
	Aftermarket-department A
2021.12.31	$319,650
2020.12.31	$319,650

After Market-Department A CGU

The recoverable amount 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 used by cash flow forecast were 11.56 % and 12.00% for the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, and the cash flow over five year period 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 was no impairment of goodwill 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

	Interest rate range	31 Dec. 2021	Interest rate range	31 Dec. 2020
Unsecured Loans	1.10%~6.68%	$1,430,152	2.00%~7.20%	$1,261,283
Secured Loans	4.05%~5.09%	504,673	3.89%~5.44%	559,609
Total		$1,934,825		$1,820,892

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

12. Short-term Notes and Bills Payable-net

31 Dec. 2021: None

	31 Dec. 2020		
Guarantors	Interest rate range	Amount	Pledge or Collateral
Commercial paper payable			
CHINA BILLS FINANCE CORPORATION	0.88%	$100,000	None
Less: Discount of commercial paper payable		(31)	
Net		$99,969	

13. Long-term Borrowing

Details are as follows:

		31 Dec. 2021		
Creditors	Period	Amount	Interest rate	Redemption
Unsecured Loan:				
Chang Hwa Bank	26 Dec. 2018~ 26 Dec. 2023	$100,000	1.06%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payment of NT$100,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2023. The company has repaid NT$100,000 thousand in 2021.

		31 Dec. 2021		
Creditors	Period	Amount	Interest rate	Redemption
Chang Hwa Bank	5 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2029	417,666	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 84 monthly payment of NT$4,972,214 dollars, with the last payment being NT$4,972,238 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
Chang Hwa Bank	5 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2026	147,000	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 48 monthly payment of NT$3,062,502 dollars, with the last payment being NT$3,062,406 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
Chang Hwa Bank	17 Dec. 2020~ 15 Dec. 2030	35,334	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 84 monthly payment of NT$420,643 dollars, with the last payment being NT$420,631 dollars, starting from Jan. 2024.
Bank of Taiwan	22 Dec. 2021~ 22 Dec. 2023	170,000	0.95%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Hua Nan Bank	17 Jun. 2021~ 15 Jun. 2026	79,200	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 24 monthly payment of NT$3,300 thousand, starting from Jul. 2024.
Hua Nan Bank	19 Aug. 2019~ 15 Sep. 2024	348,055	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 24 monthly payment of NT$14,502,293 dollars, with the last payment being NT$14,502,261 dollars, starting from Oct. 2022.
KGI Bank	25 Dec. 2020~ 25 Dec. 2023	80,000	0.89%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
KGI Bank	20 Aug. 2019~ 15 Sep. 2024	348,055	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 25 monthly payment of NT$13,922,200 dollars, starting from Sep. 2022.

		31 Dec. 2021		
Creditors	Period	Amount	Interest rate	Redemption
First Bank	25 Nov. 2021~ 25 Nov. 2023	250,000	0.95%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Yuanta Commercial Bank	7 Oct. 2021~ 6 Oct. 2023	130,000	0.93%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
E. Sun Commercial Bank	4 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2029	487,277	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 84 monthly payment of NT$5,800,916 dollars, with the last payment being NT$5,800,972 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
E. Sun Commercial Bank	4 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2026	171,500	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 48 monthly payment of NT$3,572,919 dollars, with the last payment being NT$3,572,807 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
Taishin International Bank	31 Oct. 2021~ 31 Oct. 2023	200,000	0.95%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
CTBC Bank	5 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2029	417,666	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 84 monthly payment of NT$4,972,212 dollars, with the last payment being NT$4,972,404 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
CTBC Bank	17 Dec. 2021~ 15 Dec. 2031	30,608	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 84 monthly payment of NT$364,381 dollars, with the last payment being NT$364,377 dollars, starting from Jan. 2025.
CTBC Bank	5 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2026	147,000	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 48 monthly payment of NT$3,062,500 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.

		31 Dec. 2021		
Creditors	Period	Amount	Interest rate	Redemption
O-bank	4 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2029	339,681	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 85 monthly payment of NT$3,996,273 dollars, with the last payment being NT$3,994,068 dollars, starting from Jul. 2022.
O-bank	4 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2026	118,500	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 49 monthly payment of NT$2,419,142 dollars, with the last payment being NT$2,381,184 dollars, starting from Jul. 2022.
HSBC Bank	1 Apr. 2021~ 31 Mar. 2023	250,000	0.91%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Mizuho Corporate Bank	30 Jul. 2021~ 30 Jul. 2023	110,000	0.93%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
DBS Bank	4 Oct. 2021~ 4 Oct. 2023	185,000	0.94%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
BPM Bank	20 Dec. 2019~ 31 Dec. 2022	2,319 (EUR 74)	1.75%	Principal is repaid by 12 quarterly payments of EUR 17 thousand.
Fubon Bank	10 Nov.2021~ 21 Jun. 2023	13,291 (USD 480)	1.26%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Hua Nan Bank	23 Dec. 2021~ 31 Oct. 2023	13,845 (USD 500)	1.20%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
E. Sun Commercial Bank	14 Jul. 2021~ 24 Nov. 2023	78,916 (USD 2,850)	1.12% ~1.18%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
CTBC Bank	11 Nov. 2021~ 31 Oct. 2023	49,842 (USD 1,800)	1.31% ~1.35%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Chang Hwa Bank	7 Jul. 2021~ 30 Apr. 2023	47,627 (USD 1,720)	0.99%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Taishin International Bank	27 Oct. 2021~ 31 Oct. 2023	66,456 (USD 2,400)	1.21%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Subtotal		4,834,838		
Less: current portion		(267,223)		
Total		$4,567,615		

Creditors	Period	31 Dec. 2020 Amount	Interest rate	Redemption
Unsecured Loan:				
Chang Hwa Bank	26 Dec. 2017~ 26 Dec. 2022	$75,000	1.06%	Principal is repaid by 2 semiannual payment of NT$150,000 thousand, starting from Jun. 2022. The company has repaid NT$225,000 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	417,666	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 84 monthly payment of NT$4,972,214 dollars, with the last payment being NT$4,972,238 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
Chang Hwa Bank	5 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2026	110,924	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 48 monthly payment of NT$2,310,919 dollars, with the last payment being NT$2,310,807 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
Chang Hwa Bank	17 Dec. 2020~ 15 Dec. 2030	1,764	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 84 monthly payment of NT$21 thousand, starting from Jan. 2024.
Bank of Taiwan	25 Dec. 2020~ 25 Dec. 2022	160,000	0.95%	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.

		31 Dec. 2020		
Creditors	Period	Amount	Interest rate	Redemption
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	129,849	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 24 monthly payment of NT$5,410,376 dollars, with the last payment being NT$5,410,352 dollars, starting from Oct. 2022.
KGI Bank	25 Dec. 2020~ 25 Dec. 2023	400,000	0.89%	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	24 Nov. 2020~ 24 Nov. 2022	410,000	0.95%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Yuanta Commercial Bank	9 Sep. 2020~ 8 Sep. 2022	130,000	0.95%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
E. Sun Commercial Bank	3 Nov. 2020~ 3 Nov. 2023	110,000	0.82%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
E. Sun Commercial Bank	4 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2029	487,277	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 84 monthly payment of NT$5,800,916 dollars, with the last payment being NT$5,800,972 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
E. Sun Commercial Bank	4 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2026	129,412	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 48 monthly payment of NT$2,696,086 dollars, with the last payment being NT$2,695,958 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
Taishin International Bank	31 Oct. 2020~ 31 Oct. 2022	250,000	0.95%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Mega Commercial Bank	8 Aug. 2020~ 7 Aug. 2022	120,000	0.99%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Bank Sinopac	11 Dec. 2020~ 31 Dec. 2022	70,000	1.03%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.

		31 Dec. 2020		
Creditors	Period	Amount	Interest rate	Redemption
Cathay United Bank	30 Apr. 2020~ 30 Apr. 2022	100,000	0.95%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
CTBC Bank	31 Oct. 2020~ 31 Oct. 2022	100,000	0.99%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
CTBC Bank	5 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2029	417,666	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 84 monthly payment of NT$4,972,212 dollars, with the last payment being NT$4,972,404 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
CTBC Bank	5 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2026	120,105	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 48 monthly payment of NT$2,502,188 dollars, with the last payment being NT$2,502,164 dollars, starting from Aug. 2022.
O-bank	4 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2029	339,681	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 85 monthly payment of NT$3,996,273 dollars, with the last payment being NT$3,994,068 dollars, starting from Jul. 2022.
O-bank	4 Jul. 2019~ 15 Jul. 2026	108,500	(Note)	Principal is repaid by 49 monthly payment of NT$2,215,052 dollars, with the last payment being NT$2,177,504 dollars, starting from Jul. 2022.
HSBC Bank	1 Apr. 2020~ 31 Mar. 2022	250,000	0.93%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Mizuho Corporate Bank	30 Jul. 2020~ 30 Jul. 2022	100,000	1.00%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
DBS Bank	16 Oct. 2020~ 16 Oct. 2022	100,000	1.00%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
BPM Bank	20 Dec. 2019~ 31 Dec. 2022	5,121 (EUR 146)	1.75%	Principal is repaid by 12 quarterly payments of EUR 17 thousand.
CTBC Bank	16 Dec. 2019~ 11 Nov. 2022	24,841 (RMB 5,700)	5.00%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Bank of Taiwan	11 Dec. 2020~ 24 Dec. 2022	85,524 (USD 3,000)	1.33%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.

		31 Dec. 2020		
Creditors	Period	Amount	Interest rate	Redemption
KGI Bank	18 Nov. 2020~ 29 Sep. 2022	31,929 (USD 1,120)	2.00%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
First Bank	15 Oct. 2020~ 14 Aug. 2022	111,181 (USD 3,900)	1.25% ~1.40%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
CTBC Bank	8 Oct. 2020~ 31 Oct. 2022	83,243 (USD 2,920)	1.47% ~1.54%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Chang Hwa Bank	6 Jul. 2020~ 30 Apr. 2022	91,226 (USD 3,200)	1.10%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Taishin International Bank	11 Dec. 2020~ 31 May. 2022	126,290 (USD 4,430)	1.31% ~1.35%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
E. Sun Commercial Bank	22 Sep. 2020~ 7 Jul. 2022	114,317 (USD 4,010)	1.34%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Hua Nan Bank	7 Dec. 2020~ 21 Oct. 2022	57,301 (USD 2,010)	1.25%	Bullet repayment on expiry date.
Subtotal		5,928,817		
Less: current portion		(2,538)		
Total		$5,926,279		

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.

14. Post-Employment Benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Group adopt a defined contribution plan in accordance with the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C. Under the Labor Pension Act, the Group will make monthly contributions of no less than 6% of the employees' monthly wages to the employees' individual pension accounts. The Group have made monthly contributions of 6% of each individual employee's salaries or wages to employees' pension accounts.

Subsidiaries located in the People's Republic of China will contribute social welfare benefits based on a certain percentage of employees' salaries or wages to the employees' individual pension accounts.

Pension benefits for employees of overseas subsidiaries and branches are provided in accordance with the local regulations.

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 are NT$105,976 thousand and NT$89,622 thousand, respectively.

Defined benefits plan

The Group adopts a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C. The pension benefits are disbursed based on the units of service years and the average salaries in the last month of the service year. Two units per year are awarded for the first 15 years of services while one unit per year is awarded after the completion of the 15th year. The total units shall not exceed 45 units. Under the Labor Standards Act, the Group contributes an amount equivalent to 2.73%～8% of the employees' total salaries and wages on a monthly basis to the pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the administered pension fund committee. Before end of each year, the Group and subsidiaries make estimates of the balance in the designated labor pension fund. If the amount is inadequate to pay pensions calculated for workers retiring in the following year, the Company will make up the difference in one appropriation before the end of March of the following year.

The Ministry of Labor is in charge of establishing and implementing the fund utilization plan in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund. The pension fund is invested in-house or under a mandate, based on a passive-aggressive investment strategy for long-term profitability. The Ministry of Labor establishes control and risk management mechanism based on the assessment of risk factors including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, in order to maintain adequate flexibility to achieve targeted return without over-exposure of risk. With regard to utilization of the pension fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Treasury funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. As the Company does not participate in the operation and management of the pension fund, no disclosure on the fair value of the plan assets categorized in different classes could be made in accordance with IAS 19. The Company expects to contribute NT$103,561 thousand to its defined benefit plan during the 12 months beginning after 31 December 2021.

The defined benefit obligations were expected to mature in 2030 to 2032 and 2031 to 2032 as of 31 December 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	2021	2020
Current service cost	$923	$921
Net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities	1,763	4,059
Total	$2,686	$4,980

Reconciliations of liabilities (assets) of the defined benefit obligation and plan assets at fair value are as follows:

	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020	1 Jan. 2020
Defined benefit obligation	$1,015,182	$1,079,810	$1,114,734
Plan assets at fair value	(691,701)	(627,739)	(580,659)
Net defined benefit liabilities	$323,481	$452,071	$534,075

Reconciliations of liabilities (assets) of the defined benefit plan are as follows:

	Defined benefit obligation	Plan assets at fair value	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
As of 1 January 2020	$1,114,734	$(580,659)	$534,075
Current service cost	921	-	921
Interest expense (income)	8,466	(4,407)	4,059
Subtotal	1,124,121	(585,066)	539,055
Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities/assets:			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	2,637	-	2,637
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	45,314	-	45,314
Experience adjustments	(36,242)	-	(36,242)
Remeasurements of the defined benefit assets	-	(19,593)	(19,593)
Subtotal	11,709	(19,593)	(7,884)
Payment of benefit obligation	(56,020)	56,020	-
Contribution by employer	-	(79,100)	(79,100)
As of 31 December 2020	$1,079,810	$(627,739)	$452,071
Current service cost	923	-	923
Interest expenses (income)	4,200	(2,437)	1,763
Subtotal	1,084,933	(630,176)	454,757
Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities/assets:			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(34,568)	-	(34,568)
Experience adjustments	15,800	-	15,800
Remeasurements of the defined benefit assets	-	(8,947)	(8,947)
Subtotal	(18,768)	(8,947)	(27,715)
Payment of benefit obligation	(50,983)	50,983	-
Contribution by employer	-	(103,561)	(103,561)
As of 31 December 2021	$1,015,182	$(691,701)	$323,481

The principal assumptions used in determining the Company's defined benefit plan are shown below:

	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
Discount Rate	0.70%	0.35%~0.39%
Expected rate of salary increase	2.00%	2.00%

	Jan. 1, 2021~ Dec. 31, 2021		Jan. 1, 2020~ Dec. 31, 2020	
	Defined benefit obligations increase	Defined benefit obligations decrease	Defined benefit obligations increase	Defined benefit obligations decrease
Discount Rate increase by 0.5%	$-	$(52,355)	$-	$(60,726)
Discount Rate decrease by 0.5%	56,419	-	65,693	-
Rate of future salary increase by 0.5%	55,391	-	64,286	-
Rate of future salary decrease by 0.5%	-	(51,958)	-	(60,087)

The sensitivity analysis above are based on a change in a significant assumption (for example: change in discount rate or future salary), keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analysis may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis compared to the previous period.

15. Provision

	Sales returns and discounts
1 Jan. 2021 Balance	$1,449
Amounts recognized during the period	-
Amounts reversed during the period	(1,449)
31 Dec. 2021 Balance	$-
Current－31 Dec. 2021	$-
Non-current－31 Dec. 2021	$-
Current－31 Dec. 2020	$1,449
Non-current－31 Dec. 2020	$-
31 Dec. 2020 Balance	$1,449

16. Equity

(1) Common stock

As of 31 December 2021 and 2020, 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	
	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
Common stock	$232,190	$232,190
Bond conversion	695,219	695,219
Treasury stock transactions	93,950	93,950
Difference between acquisition of subsidiaries' share and book value	6,032	6,032
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	3,712	3,712
Share of comprehensive income of associate and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	90,302	90,302
Premium from merger	2,960,398	2,960,398
Other	68,054	67,751
Total	$4,149,857	$4,149,554

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.

When the Company distributing distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve, an amount equal to "other net deductions from shareholders" equity for the current fiscal year, provided that if the company has already set aside special reserve according to the requirements for the adoption of IFRS, it shall set aside supplemental special reserve based on the difference between the amount already set aside and other net deductions from shareholders' equity. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed from the special reserve.

The FSC on 31 March 2021 issued Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1090150022, which sets out the following provisions for compliance:

On a public company's first-time adoption of the IFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains 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 special reserve. For any subsequent use, disposal or reclassification of related assets, the Company can reverse the special reserve by the proportion of the special reserve first appropriated and distribute it.

The appropriations of earnings for 2021 were resolved at the board of directors' meeting on 22 March 2022. The appropriations of earning for 2020 were resolved at the general shareholders' meeting on 29 July 2021. The plans were as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (NT$)	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Legal reserve	$70,929	$82,602		
Special reserve	270,251	61,221		
Common stock -cash dividend	502,756	473,182	NT$0.85/ per share	NT$$0.80/ per share
Total	$843,936	$617,005		

Please refer to Note 6.(20) for relevant information on estimation basis and recognized amount of employees compensations and remunerations to directors and supervisors.

(4) Non-controlling interests:

	2021	2020
Balance as of 1 January	$688,147	$767,827
Attributable to non-controlling interests net income	(50,374)	(77,022)
Attributable to non-controlling interests other comprehensive income:		
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(1,679)	3,476
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	661	177
Other	(6,311)	(6,311)
Balance as of 31 December	$630,444	$688,147

17. Sales Revenue

	2021	2020
Sales - Finished goods	$15,413,632	$14,433,944
Sales - Merchandise	2,288,715	2,269,921
Sales - Others	677,948	619,121
Total	$18,380,295	$17,322,986

Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers during the year is as follows:

(1) Disaggregation of revenue

For the year ended 31 December 2021:

	Assembly Market	Maintenance Market	Total
Sales - Finished goods	$4,967,757	$10,445,875	$15,413,632
Sales - Merchandise	164,429	2,124,286	2,288,715
Sales - Others	532,326	145,622	677,948
Total	$5,664,512	$12,715,783	$18,380,295
Timing of revenue recognition:			
At a point in time	$5,664,512	$12,715,783	$18,380,295

For the year ended 31 December 2020:

	Assembly Market	Maintenance Market	Total
Sales - Finished goods	$4,449,029	$9,984,915	$14,433,944
Sales - Merchandise	76,817	2,193,104	2,269,921
Sales - Others	531,366	87,755	619,121
Total	$5,057,212	$12,265,774	$17,322,986

Timing of revenue recognition:			
At a point in time	$5,057,212	$12,265,774	$17,322,986

(2) Contract balances

A. Contract assets - current

	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020	1 Jan. 2020
Sales of goods	$74,605	$128,868	$176,260
Less: loss allowance	-	-	-
Total	$74,605	$128,868	$176,260

The significant changes in the Group’s balances of contract assets during the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
The opening balance transferred to trade receivables	$(128,868)	$(175,687)
The current contract consideration has not yet been unconditionally charged	74,605	128,295

B. Contract liabilities - current

	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020	1 Jan 2020
Sales of goods	$242,073	$166,319	$93,991

The significant changes in the Group’s balances of contract liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
The opening balance transferred to revenue	$(142,504)	$(73,343)
Increase in receipts in advance during the period (excluding the amount incurred and transferred to revenue during the period)	218,258	145,671

18. Expected credit losses / (gains)

	2021	2020
Operating Expense- Expected credit losses		
Notes Receivables	$-	$(5,142)
Accounts Receivables	(12,485)	17,322
Total	$(12,485)	$12,180

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 31 December 2021 and 2020 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 31 December 2021

		Overdue					
	Not yet due	<=30 days	31-90 days	91-180days	181-360 days	>=360 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$3,366,754	$303,380	$19,684	$1,688	$2,555	$296	$3,694,357
Loss ratio	0.5%	0.5~1%	2~6%	7~17%	18~75%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	22,153	2,521	501	220	1,568	296	27,259
Carrying amount	$3,344,601	$300,859	$19,183	$1,468	$987	$-	$3,667,098

As at 31 December 2020

		Overdue					
	Not yet due	<=30 days	31-90 days	91-180days	181-360 days	>=360 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$3,313,058	$179,984	$17,358	$1,104	$94	$15,761	$3,527,359
Loss ratio	0.5%	0.5~1%	2~8%	9~15%	15~70%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	26,750	1,573	809	124	62	15,761	45,079
Carrying amount	$3,286,308	$178,411	$16,549	$980	$32	$-	$3,482,280

The movement in the provision for impairment of note receivables and trade receivables during the year ended 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	Contract assets	Note receivables	Trade receivables
1 Jan. 2021	$-	$651	$44,428
Addition/(reversal) for the current period	-	-	(12,485)
Write off	-	-	(5,171)
Exchange difference	-	-	(164)
31 Dec. 2021	$-	$651	$26,608

	Contract assets	Note receivables	Trade receivables
1 Jan. 2020	$-	$5,839	$77,677
Addition/(reversal) for the current period	-	(5,142)	17,322
Write off	-	-	(50,427)
Exchange difference	-	(46)	(144)
31 Dec 2020	$-	$651	$44,428

19. Leases

(1) Group as a lessee

The Group leases various properties, including real estate such as land, 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	
	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
Land	$271,248	$294,995
Molding equipment	-	4,712
Other equipment	9,668	13,536
Total	$280,916	$313,243

For the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Group's additions to right-of-use assets amounting to NT$ 2,273 thousand and NT$4,913 thousand.

(b) Lease liabilities

	As at	
	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
Lease liabilities	$41,741	$60,862
Current	15,211	19,741
Non-current	26,530	41,121
Total	$41,741	$60,862

Please refer to Note 6.(21) for the interest on lease liabilities recognized for the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 and refer to Note 12.(5) Liquidity Risk Management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities as at 31 December 2021 and 2020.

B. Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	2021	2020
Land	$25,287	$25,143
Molding equipment	4,712	4,713
Other equipment	3,868	3,867
Total	$33,867	$33,723

C. Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	2021	2020
The expenses relating to short-term leases	$9,870	$796
The expenses relating to leases of low-value assets (Not including the expenses relating to short-term leases of low-value assets)	1,487	2,061
Total	$11,357	$2,857

For the rent concession arising as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic, the Group recognized in other income for the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 were NT$1,093 thousands and NT$2,187 thousand, respectively. to reflect changes in lease payments that arise from such rent concessions to which the Group has applied the practical expedient.

D. Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

For the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Group's total cash outflows for leases amounting to NT$ 33,346 thousand and NT$24,219 thousand.

20. For the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Group's personnel, depreciation and amortization expenses are summarized as follows:

Function / Character	2021			2020		
	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total	Classified as operating costs	Classified as operating expenses	Total
Salaries	$1,436,673	$1,014,065	$2,450,738	$1,428,555	$1,007,484	$2,436,039
Insurances	166,460	102,957	269,417	160,356	97,039	257,395
Pensions	60,654	48,008	108,662	50,444	44,158	94,602
Other personnel expenses	73,223	64,949	138,172	78,928	64,062	142,990
Depreciations	2,695,432	271,945	2,967,377	2,689,175	296,135	2,985,310
Amortization	283,023	42,357	325,380	251,650	57,563	309,213

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.

Based on the profit level, the Company estimated NT$ 5,000 thousand employees' compensation and NT$15,000 thousand remuneration to directors and supervisors as salaries expenses. A resolution was approved at a Board of Directors meeting held on 22 March 2022 to distribute NT$ 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 2020 earnings and the estimated amount in the financial statements for the year ended 2020.

21. Non-operating income and expenses

(1) Other income

	2021	2020
Rent income	$8,831	$8,627
Interest income	7,308	6,327
Dividend income	16,286	22,969
Other income-other	167,734	411,461
Total	$200,159	$449,384

(2) Other gains and losses

	2021	2020
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$2,824	$16,915
(Loss) on disposal of Intangible assets	-	(7,466)
Foreign exchange (loss) - net	(125,090)	(202,008)
Other losses	(10,813)	(153,184)
Total	$(133,079)	$(345,743)

(3) Finance costs

	2021	2020
Interest expenses:		
Interest on borrowings from bank	$(116,376)	$(150,399)
Interest on bonds payable	-	(588)
Interest on lease liabilities	(595)	(804)
Subtotal	(116,971)	(151,791)
Total	$(116,971)	$(151,791)

22. Components of other comprehensive income

Year ended Dec. 31, 2021	Arising during the period	Reclassification	Other comprehensive income, net of tax	Tax Benefit (Expense)	Net of Tax
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans	$27,961	$-	$27,961	$(5,543)	$22,418
Unrealized gains from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(224,542)	-	(224,542)	-	(224,542)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(42,609)	-	(42,609)	8,186	(34,423)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures	(16,207)	-	(16,207)	3,241	(12,966)
Total other comprehensive income	$(255,397)	$-	$(255,397)	$5,884	$(249,513)

Year ended Dec. 31, 2020	Arising during the period	Reclassification	Other comprehensive income, net of tax	Tax Benefit (Expense)	Net of Tax
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans	$8,169	$-	$8,169	$(1,577)	$6,592
Unrealized gains from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(81,481)	-	(81,481)	-	(81,481)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	9,896	-	9,896	(1,284)	8,612
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures	18,904	-	18,904	(3,781)	15,123
Total other comprehensive income	$(44,512)	$-	$(44,512)	$(6,642)	$(51,154)

23. Income Tax

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

Income tax recorded in profit or loss

	2021	2020
Current income tax expense (benefit):		
Current income tax charge	$142,547	$165,243
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior Periods	(7,309)	(307)
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):		
Deferred income tax expense (benefit) related to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(5,328)	(30,850)
Deferred income tax related to recognition and derecognition of tax losses and unused tax credits	-	8,084
Total Income tax expense	$129,910	$142,170

Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	2021	2020
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	$11,427	$5,065
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plan	(5,543)	1,577
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	$5,884	$6,642

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rate is as follows:

	2021	2020
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	$767,074	$884,757
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits in the country concerned	165,453	193,136
Tax effect of revenues exempt from taxation	(23,485)	(46,939)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	360	5,403
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	958	(21,145)
Corporate income surtax on undistributed retained earnings	-	2
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(7,309)	(306)
Others	(6,067)	12,019
Total income tax expenses recorded in profit or loss	$129,910	$142,170

Significant components of deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	As of 1 Jan. 2021	Recognized in income	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Recognized in equity	Exchange differences	As of 31 Dec. 2021
Temporary differences						
Allowance for inventory valuation losses	$13,500	$(5,467)	$-	$-	$-	$8,033
Unrealized exchange (gain)	6,441	(3,667)	-	-	-	2,774
Unrealized sales returns and discounts	7,419	686	-	-	-	8,105
Unrealized gross profits	1,425	482	-	-	-	1,907
Valuation foreign investment under equity method (gain)	(287,469)	34,803	-	-	-	(252,666)
Valuation foreign investment under equity method Loss	21,419	5,016	-	-	-	26,435
Unrealized pension expenses	36,879	(16,108)	-	-	-	20,771
Loss from defined benefit plan	32,508	-	(4,653)	-	-	27,855
Gain from defined benefit plan	-	-	(890)	-	-	(890)
Goodwill	(44,041)	(2,640)	-	-	-	(46,681)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	48,398	-	11,427	-	-	59,825
Impairment loss of financial assets carried at cost	1,031	-	-	-	-	1,031
Compensated absences provisions	15,168	-	-	-	-	15,168
Impairment loss of assets	2,975	-	-	-	(9)	2,966
Depreciation	5,761	-	-	-	(19)	5,742
Amortization	21,597	-	-	-	(71)	21,526
Difference between acquisition of subsidiaries' share and book value	28,293	-	-	-	-	28,293
Depreciation difference for tax purpose	(29,335)	12,142	-	-	662	(16,531)
Other	-	(4,067)	-	-	-	(4,067)
Unused tax losses	16,079	(15,852)	-	-	(227)	-
Deferred income tax (expenses)		5,328	5,884	-	336	
Deferred tax assets and liability net	$(101,952)					$(90,404)
As presented on the financial statement:						
Deferred tax assets	$258,893					$230,431
Deferred tax liabilities	$(360,845)					$(320,835)

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	As of 1 Jan. 2020	Recognized in income	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Recognized in equity	Exchange differences	As of 31 Dec. 2020
Temporary differences						
Allowance for inventory valuation losses	$10,875	$2,624	$-	$-	$1	$13,500
Unrealized exchange (gain)	13,151	(6,710)	-	-	-	6,441
Unrealized sales returns and discounts	4,840	2,579	-	-	-	7,419
Unrealized gross profits	1,741	(316)	-	-	-	1,425
Valuation foreign investment under equity method (gain)	(330,321)	42,852	-	-	-	(287,469)
Valuation foreign investment under equity method Loss	6,758	14,661	-	-	-	21,419
Unrealized pension expenses	51,703	(14,824)	-	-	-	36,879
Loss from defined benefit plan	34,085	-	(1,577)	-	-	32,508
Goodwill	(39,779)	(4,262)	-	-	-	(44,041)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	53,463	-	(5,065)	-	-	48,398
Impairment loss of financial assets carried at cost	1,031	-	-	-	-	1,031
Compensated absences provisions	15,168	-	-	-	-	15,168
Impairment loss of assets	2,952	-	-	-	23	2,975
Depreciation	5,714	-	-	-	47	5,761
Amortization	21,420	-	-	-	177	21,597
Difference between acquisition of subsidiaries' share and book value	28,293	-	-	-	-	28,293
Depreciation difference for tax purpose	-	(30,621)	-	-	1,286	(29,335)
Unused tax losses	-	16,783	-	-	(704)	16,079
Deferred income tax (expenses)		22,766	(6,642)	-	830	
Deferred tax assets and liability net	$(118,906)					$(101,952)
As presented on the financial statement:						
Deferred tax assets	$251,194					$258,893
Deferred tax liabilities	$(370,100)					$(360,845)

The assessment of income tax returns

As of 31 December 2021, the Company and subsidiaries' income tax filings are as follows:

	The assessment of income tax returns
The Company	2019
Subsidiary－RU YANG INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	2019
Subsidiary－DING CHUNG INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	2019

24. 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.

	2021	2020
(1) Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand NT$)	$687,538	$819,609
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	591,477	591,477
Basic earnings per share (NT$)	$1.16	$1.39
(2) Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand NT$)	$687,538	$819,609
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	591,477	591,477
Effect of dilution:		
Employee bonus－stock (in thousands)	151	128
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (in thousands)	591,628	591,605
Diluted earnings per share (NT$)	$1.16	$1.39

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

Name of the related parties	Nature of relationship of the related parties
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
TAI Plus LLC	Other related party

1. Significant related party transactions

(1) Sales

	2021	2020
Associates industries	$322,974	$244,844

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

(2) Purchases

	2021	2020
Associates industries	$215,166	$214,055

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

(3) Accounts Receivables - Related parties

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Associates industries	$102,808	$91,784

(4) Accounts Payables - Related parties

	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Associates industries	$66,138	$67,338

(5) Key management personnel compensation

	2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	$71,904	$71,750
Post-employment benefits	108	108
Total	$72,012	$71,858

(6) Other

The amount of service fees paid by the Group to an related party for the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 were NT$ 10,118 thousand and NT$14,284 thousand, respectively.

VIII. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL

	Amount		
Item	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020	Purpose of pledge
Financial assets measured at amortized costs-time deposits	$18,098	$18,098	Tax refund and guarantee
Financial assets measured at amortized cost- restricted deposits	21,446	2,876	Notes payables
Notes receivables	9,720	34,468	Notes payables
Property, plant and equipment-Land	225,647	225,647	Bank loans
Property, plant and equipment-Buildings	912,027	1,016,793	Bank loans
Right-of-use asset	166,766	178,117	Bank loans
Total	$1,353,704	$1,475,999	

IX. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENT

1. As of 31 December 2021, the Company was involved in the following activities that were not shown in the financial statements:

   (1) Unused letters of credit (in thousands)

Currency	31 Dec. 2021
USD	$1,183
NTD	47,259

   (2) The financial institution provided a guarantee of NTD$71,000 thousand to the Company's vendors for securing the Company's purchases from them.

2. As of 31 December 2021, the related parties, FUZHOU TONG YANG, GUANGZHOU TONG YANG TATEMATSU, XIANGYANG TONG YANG, DA JIANG YU QIANG, DA JIANG TONG YANG, TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION 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 31 December 2021, the related parties, FUSHUN TONG YANG borrowed from the financial institution and the TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION 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.

4. As of 31 December 2021, the Company has entered into a binding contract for the first quarter of 2022 with CHINA STEEL CORPORATION. The contract price is NT$226,767 thousand. The Company has already drawn up a guarantee note of NT$17,500 thousand.

X. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

XI. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.

XII. OTHER

1. Categories of financial instruments

Financial Assets

	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$213,994	$438,536
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents (excludes cash on hand)	1,449,934	1,533,476
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	49,512	48,364
Notes receivables	46,238	105,011
Accounts receivables (related parties included)	3,620,860	3,377,269
Other receivables	102,154	93,327
Total	$5,482,692	$5,595,983

Financial Liabilities

	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Short-term loans	$1,934,825	$1,820,892
Payables	4,153,436	4,081,619
Lease liabilities	41,741	60,862
Long-term loans (current portion included)	4,834,838	5,928,817
Total	$10,964,840	$11,892,190

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 years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 decreases/increases by NT$18,200 thousand and NT$12,679 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 years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 to decrease/increase by NT$ 5,320 thousand and NT$6,216 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 31 December 2021 and 2020, accounts receivables from top ten customers represented 38% and 33% 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
31 Dec. 2021					
Loans	$2,324,811	$2,487,206	$665,873	$1,439,465	$6,917,355
Payables	4,153,436	-	-	-	4,153,436
Lease liabilities	16,027	15,211	10,811	359	42,408
31 Dec. 2020					
Loans	$1,947,483	$2,923,983	$1,369,121	$1,682,391	$7,922,978
Notes and bills payables	99,969	-	-	-	99,969
Payables	3,981,650	-	-	-	3,981,650
Lease liabilities	20,587	15,587	14,771	11,170	62,115

6. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities as at 31 December 2021:

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
1 Jan. 2021	$1,820,892	$5,928,817	$60,862	$7,810,571
Cash flows	113,933	(1,079,591)	(21,394)	(987,052)
Non-cash change	-	-	2,273	2,273
Foreign exchange movement	-	(14,388)	-	(14,388)
31 Dec. 2021	$1,934,825	$4,834,838	$41,741	$6,811,404

Reconciliation of liabilities as at 31 December 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	(484,837)	196,944	(20,558)	(308,451)
Non-cash change	-	-	4,913	4,913
Foreign exchange movement	-	(33,671)	-	(33,671)
31 Dec. 2020	$1,820,892	$5,928,817	$60,862	$7,810,571

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:

31 Dec. 2021

	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	$-	$-	$213,994	$213,994

31 Dec. 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	$-	$-	$438,536	$438,536

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

During the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, 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
	2021	2020
Beginning balances	$438,536	$520,017
Total gains and losses recognized:		
Amount recognized in OCI	(224,542)	(81,481)
Ending balances	$213,994	$438,536

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 31 December 2021

	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	10.10~ 35.27	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$20,399 thousand

As at 31 December 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	20.31~ 29.14	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$42,854 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

	31 Dec. 2021		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange	NTD
Financial Assets			
Monetary items:			
USD	$77,576	27.690	$2,148,079
CNY	440,313	4.344	1,912,720
Non-monetary items:			
CNY	795,339	4.344	3,454,951
Financial Liabilities			
Monetary items:			
USD	$11,848	27.690	$328,071
CNY	714,167	4.344	3,102,341

	31 Dec. 2020		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange	NTD
Financial Assets			
Monetary items:			
USD	$72,456	28.508	$2,065,576
CNY	371,030	4.358	1,616,949
Non-monetary items:			
CNY	850,559	4.358	3,706,737
Financial Liabilities			
Monetary items:			
USD	$27,981	28.508	$797,682
CNY	682,185	4.358	2,972,962

The Group has various functional currencies, no information about the foreign exchange gains or losses by a specific currency is available. For the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, the foreign exchange gains or losses on monetary financial assets and financial liabilities were NT$(125,090) thousand, NT$(202,008) 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 (Now renamed to Showa Denko Materials Co., Ltd) 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.

⑦ According to a technical license agreement made between the Company and SUIRYO PLASTICS CORPORATION on 4 December 2020, SUIRYO shall provide technical information and relevant technical assistance regarding to automobile parts of 5A45 cars. Accordingly, the Company shall pay royalty under the term of payment state in the agreement.

⑧ According to a technical license agreement made between the Company and FALTEC. On 15 November 2021, FALTEC shall provide technical information and relevant technical assistance regarding to automobile parts of P33A cars. Accordingly, the Company shall pay royalty under the term of payment state in the agreement.

12. Other

The Company's board of directors resolved on 2 November 2021 to sell a certain portion of the mainland China reinvestment companies held by the Company's investment business in the third region, TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION, i.e. 40% share ownership in the following five businesses: NBC (GUANGZHOO), NBC (TIANJIN), NBC (WUHAN), NBC (NANJING), NBC (CHANGCHUEN). The disposal of the reinvestment has been entered into agreements and in the process of obtaining approval from the enforcement agency governing anti-monopoly in the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

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 year ended 31 December 2021: Please refer to Attachment 2.

(b) Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others for the year ended 31 December 2021: Please refer to Attachment 3.

(c) Securities held as of 31 December 2021 (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 year ended 31 December 2021: 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 year ended 31 December 2021: 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 year ended 31 December 2021: 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 year ended 31 December 2021: 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 31 December 2021: 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 31 December 2021, net income (loss) of investee company and investment income (loss) recognized as of 31 December 2021: 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.

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

2021	Assembly Market	Maintenance Market	Adjustments and eliminations		Total
Revenue					
External customers	$5,664,512	$12,715,783	$-		$18,380,295
Inter-segment	-	-	-		-
Total revenue	$5,664,512	$12,715,783	$-		$18,380,295
Segment profit	$(250,954)	$1,068,402	$(50,374)	Note(1)	$767,074

Note:

(1) None of the operating division's profit/loss included profit attributable to non-controlling interest (loss) of NT$(50,374) thousand.

2020	Assembly Market	Maintenance Market	Adjustments and eliminations		Total
Revenue					
External customers	$5,057,212	$12,265,774	$-		$17,322,986
Inter-segment	-	-	-		-
Total revenue	$5,057,212	$12,265,774	$-		$17,322,986
Segment profit	$(198,544)	$1,160,323	$(77,022)	Note (1)	$884,757

Note:

(1) None of the operating division's profit/loss included profit attributable to non-controlling interest (loss) of NT$(77,022) thousand.

2. Product information:

Product	2021	2020
Homemade - steam locomotive parts - plastic parts	$12,164,289	$11,463,669
Homemade - the components of the steam locomotive - Iron	2,609,615	2,391,392
Purchased product	2,288,715	2,269,921
Others	1,317,676	1,198,004
Total	$18,380,295	$17,322,986

3. Geographic information:

From outside client revenue:

Country	2021	2020
Taiwan	$4,077,746	$4,080,999
China	3,780,658	3,234,641
America	6,333,750	6,030,309
Others	4,188,141	3,977,037
Total	$18,380,295	$17,322,986

Non-current assets:

Country	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
Taiwan	$17,110,361	$17,770,013
China	3,720,464	4,114,454
Others	855,022	857,977
Total	$21,685,847	$22,742,444

4. Important client information:

	2021	2020
Client A	$2,001,746	$1,871,834

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

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	84,184	Approximately 45-120 days from the date of sale	0.46%
0	The Company	TYG PRODUCTS	1	Sales	101,175	Approximately 90 days from the date of sale	0.55%
0	The Company	TONG YANG HOLDING	1	Other revenues	36,667	120 days after the invoice is opened	0.20%
0	The Company	TYG PRODUCTS	1	Account receivables	33,559	Approximately 90 days from the date of sale	0.10%
1	CHONGQING DAJING TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	CHONGQING DAJING YUCHYANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	3	Sales	553,100	90 days after shipment	3.01%
2	XIANGYANG TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD.	FUZHOU TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	3	Sales	133,500	90 days after the invoice is opened	0.73%
2	XIANGYANG TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD.	FUZHOU TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	3	Account receivables	80,612	90 days after the invoice is opened	0.23%
3	HOW BOND INVESTMENT CO.,LTD	NANJING TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	3	Other receivables	138,450	Financing	0.40%

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			
1	TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION	FUZHOU TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	Other receivables	Y	$91,665 (RMB 21,000)	$-	$-	-%	2	-	Need for operating	-	-	-	$1,032,311 (USD 37,281)	$2,064,622 (USD 74,562)	(Note 7)
1	TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION	XIANGYANG TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD.	Other receivables	Y	$169,901 (RMB 38,500)	$-	$-	-%	2	-	Need for operating	-	-	-	$1,032,311 (USD 37,281)	$2,064,622 (USD 74,562)	(Note 7)
2	HOW BOND INVESTMENT CO.,LTD	NANJING TONG YANG AUTO PARTS CO., LTD.	Other receivables	Y	$156,921 (USD 5,500)	$152,295 (USD 5,500)	$138,450 (USD 5,000)	-%	2	-	Need for operating	-	-	-	$311,497	$415,330	(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) The Company：Limit of financing amount for individual counterparty shall not exceed 10% of the lender's net assets value as of the period.

TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION：Limit of financing amount for individual counterparty shall not exceed 20% of the lender's net assets value as of the period.

HOW BOND INVESTMENT CO.,LTD：Limit of financing amount for individual counterparty shall not exceed 30% 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 transations 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 1:27.690.

The exchange rate of the RMB to the NTD is 1:4.344.

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	Releationship (Note 2)											
1	TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION	XIANGYANG TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD.	(2)	$1,032,311 (USD 37,281)	$750,780 (RMB 172,000)	$747,168 (RMB 172,000)	$622,265 (RMB 143,247)	-	14.48%	$2,064,622 (USD 74,562)	Y	N	Y	(Note 5)
1	TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION	FUZHOU TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	(2)	$1,032,311 (USD 37,281)	$519,435 (RMB 119,000)	$516,936 (RMB 119,000)	$357,615 (RMB 82,324)	-	10.02%	$2,064,622 (USD 74,562)	Y	N	Y	(Note 5)
1	TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION	CHONGQING DAJING YUCHYANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	(2)	$1,032,311 (USD 37,281)	$123,564 (RMB 28,000)	$86,880 (RMB 20,000)	$86,880 (RMB 20,000)	-	1.68%	$2,064,622 (USD 74,562)	Y	N	Y	(Note 5)
1	TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION	CHONGQING DAJING TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	(2)	$1,032,311 (USD 37,281)	$142,655 (USD 5,000)	$138,450 (USD 5,000)	$130,320 (RMB 30,000)	-	2.68%	$2,064,622 (USD 74,562)	Y	N	Y	(Note 5)
2	HOW BOND INVESTMENT CO.,LTD	NANJING TONG YANG AUTO PARTS CO., LTD.	(2)	$207,665	$132,390 (RMB 30,000)	$65,160 (RMB 15,000)	-	-	6.28%	$415,330	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 31 December 2021.

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 31 December 2021.

Note 5: The above transations 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 to NTD is 1:27.690.
The exchange rate of the RMB to the NTD is 1:4.344.

Attachment 4: Securities held as of 31 December 2021. (Excluding subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

Holding Company	Type and name of securities (Note1)	Relationship	Financial statement account	as of 31 December 2021				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 INDUSTRAL,CO.,LTD	"	"	5,472	172,215	14.14%	31.47	
DING CHUNG INDUSTRY CO., LTD. (DING CHUNG)	stock-PRO FORTUNE INDUSTRAL,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	31,779	2.61%	31.47	

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 instrume

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 31 December 2021, net income (loss) of investee company and investment income (loss) recognized as of 31 December 2021: (Excluding investment in Mainland China)

Investor	Investee company	Address	Main businesses and products	Initial Investment (Note1)		Investment as of 31 December 2021			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%	$116,289	$114,232	$23,526	$9,410	
	TONG YANG HOLDING CORPORATION	Cayman Islands	Holding company	3,549,040 (USD 107,525)	3,549,040 (USD 107,525)	75,467	100.00%	5,161,141	5,161,529	(208,694)	(208,694)	(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%	1,026,599	1,038,325	35,083	35,083	(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%	97,308	97,308	(20,798)	(20,798)	(Note4)
	DING CHUNG INDUSTRY CO., LTD. (DING CHUNG)	Taiwan	Automobile parts and components import and export business	66,865	66,865	2,000	100.00%	55,470	55,470	3,491	3,491	(Note4)
	RU YANG INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. (RU YANG)	Taiwan	Production and sales of automotive parts	242,740	242,740	12,947	58.95%	247,916	247,924	9,721	5,731	(Note4)
	C&D CAPITAL CORPORATION	British Virgin Islands	Holding company	2,765 (USD 157)	5,126 (USD 242)	157	33.34%	1,162	1,027	(4,200)	(3,930)	(Note6)
	C&D CAPITAL II CORPORATION	British Virgin Islands	Holding company	157,584 (USD 4,881)	170,260 (USD 5,335)	4,881	42.53%	74,311	134,932	(162)	(147)	(Note6)
	WU’S PLASTICS CO.,LTD.(literal translation)	Taiwan	Production and sales of automotive parts	15,000	15,000	1,500	50.00%	15,197	15,197	549	256	

Attachment 5: Names, locations, main businesses and products, original investment amount, investment as of 31 December 2021, net income (loss) of investee company and investment income (loss) recognized as of 31 December 2021:
(Excluding investment in Mainland China)

Investor	Investee company	Address	Main businesses and products	Initial Investment (Note1)		Investment as of 31 December 2021			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 62,005	USD 20,103	USD 9,851	
	FUZHOU TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	China	Production and sales of various plastic vehicles, plastic products, etc.	USD 25,500	USD 18,000	-	100.00%	USD 10,144	USD (9,213)	USD (9,213)	(Note 4)
	CHONGQING DAJING YUCHYANG PLASTICS CO., LTD. (DAJING YUCHYANG)	China	Production and sales of various plastic vehicles, plastic products, etc.	USD 8,150	USD 8,150	-	55.00%	USD 12,777	USD (3,302)	USD (1,816)	(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 6,751	USD (2,212)	USD (553)	(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 12,237	USD (627)	USD (282)	
	XIANGYANG TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD.	China	Production and sales of various plastic vehicles, plastic products, etc.	USD 29,298	USD 29,298	-	100.00%	USD 6,624	USD (4,868)	USD (4,868)	(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 19,477	USD (875)	USD (875)	(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 (681)	USD (272)	
	NBC (GUANGZHOO) CO., LTD.	China	Processing and trading of paint, varnish, paint materials and fine chemicals	USD 240	USD 240	-	40.00%	USD 12,461	USD 2,908	USD 1,163	
	NBC (TIANJIN) CO., LTD.	China	Processing and trading of paint, varnish, paint materials and fine chemicals	USD 480	USD 480	-	40.00%	USD 3,908	USD 266	USD 106	
	TIANJIN BINHAI NBC CO., LTD.	China	Processing and trading of paint, varnish, paint materials and fine chemicals	-	USD 2,960	-	-	USD -	USD (13)	USD (5)	(Note 7)
	NBC (WUHAN) CO., LTD.	China	Processing and trading of paint, varnish, paint materials and fine chemicals	USD 600	USD 600	-	40.00%	USD 10,231	USD 2,248	USD 899	
	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 1,841	USD (1,855)	USD (742)	

Attachment 5: Names, locations, main businesses and products, original investment amount, investment as of 31 December 2021, net income (loss) of investee company and investment income (loss) recognized as of 31 December 2021:
(Excluding investment in Mainland China)

Investor	Investee company	Address	Main businesses and products	Initial Investment (Note1)		Investment as of 31 December 2021			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 3,289	USD (1,262)	USD (316)	
	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 5,005	USD 41	USD 37	(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 18,801	USD (1,752)	USD (859)	
	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 1,980	USD 30	USD 30	(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 93,889	RMB (14,310)	RMB (7,806)	(Note 4)
HOW BOND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	TYG HOLDING (U.S.A), INC.	America	Investment holding	USD -	USD -	1	100.00%	523,321	90,850	90,850	(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%	348,703	(44,432)	(44,432)	(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 transations 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: TIANJIN BINHAI NBC CO., LTD. was liquidated and cancelled in September 2021.

Note 8: The exchange rate of US dollar to NTD is 1:27.690.

The exchange rate of RMB to NTD is 1:4.344.

The average exchange rate of US dollar to NTD is 1: 28.106.

The average exchange rate of RMB to NTD is 1:4.344.

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 31 December 2021

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)	
TONG YANG INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.	TYG PRODUCTS L.P.	Parent-subsidiary	Sales	$101,175	0.74%	Net 90 days	N/A	N/A	$33,559	1.59%	(Note)
TONG YANG INDUSTRY CO.,LTD.	TUNG YANG CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	Associate	Purchases	$143,904	2.30%	Net 90 days	N/A	N/A	$35,709	2.98%	-
CHONGQING DAJING TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	CHONGQING DAJING YUCHYANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	Parent-subsidiary	Sales	$553,100 (RMB 127,325)	30.71%	90 days after shipment	N/A	N/A	-	-%	(Note)
FUZHOU TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	DAIKYO NISHIKAWA TONG YANG AUTO PARTS (NANJING) CO., LTD.	Associate	Sales	$165,111 (RMB 38,009)	22.99%	Approximately 60 days from the date of sale	N/A	N/A	$32,458 (RMB 7,472)	10.46%	-
XIANGYANG TONG YANG AUTOMOBILE COMPONENT CO., LTD.	FUZHOU TONG YANG PLASTICS CO., LTD.	Associate	Sales	$133,500 (RMB 30,732)	34.31%	90 days after the invoice is opened	N/A	N/A	$80,612 (RMB 18,557)	36.65%	(Note)

(Note): The above transations 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 2021	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of 31 Decembe 2021	Net income (loss) of investee company	Percentage of Ownership	Investment income (loss) recognized (Note 3/4)	Carrying Value as of 31 December 2021 (Note 3/5)	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of 31 December 2021
					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 26,500	Note 1	USD 18,308	USD 7,500	-	USD 25,808	USD (9,213)	100.00%	USD (9,213)	USD 10,144	-
Chongqing Dajing Yuchyang Plastics Co., Ltd.		USD 13,000	Note 1	USD 6,372	-	-	USD 6,372	USD (3,302)	55.00%	USD (1,816)	USD 12,777	USD 4,000
NBC (Guangzhoo) Co., Ltd.		USD 5,400	Note 1	USD 1,162	-	-	USD 1,162	USD 2,908	40.00%	USD 1,163	USD 12,461	-
NBC (Changchuen) Co., Ltd.		USD 1,500	Note 1	USD 474	-	-	USD 474	USD (681)	40.00%	USD (272)	USD -	-
NBC (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.		USD 5,200	Note 1	USD 887	-	-	USD 887	USD 266	40.00%	USD 106	USD 3,908	-
Tianjin Binhai NBC Co., Ltd.		-	Note 1	USD 2,960	-	-	USD 2,960	USD (13)	-	USD (5)	USD -	-
Chang Chuen Faway Tong Yang Plastics Co., Ltd.		USD 27,000	Note 1	USD 9,747	-	-	USD 9,747	USD 20,103	49.00%	USD 9,851	USD 62,005	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 2,248	40.00%	USD 899	USD 10,231	-
NBC (Nanjing) Co., Ltd.		USD 3,000	Note 1	USD 1,465	-	-	USD 1,465	USD (1,855)	40.00%	USD (742)	USD 1,841	-
Chongqing Dajiang Tongyang Plastic Products Co., Ltd.		USD 13,000	Note 1	USD 3,692	-	-	USD 3,692	USD (2,212)	25.00%	USD (553)	USD 6,751	-
Daikyo Nishikawa Tong Yang Auto Parts (Nanjing) Co., Ltd.		USD 27,500	Note 1	USD 19,670	-	-	USD 19,670	USD (627)	45.00%	USD (282)	USD 12,237	-
Wuhan Xiangxing Auto Parts Co., Ltd.		USD 12,000	Note 1	USD 3,228	-	-	USD 3,228	USD (1,262)	25.00%	USD (316)	USD 3,289	-
Nanjing Tong Yang Auto Parts Co., Ltd.		USD 28,000	Note 2	USD 27,453	-	-	USD 27,453	(44,432)	100.00%	(44,432)	348,703	-
Guangzhou Tong Yang Tatematsu Mold Manufacturing Co., Ltd.		RMB 100,000	Note 1	USD 11,172	-	-	USD 11,172	USD 41	90.00%	USD 37	USD 5,005	-
Changsha Gacc Tong Yang Automobile Component Co., Ltd.		USD 35,000	Note 1	USD 17,132	-	-	USD 17,132	USD (1,752)	49.00%	USD (859)	USD 18,801	-
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 39,651	-	-	USD 39,651	USD (4,868)	100.00%	USD (4,868)	USD 6,624	-
Fushun Tong Yang Automobile Component Co., Ltd.		USD 18,500	Note 1	USD 18,586	-	-	USD 18,586	USD (875)	100.00%	USD (875)	USD 19,477	-
Tong Yang (Guangzhou) Technology R&D Service Co., Ltd.		RMB 12,000	Note 1	USD 1,840	-	-	USD 1,840	USD 30	100.00%	USD 30	USD 1,980	-

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
US$216,590	US$216,590	(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 1:27.690, the exchange rate of RMB to NTD is 1:4.344; the average exchange rate of US dollar to NTD is 1: 28.106, the average exchange rate of RMB to NTD is 1: 4.344.

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.