

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**Consolidated Financial Statements****With Independent Auditors' Report****For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019**

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The independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Representation Letter

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Sanyang Motor Co., Ltd. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020 under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports, and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10 by the Financial Supervisory Commission, "Consolidated Financial Statements." In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Sanyang Motor Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Company name: Sanyang Motor Co., Ltd.
Chairman: Ching-Yuan, Wu
Date: March 30, 2021

Independent Auditors’ Report

To the Board of Directors of Sanyang Motor Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in Republic of China (“the Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. 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.

1. Revenue recognition

Refer to Note 4(r) “Revenue recognition” for the accounting principles on the recognition of revenue and Note 6(x) “Revenue from contracts with customers” for details of revenues.

Description of key audit matter:

The Group’s main business activities are manufacturing and sale of automobiles, scooters and their parts. The revenues of the Group are recognized upon the transferring of control, which is varied by the individual delivery terms of the sales agreement. Risks of revenues not being recorded in the proper period exist when revenues of the Group were recognized earlier than the transfer of control. Therefore, the test of revenue recognition is one of the key audit matters in the audit of consolidated financial report.

Corresponding audit procedures:

- (a) Understand the Group' s selling system, e.g., products, channels, sales customers.
- (b) Examine significant sales agreements.
- (c) Test internal controls of the Group over shipment and revenue recognition procedures.

Relevant documents of internal controls aforementioned throughout the year of 2020 were examined selectively and cut-off tests of sales were conducted to verify the validity of revenue recognition.

2. Valuation of accounts receivable

Refer to Note 4(g) "Financial instruments policies" for the accounting policies on the valuation of accounts receivable, Note 5(a) for uncertainty deriving from the major sources of estimation and accounting assumptions of the valuation of accounts receivable, and Note 6(d) for details of accounts receivable.

Description of key audit matter:

The balance of accounts receivable of the Group is relatively significant, and recoverability of accounts receivable involves subjective judgements by the Management. Therefore, the valuation of accounts receivable is one of the key audit matters in the audit of consolidated financial reports.

Corresponding audit procedures:

- (a) Obtain the Management' s overdue aging analysis of accounts receivable, and then understand current market conditions, credit reliabilities and historical collection records of the customers to assess the reasonableness of estimates made by the Management.
- (b) Analyze and test the accuracy of accounts receivable aging report.
- (c) Perform the subsequent period collection of accounts receivable test.

Other Matter

Sanyang Motor Co., Ltd. has prepared its parent-company-only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Group' s financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chung-Che Chen and Ti-Nuan Chien.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 30, 2021

Notes to Readers

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

The auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**Consolidated Balance Sheets****December 31, 2020 and 2019****(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

		December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Assets		Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets:					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6(a))	\$ 4,861,112	11	3,982,898	10
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 6(b))	19,606	-	-	-
1170	Notes and accounts receivable, net (Notes 6(d), (x) and 8)	2,135,827	5	2,283,216	6
1180	Notes and accounts receivable from related parties, net (Notes 6(d), (x) and 7)	351	-	500	-
1200	Other receivables (Notes 6(d), (f), (aa) and 7)	315,890	1	261,609	1
1310	Inventories (for manufacturing business) (Note 6(e))	4,311,020	10	4,086,792	10
1320	Inventories (for construction business) (Notes 6(e) and 7)	1,346,440	3	548,105	1
1410	Prepayments	676,824	1	676,398	2
1461	Non-current assets held for sale (Notes 6(f), 7 and 8)	-	-	108,320	-
1476	Other current financial assets (Notes 6(a) and 8)	6,197,310	14	6,796,822	16
1479	Other current assets, others	46,346	-	59,641	-
		<u>19,910,726</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>18,804,301</u>	<u>46</u>
Non-current assets:					
1510	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 6(b))	15,459	-	15,459	-
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 6(c))	3,793,120	9	3,036,318	7
1550	Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 6(f) and (g))	705,126	2	710,229	2
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes 6(j), 7 and 8)	12,711,071	29	12,050,453	29
1755	Right-of-use assets (Notes 6(k) and 8)	809,316	2	908,601	2
1760	Investment property, net (Notes 6(l) and 8)	3,919,336	9	3,969,980	10
1840	Deferred income tax assets (Note 6(u))	534,144	1	552,603	1
1935	Long-term lease receivables (Notes 6(d), (x) and 8)	433,417	1	348,215	1
1975	Net defined benefit asset, non-current (Note 6(t))	931	-	-	-
1980	Other non-current financial assets (Notes 6(a) and 8)	1,015,128	2	551,175	1
1995	Other non-current assets, others	170,303	-	174,883	1
		<u>24,107,351</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>22,317,916</u>	<u>54</u>
Total assets		\$ 44,018,077	100	41,122,217	100

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**Consolidated Balance Sheets****December 31, 2020 and 2019****(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

		December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities:					
2100	Short-term borrowings (Note 6(n))	\$ 8,739,168	20	10,823,654	26
2111	Short-term notes and bills payable (Note 6(m))	718,127	2	686,807	2
2130	Current contract liabilities (Note 6(x))	292,179	1	188,350	1
2170	Accounts payable (Note 6(o))	3,886,555	9	2,691,496	7
2180	Accounts payable to related parties (Notes 6(o) and 7)	227,009	1	117,523	-
2200	Other payables (Note 7)	2,793,015	6	1,390,066	4
2230	Current tax liabilities (Note 6(u))	351,081	1	60,308	-
2251	Current provisions for employee benefits (Note 6(t))	119,461	-	128,142	-
2252	Short-term provisions for warranties (Note 6(r))	421,730	1	391,893	1
2280	Current lease liabilities (Note 6(q))	124,239	-	123,899	-
2322	Long-term borrowings, current portion (Note 6(p))	597,365	1	778,481	2
2365	Current refund liabilities	211,458	-	129,394	-
2399	Other current liabilities, others	47,417	-	5,931	-
		<u>18,528,804</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>17,515,944</u>	<u>43</u>
Non-current liabilities:					
2540	Long-term borrowings (Note 6(p))	5,607,732	13	4,366,616	11
2550	Non-current provisions (Note 6(r))	193,810	-	177,443	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities (Note 6(u))	1,506,240	3	1,597,094	4
2580	Non-current lease liabilities (Note 6(q))	562,953	1	620,707	2
2640	Net defined benefit liability, non-current (Note 6(t))	841,298	2	972,469	2
2645	Guarantee deposits received (Note 7)	663,982	2	609,492	1
2670	Other non-current liabilities, others	46,469	-	21,727	-
		<u>9,422,484</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>8,365,548</u>	<u>20</u>
	Total liabilities	<u>27,951,288</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>25,881,492</u>	<u>63</u>
Equity attributable to owners of parent (Note 6(v)):					
3100	Share capital	8,030,776	18	8,535,956	21
3200	Capital surplus	1,730,173	4	1,736,657	4
3300	Retained earnings	6,583,938	15	6,072,937	15
3400	Other equity	(1,441,152)	(3)	(1,594,441)	(4)
3500	Treasury shares	(132,816)	-	(716,305)	(2)
	Total equity attributable to owners of parent:	<u>14,770,919</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>14,034,804</u>	<u>34</u>
36XX	Non-controlling interests	<u>1,295,870</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1,205,921</u>	<u>3</u>
	Total equity	<u>16,066,789</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>15,240,725</u>	<u>37</u>
	Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$ 44,018,077</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>41,122,217</u>	<u>100</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars , Except for Earnings Per Share)

		2020		2019	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue (Notes 6(x) and 7)	\$ 40,774,917	100	33,383,428	100
5000	Operating costs (Notes 6(e), (t) and 7))	32,968,062	81	27,560,451	83
	Gross profit from operations	7,806,855	19	5,822,977	17
	Operating expenses (Notes 6(d), (t), (y) and 7):				
6100	Selling expenses	3,121,110	8	2,863,725	9
6200	Administrative expenses	1,646,575	4	1,383,889	4
6300	Research and development expenses	1,083,501	2	1,067,022	3
6450	Expected credit (gain) loss	(3,690)	-	57,421	-
		5,847,496	14	5,372,057	16
	Net operating income	1,959,359	5	450,920	1
	Non-operating income and expenses:				
7100	Interest income (Notes 6(z) and 7)	234,794	1	243,374	1
7010	Other income (Notes 6(z) and 7)	91,354	-	118,798	-
7020	Other gains and losses (Notes 6(z) and 7)	66,855	-	(33,319)	-
7050	Finance costs (Note 6(z))	(225,525)	(1)	(235,313)	(1)
7060	Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method (Note 6(g))	2,453	-	(7,488)	-
7229	Gain on disposal of non-current assets held for sale (Notes 6(f) and (z))	364,705	1	1,873,122	6
		534,636	1	1,959,174	6
7900	Profit before income tax	2,493,995	6	2,410,094	7
7950	Less: Income tax expenses (Note 6(u))	442,139	1	217,634	-
	Profit for the period	2,051,856	5	2,192,460	7
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss) (Notes 6(g) and (v)):				
8310	Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8311	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(151,083)	-	41,791	-
8316	Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	365,047	1	22,902	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	24,579	-	19,931	-
		238,543	1	84,624	-
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(189,842)	(1)	(311,319)	(1)
8370	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	1,471	-	(2,061)	-
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	184	-	480	-
		(188,187)	(1)	(312,900)	(1)
8300	Other comprehensive income (after tax)	50,356	-	(228,276)	(1)
8500	Comprehensive income	\$ 2,102,212	5	1,964,184	6
	Profit attributable to:				
8610	Owners of parent	\$ 1,938,344	5	2,226,225	7
8620	Non-controlling interests	113,512	-	(33,765)	-
		\$ 2,051,856	5	2,192,460	7
	Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:				
8710	Owners of parent	\$ 2,009,242	5	2,023,388	6
8720	Non-controlling interests	92,970	-	(59,204)	-
		\$ 2,102,212	5	1,964,184	6
	Earnings per share (Note 6(w))				
9750	Basic earnings per share (NT dollars)	\$ 2.41		2.71	
9850	Diluted earnings per share (NT dollars)	\$ 2.41		2.71	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent												Total equity
	Retained earnings						Other equity			Total equity attributable to owners of parent	Non-controlling interests		
							Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total other equity	Treasury shares				
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements						
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 8,535,956	1,732,462	2,151,601	1,455,989	1,004,998	4,612,588	(1,266,250)	(65,050)	(1,331,300)	(716,305)	12,833,401	1,267,756	14,101,157
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	2,226,225	2,226,225	-	-	-	-	2,226,225	(33,765)	2,192,460
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	60,304	60,304	(283,387)	20,246	(263,141)	-	(202,837)	(25,439)	(228,276)
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	2,286,529	2,286,529	(283,387)	20,246	(263,141)	-	2,023,388	(59,204)	1,964,184
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:													
Legal reserve	-	-	103,839	-	(103,839)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	(50,461)	50,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	(826,180)	(826,180)	-	-	-	-	(826,180)	-	(826,180)
Reversal of special reserve due to disposal of land	-	-	-	(17,281)	17,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	-	4,195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,195	-	4,195
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,631)	(2,631)
Balance at December 31, 2019	8,535,956	1,736,657	2,255,440	1,388,247	2,429,250	6,072,937	(1,549,637)	(44,804)	(1,594,441)	(716,305)	14,034,804	1,205,921	15,240,725
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,938,344	1,938,344	-	-	-	-	1,938,344	113,512	2,051,856
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(122,579)	(122,579)	(151,362)	344,839	193,477	-	70,898	(20,542)	50,356
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	1,815,765	1,815,765	(151,362)	344,839	193,477	-	2,009,242	92,970	2,102,212
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:													
Legal reserve	-	-	230,382	-	(230,382)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	225,097	(225,097)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	(811,180)	(811,180)	-	-	-	-	(811,180)	-	(811,180)
Reversal of special reserve due to disposal of land	-	-	-	(39,666)	39,666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(462,150)	(462,150)	-	(462,150)
Retirement of treasury shares	(505,180)	(6,687)	-	-	(533,772)	(533,772)	-	-	-	1,045,639	-	-	-
Difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of	-	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	(504)	(301)
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,517)	(2,517)
Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	40,188	40,188	-	(40,188)	(40,188)	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 8,030,776	1,730,173	2,485,822	1,573,678	2,524,438	6,583,938	(1,700,999)	259,847	(1,441,152)	(132,816)	14,770,919	1,295,870	16,066,789

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019****(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
Profit before income tax	\$ 2,493,995	2,410,094
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation expense	1,310,808	1,151,041
Amortization expense	69,549	64,978
Expected credit (gain) loss	(3,690)	57,421
Net gain on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(33,054)	(14,293)
Interest expense	225,525	235,313
Interest revenue	(234,794)	(243,374)
Dividend revenue	(55,998)	(82,147)
Share of (profit) loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(2,453)	7,488
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(6,686)	7,815
Gain on disposal of investment properties	(62,448)	(120,108)
Gain on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	(364,705)	(1,873,122)
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	69,223	310,561
Others	(1,149)	2,430
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	910,128	(495,997)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, mandatorily measured at fair value	13,448	14,293
Notes and accounts receivable, net	169,247	116,674
Accounts receivable from related parties	149	(19)
Other receivables	1,758	(49,008)
Inventories	(1,245,175)	(723,190)
Prepayments	(426)	(22,478)
Other current assets	7,316	45,917
Net defined benefit assets	(931)	-
Contract liabilities	103,829	40,222
Accounts payable	1,228,119	282,348
Accounts payable to related parties	111,417	34,079
Other payables	1,432,968	47,554
Provisions	45,869	(64,517)
Receipts in advance	-	(4,924)
Other current liabilities	124,077	19,514
Net defined benefit liabilities	(257,675)	(96,174)
Provisions for employee benefits	(7,665)	11,328
Other operating liabilities	18,707	(23,730)
Total adjustments	2,655,160	(868,108)
Cash inflow generated from operations	5,149,155	1,541,986
Interest received	192,854	269,990
Interest paid	(231,786)	(237,590)
Income taxes paid	(217,829)	(223,690)
Net cash flows from operating activities	4,892,394	1,350,696

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019****(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

	For the Years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(560,753)	(912,669)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	156,844	-
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	-	(210,000)
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries	-	33,403
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets held for sale	473,025	2,511,101
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(1,985,756)	(2,486,963)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	304,748	247,115
Increase in other receivables	(127,502)	-
Decrease in other receivables	127,502	-
Acquisition of investment properties	-	(131,309)
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties	75,949	182,723
Increase in long-term lease receivables	(85,202)	(86,219)
Decrease (increase) in other current financial assets	585,767	(4,620,929)
Increase in other non-current financial assets	(638,945)	(149,715)
Increase in other non-current assets	(27,498)	(118,754)
Dividends received	57,920	91,167
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(1,643,901)	(5,651,049)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Increase in short-term borrowings	72,219,523	52,279,353
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(74,240,441)	(48,567,192)
Increase in short-term notes and bills payable	31,320	-
Decrease in short-term notes and bills payable	-	(351,101)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	6,496,431	2,969,862
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(5,436,431)	(4,485,788)
Increase in guarantee deposits received	60,138	26,971
Payments of lease liabilities	(138,426)	(116,435)
Cash dividends paid	(811,180)	(826,180)
Cost of increase in treasury shares	(462,150)	-
Acquisition of subsidiaries	(419)	-
Changes in non-controlling interests	(2,517)	(2,628)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(2,284,152)	926,862
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(86,127)	(63,605)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	878,214	(3,437,096)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,982,898	7,419,994
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 4,861,112	3,982,898

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Company history

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. (the “Company”) was incorporated in September of 1961, and relocated to Hsinchu Industrial Park to accomplish the integration of its factories and offices together, The registered office is located at No. 3, Chung Hwa Road, Hukou, Hsinchu, Taiwan (R.O.C.).

The Company entered China and Vietnam’ s scooter market in 2000.

The consolidated financial statements are comprised of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) and the Group’ s interest in associates.

The major business activities of the Group are manufacturing and sale of automobiles, scooters and their parts and providing related technical and consulting services.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 30, 2021.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted

- (a) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. which have already been adopted.

The Group has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements, from January 1, 2020:

- Amendments to IFRS 3 “Definition of a Business”
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS39 and IFRS7 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform”
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 “Definition of Material”
- Amendments to IFRS 16 “COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions”

- (b) The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Group assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2021, would not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 4 “Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9”
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS39, IFRS7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2”

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- (c) The impact of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The Group does not expect the following new and amended standards, which have been issued by the Internal Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”
- IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” and amendments to IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”
- Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”
- Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use”
- Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020
- Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”
- Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”
- Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies presented in the consolidated financial statements are summarized below. The following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

- (a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (hereinafter referred to as “the Regulations”) and the IFRSs, IASs, IFRIC Interpretations and SIC Interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission, ROC.

- (b) Basis of preparation

- (i) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following significant accounts:

- 1) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;
- 2) Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value;
- 3) Hedging financial instruments are measured at fair value; and
- 4) The defined benefit liabilities (assets) are measured at fair value of the plan assets less the present value of defined benefit obligation.

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each Group entity is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar (NTD), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in New Taiwan Dollar (NTD) has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(c) Basis of consolidation

(i) Principles of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group 'controls' an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases. Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The Group attributes the profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income 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.

The Group prepares consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received will be recognized directly in equity, and the Group will attribute it to the owners of the parent.

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets (including any goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interests and other components of equity. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost, with the resulting gain or loss being recognized in profit or loss. The Group recognizes as gain or loss in profit or loss the difference between (i) the fair value of the consideration received as well as any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost ; and (ii) the assets (including any goodwill), liabilities of the subsidiary as well as any related non-controlling interests at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost, as gain or loss in profit or loss. When the Group loses control of its subsidiary, it accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if it had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(ii) List of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements

Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Principal Activity	Shareholding Ratio		Description
			December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
The Company	Shan Young Assets Management Co., Ltd. (Shan Young)	Real estate development and management	100.00%	100.00%	Note 3
The Company	Youth Taisun Co., Ltd (Youth Taisun)	Manufacturing of automobiles, scooters and their parts	100.00%	100.00%	
The Company	Chu-Yang Motor Co., Ltd. (Chu-Yang)	Sale of scooters and its parts	100.00%	100.00%	
The Company	Nanyang Industries Co., Ltd. (Nanyang)	Distribution, repair, and maintenance of automobiles and its parts	89.60%	89.59%	Notes 10 and 11
The Company	Nanchen Industries Co., Ltd. (Nanchen)	Sale of automobiles	- %	19.85%	Notes 9 and 11
The Company	NOVA Design Co., Ltd. (NOVA Design)	Product design	100.00%	100.00%	
The Company	SUNSHINE AUTO-LEASE Co., Ltd.(SUNSHINE AUTO-LEASE)	Passenger car rental and leasing	16.27%	16.27%	
The Company	Ching Ta Investment Co., Ltd. (Ching Ta)	Investment activities	99.66%	99.66%	
The Company	Profit Source Investment Ltd. (Profit Source)	Investment shareholding company	100.00%	100.00%	
The Company	Sanyang Deutschland GmbH (SYDE)	Sale of scooters and its parts	100.00%	100.00%	
The Company	SY International Ltd. (SYI)	Investment shareholding company	100.00%	100.00%	
The Company	Sanyang Italia S.R.L. (SYIT)	Sale of scooters and its parts	100.00%	100.00%	
The Company	Sanyang Motor Colombia S.A.S (SCB)	Sale of scooters and its parts	100.00%	100.00%	Note 2
NOVA Design	NOVA Design Ltd (NOVA Samoa)	Investment shareholding company	42.30%	42.30%	
Nanyang	Li Yang Industry Co., Ltd. (Li Yang)	Repair of automobiles and sale of automobile parts	100.00%	100.00%	
Nanyang	Nanchen Industries Co., Ltd. (Nanchen)	Sale of automobiles	90.07%	70.05%	Notes 8, 9 and 11
Nanyang	SUNSHINE AUTO-LEASE Co., Ltd.(SUNSHINE AUTO-LEASE)	Passenger car rental and leasing	61.46%	61.46%	
Nanyang	Jau Ryh Business Co.,Ltd(Jau Ryh)	Truck rental and leasing	100.00%	100.00%	
Nanyang	Nanyang Holding Co., Ltd. (NY Samoa)	Investment shareholding company	100.00%	100.00%	
Nanyang	Nanyang Insurance Agent Co., Ltd. (Nanyang Insurance Agent)	Property insurance agency business	92.86%	92.86%	
Nanyang	Shian Yang Industries Co., Ltd. (Shian Yang)	Repair of automobiles and sale of automobile parts	100.00%	100.00%	
Ching Ta	Three Brothers Machinery Industrial Co., Ltd. (TBM)	Manufacturing, processing and sale of scooter parts	55.00%	55.00%	
Ching Ta	Fact Co., Ltd	Manufacturing, processing and sale of hardware and iron	100.00%	100.00%	
Ching Ta	SUNSHINE AUTO-LEASE Co., Ltd.(SUNSHINE AUTO-LEASE)	Passenger car rental and leasing	21.12%	21.12%	
Ching Ta	NOVA Design Ltd. (NOVA Samoa)	Investment shareholding company	57.70%	57.70%	
Profit Source	Chong Hing International Limited (Chong Hing)	Investment shareholding company	100.00%	100.00%	

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Principal Activity	Shareholding Ratio		Description
			December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
Chong Hing	NOVA Design (Shanghai) Ltd.(NOVA Shanghai)	Product design	61.55%	61.55%	Note 1
Sun Goal	Zhangjiagang Qingzhou Engineering Industry Co., Ltd. (SCK)	Manufacturing and sale of scooter parts	30.27%	30.27%	
SYI	Cosmos System Inc. (Cosmos)	Investment shareholding company	100.00%	100.00%	
SYI	New Path Trading Limited (New Path)	Investment shareholding company	100.00%	100.00%	
SYI	Plassen International Limited (PIL)	Investment shareholding company	100.00%	100.00%	
SYI	Vietnam Manufacturing and Export Processing (Holdings) Ltd. (VMEPH)	Investment shareholding company	67.07%	67.07%	
SYI	Sun Goal Limited (Sun Goal)	Investment shareholding company	100.00%	100.00%	
NY Samoa	Su Zhou Hui Ying Motor Sales and Service Co., Ltd (Su Zhou Hui Ying)	Retail of automobiles and its parts	100.00%	100.00%	
NY Samoa	Chang Zhou Nan Yang Motor Sales and Service Co., Ltd (Chang Zhou Nan Yang)	Retail of automobiles and its parts	100.00%	100.00%	
NOVA Samoa	NOVA Design (Shanghai) Ltd. (Nova Shanghai)	Product design	38.45%	38.45%	Note 1
TBM	Vietnam Three Brothers Machinery Industrial Co., Ltd. (VTBM)	Manufacturing, processing, and sale of scooter parts	69.00%	69.00%	
TBM	Three Brothers Machinery Industrial (BVI) Co., Ltd. (TBM BVI)	Investment shareholding company	100.00%	100.00%	
TBM	Full Ta Co., Ltd. (Full Ta)	Investment shareholding company	51.00%	51.00%	
Cosmos	Zhangjiagang Qingzhou Engineering Industry Co., Ltd. (SCK)	Manufacturing and sale of scooter parts	69.73%	69.73%	
New Path	Sanyang Global (Xiamen) Co., Ltd. (Sanyang Global)	Scooter parts and molds development and wholesale	100.00%	100.00%	
VMEPH	Chin Zong Trading Co., Ltd. (Chin Zong)	Wholesale and retail of scooters and its parts	100.00%	100.00%	
VMEPH	Vietnam Manufacturing and Export Processing Co., Ltd. (VMEP)	Manufacturing and sale of scooters and its part	100.00%	100.00%	
PIL	Xiamen Xiashing Motorcycle Co., Ltd. (Xia Shing Motor)	Manufacturing and sale of scooters and its parts	76.67%	76.67%	
TBM BVI	Xiamen Three Brothers Machinery Industrial Co., Ltd. (XTBM)	Manufacturing, processing and sale of scooter parts	100.00%	100.00%	
TBM BVI	Guangzhou Three Brothers Machinery Industrial Co.,Ltd. (GTBM)	Manufacturing, processing and sale of scooter parts	- %	- %	Note 7
VMEP	Duc Phat Molds Co., Ltd. (Duc Phat)	Manufacturing of molds, etc.	- %	- %	Note 5
VMEP	Vietnam Casting Forge Precision Co., Ltd. (VCFP)	Manufacturing of scooter parts, etc	100.00%	100.00%	
VMEP	Vietnam Three Brothers Machinery Industries Co., Ltd. (VTBM)	Manufacturing, processing and sale of scooter parts	31.00%	31.00%	
VMEP	Dinh Duong Joint Stock Company (Dinh Duong)	Sale of scooters and real estate development, etc.	99.94%	99.90%	Note 6
Su Zhou Hui Ying	Chang Zhou Hui Ying Motor Sales and Service Co., Ltd (Chang Zhou Hui Ying)	Retail of automobiles and its parts	- %	- %	Note 4

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- Note 1: Chong Hing increased its invested capital in NOVA Shanghai by \$24,852 thousand (equivalent to US\$800 thousand) in the second quarter of 2019, obtaining 2.53% of the investee company' s equity.
- Note 2: The Company increased its invested capital in SCB by \$61,208 thousand (equivalent to US\$2,000 thousand) in the first quarter of 2019, obtaining 100% of the investee company' s equity. Later in the fourth quarter of 2019, the Company increased its invested capital in SCB by \$30,258 thousand (equivalent to US\$1,000 thousand).
- Note 3: The Company increased its invested capital in Shan Young by \$2.2 billion in the second quarter of 2019. Later in the third quarter of 2020, the Company increased its invested capital in Shan Young by \$1 billion.
- Note 4: Chang Zhou Hui Ying had been liquidated in the second quarter of 2019.
- Note 5: Duc Phat had been merged in VMEP in the second quarter of 2019. VMEP was the surviving company and Duc Phat was the dissolved company.
- Note 6: Dinh Duong was acquired in the second quarter of 2019 the from non-related parties with \$19,333 thousand and prepayment of \$19,783 thousand in exchange for 99.90% of its equity. Another 0.04% of Dinh Duong' s equity was acquired using debt-to-equity swap in the first quarter of 2020.
- Note 7: TBM BVI sold its investee company, GTBM, to non-related parties at the price of \$36,645 thousand (equivalent to CNY8,060 thousand) in the third quarter of 2019.
- Note 8: Nanyang acquired 0.13% of Nanchen' s equity (comprised of 13 thousand shares) from non related parties with \$86 thousand in the third quarter of 2020. Later in the fourth quarter of 2020, another 0.04% of Nanchen' s equity (comprised of 4 thousand shares) from non-related parties with \$28 thousand was acquired.
- Note 9: Nanyang acquired 19.85% of Nanchen' s equity (comprised of 1,986 thousand shares) from the Company with \$15,190 thousand in the fourth quarter of 2020.
- Note 10: The Company acquired 0.01% of Nanyang' s equity (comprised of 22 held thousand shares) from non-related parties with \$305 thousand in the fourth quarter of 2020.
- Note 11: The Board of Directors, held in the fourth quarter of 2020, resolved that there was a short-form merger between Nanyang and Nanchen in the fourth quarter of 2020, and Nanyang was the surviving company.

(iii) Subsidiaries excluded from the consolidated financial statements: None.

(d) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period (hereinafter referred to as the reporting date), the monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date.

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into functional currencies at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the translation.

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for those differences relating to the following, which are recognized in other comprehensive:

- 1) An investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- 2) A financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or
- 3) Qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent the hedge is effective.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into New Taiwan Dollar at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the New Taiwan Dollar at the average exchange rate. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When the Group disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, exchange differences arising from such monetary items are considered to form part of a net investment in the foreign operation and are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(e) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

An asset is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current.

- (i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

A liability is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current. An entity shall classify a liability as current when:

- (i) It is expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement 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 issuing equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows.

(g) Financial instruments

Account receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is an account receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. An account receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(i) Financial assets

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment' s fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Debt investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Group' s right to receive payment is established.

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

3) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI described as above are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

4) Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated — e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, and are consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

5) Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, ‘principal’ is defined as the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. ‘Interest’ is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group’s claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features)

6) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivables, other receivables, leases receivable, guarantee deposit paid and other financial assets), debt investments measured at FVOCI and contract assets.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss (ECL), except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for accounts receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group’s historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

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The Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of ‘investment grade which is considered to be BBB- or higher per Standard & Poor’ s, Baa3 or higher per Moody’ s or twA or higher per Taiwan Ratings’ .

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due or the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is ‘credit-impaired’ when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial assets is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowances charge to profit or loss and is recognized in other comprehensive income instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

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The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For corporate customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of writeoff based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

7) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2) Equity instrument

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued are recognized as the amount of consideration received, less the direct cost of issuing.

3) Treasury shares

When shares recognized as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is recognized in capital surplus or retained earnings (if the capital surplus is not sufficient to be written down).

4) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

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Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

5) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

6) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(h) Inventories

(i) Manufacturing industry

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, costs include an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(ii) Construction industry

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories includes costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. The cost of real estate development includes the construction costs incurred in developing, the land costs, the borrowing costs and the project costs. If the cost of inventories is higher than net realizable value, inventories shall be written down below cost to net realizable value, and the amount of the write-down shall be recognized as cost of sales in the period the write-down occurs.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. The net realizable value is estimated as follows:

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1) Land held for development

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses, or estimated by recent market value (development analytical method or comparison method).

2) Construction in progress

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price (current market condition) in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses, or estimated by recent market value.

3) Properties and land held for sale

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price (current market condition) in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses, or estimated by recent market value

(i) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities that are highly probable to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, are reclassified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets, or components of a disposal group, are remeasured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Thereafter, generally, the assets or disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Any impairment loss on a disposal group is first allocated to goodwill, and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to assets not within the scope of IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets. Such assets will continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

Impairment losses on assets initially classified as held for sale and any subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss. Gains are not recognized in excess of the cumulative impairment loss that has been recognized.

Once classified as held for sale, property, plant and equipment are no longer depreciated, and any equity-accounted investee is no longer equity accounted.

(j) Investment in associates

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over their financial and operating policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognized initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs. The carrying amount of the investment in associates includes goodwill which is arising from the acquisition less any accumulated impairment losses.

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The consolidated financial statements include the Group' s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those associates, after adjustments to align their accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date on which significant influence commences until the date on which significant influence ceases. The Group recognizes any changes of its proportionate share in the investee within capital surplus, when an associate' s equity changes due to reasons other than profit and loss or comprehensive income, which did not result in changes in actual proportionate share.

Gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and an associate are recognized only to the extent of unrelated Group' s interests in the associate.

When the Group' s share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interests in an associate, it discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. After the recognized interest 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.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method and measures the retained interest at fair value from the date when its investment ceases to be an associate. The difference between the fair value of retained interest and proceeds from disposing, and the carrying amount of the investment at the date the equity method was discontinued is recognized in profit or loss. The Group accounts for all the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that investment on the same basis as would have been required if the associates had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. If a gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income would be reclassified to profit or loss (or retained earnings) on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (or retained earnings) when the equity method is discontinued. If the Group' s ownership interest in an associate is reduced while it continues to apply the equity method, the Group reclassifies the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognized in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest to profit or loss.

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 Group continues to apply the equity method without remeasuring the retained interest.

When the Group subscribes to additional shares in an associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment will differ from the amount of the Group' s proportionate interest in the net assets of the associate. The Group records such a difference as an adjustment to investments, with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus. The aforesaid adjustment should first be adjusted under capital surplus. If the capital surplus resulting from changes in ownership interest is not sufficient, the remaining difference is debited to retained earnings. If the Group' s ownership interest is reduced due to the additional subscription to the shares of the associate by other investors, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate will be reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

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(k) Joint Arrangements

A joint arrangement is an arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control. The IFRS classifies joint arrangements into two types — joint operations and joint ventures, which have the following characteristics: (a) the parties are bound by a contractual arrangement; and (b) the contractual arrangement gives two or more of those parties joint control of the arrangement. IFRS 11 “Joint Arrangements” defines joint control as the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities (i.e. activities that significantly affect the returns of the arrangement) require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the Group has joint control of the arrangement (i.e. joint venturers) in which the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities. The Group recognizes its interest in a joint venture as an investment and accounts for that investment using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures”, unless the Group qualifies for exemption from that Standard. Please refer to note 4(j) for the application of the equity method.

A joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. The Group accounts for the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in relation to its interest in a joint operation in accordance with the IFRSs applicable to the particular assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. When assessing whether a joint arrangement is a joint operation or a joint venture, the Group considers the structure and legal form of the arrangement, the terms agreed by the parties in the contractual arrangement and, when relevant, other facts and circumstances.

(l) Investment property

Investment property is the property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition, and subsequently at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation expense is calculated based on the depreciation method, useful life, and residual value which are the same as those adopted for property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount) is recognized in profit or loss.

Rental income from investment property is recognized as other revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognized as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

(m) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

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Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

(1)Buildings	3~55 years
(2)Machinery equipment	2~16 years
(3)Utilities and vehicles	3~10 years
(4)Office equipment and others	3~10 years
(5)Leased assets	5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at least at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(iv) Reclassification to investment property

A property is reclassified to investment property at its carrying amount when the use of the property changes from owneroccupied to investment property.

(n) Leases

(i) Identifying a lease

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a 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, the Group assesses whether:

- 1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified; and
- 2) the customer has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and

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- 3) the customer has the right to direct the use of the asset throughout the period of use only if either:
- the customer has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use; or
 - the relevant decisions about how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined and:
 - the customer has the right to operate the asset throughout the period of use, without the supplier having the right to change those operating instructions; or
 - the customer designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used throughout the period of use.

(ii) As a lessee

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method 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. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- 1) fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- 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 under a residual value guarantee; and
- 4) payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

- 1) there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or

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- 2) there is a change in the Group' s estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or
- 3) there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or
- 4) there is a change of its assessment of lease period on whether it will exercise a extension or termination option; or
- 5) there is any lease modifications

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and lease liabilities as a separate line item respectively in the balance sheet.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(iii) As a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease commencement whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then the lease is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Group applies IFRS15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

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The Group recognizes a finance lease receivable at an amount equal to its net investment in the lease. Initial direct costs, such as lessors to negotiate and arrange a lease, are included in the measurement of the net investment. The interest income is recognized over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the lease. The Group recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other income'.

(o) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost, less accumulated impairment losses.

Expenditure on research activities is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Development expenditure is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to, and has sufficient resources to, complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets, including customer relationships, patents and trademarks, that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful life of computer software is 2-5 years for current and comparative periods.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(p) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories, deferred tax assets and non-current assets held for sale) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

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For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

For the assets expect for goodwill, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(q) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

A provision for warranties is recognized when the underlying products or services are sold, based on historical warranty data and a weighting of all possible outcomes against their associated probabilities.

(r) Revenue recognition

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Group recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or a service to a customer. The accounting policies for the Group's main types of revenue are explained below.

1) Sale of goods-automobiles, scooters and their parts

The Group manufactures and sells automobiles, scooters and their parts.

The Group recognizes revenue when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the location according to the contract, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

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The Group often offers volume discounts to its customers based on aggregate sales of its products. Revenue from these sales is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. A refund liability is recognized for expected volume discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period.

No element of financing is deemed present as the credit term of the sales of goods is consistent with the market practice.

The Group's obligation to provide a refund or maintenance for faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognized as a provision, please refer to Note 6(r).

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the Group has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

2) Service revenue

Revenue from services rendered is recognized in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion, which is of the costs incurred to date as a proportion of the total estimated costs of the transaction, at the reporting date. If the Group cannot reasonably measure its progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation of the transaction, the Group shall recognize revenue only to the extent of the costs expected to be recovered.

3) Technical support and consulting services

Including consulting services, assisting foreign operators to develop new types of scooter, and technical remuneration determined based on the sales volume of foreign operators, which is calculated when sales actually occur.

4) Land development and sale of real estate

The Group develops and sells residential properties and usually sales properties in advance during construction or before construction begins. Revenue is recognized when control over the properties has been transferred to the customer. The properties have generally no alternative use for the Group due to contractual restrictions. However, an enforceable right to payment does not arise until legal title of a property has passed to the customer. Therefore, revenue is recognized at a point in time when the legal title has passed to the customer.

The revenue is measured at the transaction price agreed under the contract. For sale of readily available house, in most cases, the consideration is due when legal title of a property has been transferred, while deferred payment terms may be agreed in rare circumstances. If the contract includes a significant financing component, the transaction price will be adjusted for the effects of the time value of money during the period, using the specific borrowing rate of the construction project. Receipt of a prepayment from a customer is recognized as contract liability. Interest expense and contract liability are recognized when adjusting the effects of the time value of money. Accumulated amount of contract liability is recognized as revenue when control over the property has been transferred to the customer.

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5) Financing components

The Group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(s) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each the plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in retained earnings within equity. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(iii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(t) Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss.

The Group has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatment, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS37.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are recognized except for the following:

- (i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) at the time of the transaction;
- (ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- (iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflect uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

- (i) the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

- 1) the same taxable entity; or
- 2) different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(u) **Business combination**

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method. The goodwill arising from an acquisition is measured as the excess of (i) the consideration transferred (which is generally measured at fair value) and (ii) the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree, both over the identifiable net assets acquired at the acquisition date. If the amount calculated above is a deficit balance, the Group recognized that amount as a gain on a bargain purchase in profit or loss immediately after reassessing whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed.

All acquisition-related transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except for the issuance of debt or equity instruments.

For each business combination, the Group measures any non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at the noncontrolling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, if the noncontrolling interests are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets in the event of liquidation. Other components of noncontrolling interests are measured at their acquisition-date fair values, unless another measurement basis is required by the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC.

In a business combination achieved in stages, the Group remeasures its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition-date fair value, and recognizes the resulting gain or loss, if any, in profit or loss. In prior reporting periods, the Group may have recognized changes in the value of its equity interest in the acquiree in other comprehensive income. If so, the amount that was recognized in other comprehensive income will be recognized on the same basis as would be required if the Group had disposed directly of the previously held equity interest. If the disposal of the equity interest required a reclassification to profit or loss, such an amount will be reclassified to profit or loss.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete are reported in the Group's financial statements. During the measurement period, the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date are retrospectively adjusted, or additional assets or liabilities are recognized to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date. The measurement period will not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group recognizes the acquisition-date fair value of the contingent consideration as part of the consideration transferred. The cost of the acquisition and measuring goodwill will retrospectively be adjusted when some changes in the fair value of contingent consideration that the Group recognizes have been made after the acquisition date. Measurement period adjustments is the result of additional information that the Group obtained after that date about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date. The measurement period will not exceed one year from the acquisition date. The Group accounts for the changes in the fair value of contingent consideration that are not measurement period adjustments based on the classification of contingent consideration. Contingent consideration classified as equity shall not be remeasured and its subsequent settlement will be accounted for within equity. Others will be measured at fair value at each reporting date and changes in fair value will be recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

(v) Earnings per share

The Group discloses the Company basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company. The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to the ordinary shareholder of the Company divided by weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares.

(w) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group). Operating results of the operating segment are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance. Each operating segment consists of standalone financial information.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with the regulations and IFRSs endorsed by the FSC requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The management continues to monitor the accounting estimates and assumptions. The management recognizes any changes in accounting estimates during the period and the impact of those changes in accounting estimates in the following period.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is as follows. These assumptions and estimation have been updated to reflect the impact of COVID-19 pandemic.

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(a) The loss allowance of accounts receivable

The Group has estimated the loss allowance of accounts receivable that is based on the risk of a default occurring and the rate of expected credit loss. The Group has considered historical experience, current economic conditions and forward-looking information at the reporting date to determine the assumptions to be used in calculating the impairments and the selected inputs. For the information on the relevant assumptions and inputs, please refer to Note 6(d).

(b) Valuation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Group estimates the net realizable value of inventories for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of the reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on assumptions as to future demand within a specific time horizon. Due to the rapid industrial transformation, there may be significant changes in the net realizable value of inventories. Please refer to Note 6(e) for further description of the valuation of inventories.

Assessment

The Group's accounting policies and disclosures included financial and non-financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

The group periodically adjusts valuation models, conducts back-testing, renews input data for valuation models. If the sources of input data for valuation models are provided by the outer third-party (e.g. agencies or pricing intuitions), the Group evaluates relevant supportive evidence to confirm that such results of valuation and classification of the fair value hierarchy are in compliance with the IFRSs.

The Group strives to use market observable inputs when measuring assets and liabilities. For different levels of the fair value hierarchy to be used in determining the fair value of financial instruments, please refer to Note 6(aa).

Please refer to note 6(aa) for assumptions used in measuring fair value.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash on hand	\$ 2,021	3,337
Checking accounts and demand deposits	2,978,047	2,518,123
Time deposits	1,881,044	1,433,951
Cash equivalents	-	27,487
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 4,861,112</u>	<u>3,982,898</u>

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- (i) Unrestricted time deposits with original maturities after 3 months are classified as other (non)current financial assets. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the time deposits aforementioned were \$3,160,040 thousand and \$5,027,309 thousand, respectively.
- (ii) Please refer to note 6(aa) for the interest rate risk, and sensitivity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group.
- (b) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Derivative instruments not used for hedging		
Forward exchange contract	\$ 19,606	-
No-current financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Foreign convertible financial instruments	\$ -	15,459
Preferred shares of overseas unlisted companies	15,459	-
	<u>\$ 15,459</u>	<u>15,459</u>

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge the certain foreign exchange the Group is exposed to, arising from its operating activities. The following derivative instruments, without the application of hedge accounting, were classified as mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:

	December 31, 2020		
	Amount (in thousands)	Currency	Maturity dates
Forward exchange sold	USD 8,000	USD to CNY	2021.01.27-2021.04.28

- (c) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Common shares of domestic listed companies	\$ 2,114,215	1,545,447
Private shares of domestic listed companies	1,049,318	1,000,615
Common shares of domestic unlisted companies	454,042	268,768
Common shares of overseas unlisted companies	175,545	221,488
Total	<u>\$ 3,793,120</u>	<u>3,036,318</u>

- (i) The Group designate the equity investments stated above as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income because the Group intends to hold these investments for long-term strategic purposes.

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- (ii) For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, dividend revenues of \$55,989 thousand and \$82,138 thousand respectively, related to equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, were recognized.
- (iii) The information on sale of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income in consideration of investing strategy was as follow:

	2020	2019
Fair value of disposal	\$ 161,158	-
Cumulative gain or loss transferred to retained earnings	\$ 40,188	-

- (iv) Please refer to Note 6(aa) for credit risk and market risk.
- (v) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group did not provide any financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as collaterals.
- (d) Notes and accounts receivable and other receivables

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Notes receivable from operating activities	\$ 269,493	255,288
Installment notes receivable from operating activities	1,108	1,115
Less: Unrealized interest revenue from installment sales	(68)	(69)
Subtotal	270,533	256,334
Accounts receivable—measured at amortized cost	1,817,203	2,024,695
Installment accounts receivable—measured at amortized cost	7,576	7,602
Less: Unrealized interest revenue from installment sales	(907)	(908)
Subtotal	1,823,872	2,031,389
Lease receivables—measured at amortized cost	723,603	592,727
Less: Unrealized interest revenue	(24,964)	(20,130)
Subtotal	698,639	572,597
Other receivables	315,890	261,609
Total	3,108,934	3,121,929
Less: loss allowance	(223,449)	(228,389)
	\$ 2,885,485	2,893,540
Current	\$ 2,452,068	2,545,325
Non-current	433,417	348,215
Total	\$ 2,885,485	2,893,540

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, notes and accounts receivable have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as the incorporated forward-looking information, including macroeconomic and relevant industry information.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Credit losses for notes and accounts receivable were determined as follows:

Credit rating	December 31, 2020			
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted average expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance provision	Credit impaired
Low risk	\$ 2,495,333	0%~5%	16,634	Yes
Medium risk	297,711	20%~100%	206,815	Yes
Total	<u>\$ 2,793,044</u>		<u>223,449</u>	

Credit rating	December 31, 2019			
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted average expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance provision	Credit impaired
Low risk	\$ 2,648,123	0%~5%	16,192	Yes
Medium risk	212,197	40%~100%	212,197	Yes
Total	<u>\$ 2,860,320</u>		<u>228,389</u>	

The aging analyses of notes and accounts receivable were determined as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current	\$ 2,386,566	2,544,480
Overdue 0 to 90 days	195,061	142,571
Overdue 91 to 180 days	4,780	16,212
Over 180 days past due	206,637	157,057
	<u>\$ 2,793,044</u>	<u>2,860,320</u>

For the credit risk of other receivables as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, please refer to note 6(aa).

The movements in the allowance for notes and accounts receivable were as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	\$ 228,389	241,540
Impairment losses recognized	9,786	58,038
Impairment losses reversed	(11,212)	(2,308)
Recovery of accounts receivable impaired	(2,264)	(617)
Amounts written off	(801)	(61,183)
Reclassified to non-current assets held for sale	-	(2,592)
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	(449)	(4,489)
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 223,449</u>	<u>228,389</u>

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, notes and accounts receivable of the Group were pledged as collaterals; please refer to Note 8.

(e) Inventories

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Manufacturing Industry:		
Raw materials and consumables	\$ 1,935,205	2,039,475
Work in process	264,886	186,826
Finished goods	1,722,043	1,548,438
Inventories in transit	388,886	312,053
Subtotal	4,311,020	4,086,792
Construction industry:		
Land held for construction site	1,228,724	458,617
Prepaid for land purchase	117,716	89,488
Subtotal	1,346,440	548,105
Total	<u>\$ 5,657,460</u>	<u>4,634,897</u>
Expected to be recovered in more than 12 months	<u>\$ 1,262,891</u>	<u>458,617</u>

- (i) Shan Young, a subsidiary of the Group, acquired the land located on Fuxing Rd., Hsinchu City in the year of 2019 in succession and was involved in the Phase II Land Readjustment Project in Guaung-Pu, East District, Hsinchu City. According to the Plan of Readjustment prepared by preparatory committee in April, 2014, the land owners should bear the allocation of public facilities area in proportion to 39.26% and allocation of expenditures in proportion 13.57. actual aforementioned ratio would depend on the calculation approved by the Hsinchu City Government. In addition, according to the Readjustment Rules made by the preparatory committee in July, 2014, all matters related to the readjustment area would be contracted to Zhen Ding Development Co., Ltd..
- (ii) Shan Young, a subsidiary of the Group, temporarily transfers the registration of its agricultural land to the third party due to consideration of regulations, but the original ownership certificates are retained and promissory notes from the nominal landowners are obtained as guarantees. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the cost of land, in land registration progress, amounted to \$125,548 thousand and \$0, respectively, and was accounted for as "Inventories (for construction industry)" .
- (iii) Dinh Duong, the subsidiary of VMEPH, a subsidiary of the Group, signed the Memorandum of Understanding with Mr. Nguyen Danh Hoang Viet, a non-related party, in the year of 2019. Both parties agreed to collaboratively invest the property located in Ciputra Hanoi International City, Hanoi, Vietnam. According to the terms of the Memorandum, the property cannot be sold at a profit unless both parties agree with it. Also, due to the counter-party is Mr. Nguyen Danh Hoang Viet, the Group has acquired related documents as guarantees. The balance of related prepayments for land purchase at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was \$83,549 thousand and \$89,488 thousand, respectively.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- (iv) For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the details of the cost of sales were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Cost of goods sold	\$ 31,808,189	26,435,700
Revenue from sale of scraps	(41,181)	(48,985)
Loss on disposal of inventory	11,739	9,939
Loss on (gain on recovery of) inventory market price decline and obsolescence	13,051	(26,347)
Loss (gain) on physical inventory	649	(38)
Cost of technical service	215,518	185,715
Cost of lease	835,583	762,268
Cost of design service	43,723	63,715
Others	80,791	178,484
	\$ 32,968,062	27,560,451

- (v) The Group recognized gain on reversal of inventory write-downs for the year ended December 31, 2019 due to sale of inventories.
- (vi) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group did not provide any inventories as collaterals.
- (f) Non-current assets held for sale
- (i) The Board of Directors of the Group resolved to sell the land numbered 15-7 and 15-9, located at Ankang Section, Neihu District, Taipei City, on October 8, 2018, and signed a sales contract in the same month. Therefore, the Group reported the land as non-current assets held for sale in the amount of \$40,054 thousand on December 31, 2018. The ownership was transferred in January, 2019, and gain on disposal of non-current assets held for sale in the amount of \$1,798,827 thousand was recognized for the year ended December 31, 2019.
- (ii) The Group resolved to sell 19% of the equity of Vietnam Hong Zheng Technology Co., Ltd., an associate accounted for using the equity method, in July, 2018; it has started to conduct the relevant procedures. The contract was signed in November 2018 for a contract price of \$11,000 thousand, and the investment using the equity method was reported under the non-current assets held for sale in the amount of \$10,117 thousand. The relevant amount of accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income amounted to \$9,156 thousand. The equity transfer procedure was completed in October 9, 2019, and the Group recognized loss on disposal of investments in the amount of \$8,712 thousand. The remaining equity of Vietnam Hong Zheng Technology Co., Ltd. was measured at fair value and reported as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; please refer to note 6(c).

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- (iii) The Board of Directors of the Group resolved to sell GTBM, a subsidiary of the Group, on June 27, 2019 and signed a contract in the same month for a contract price of CNY8,060 thousand. The equity transfer procedure was completed in July 31, 2019 and the Group lost control over the entity. Gain on disposal of investments and tax expense in the amount of \$83,007 thousand and \$533 thousand were both included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.
- (iv) The Board of Directors resolved to sell the land numbered 828 located at the third Subsection, Tanmei Section, Neihu District, Taipei City, and the buildings on it and signed a sales contract in October, 2019. The Group reported non-current assets held for sale in the amount of \$108,320 thousand on December 31, 2019. The ownership was transferred in March 2020, and gain on disposal of non-current assets held for sale in the amount of \$364,705 thousand was recognized for the year ended December 31, 2020.
- (v) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the non-current assets held for sale of the Group were pledged as collaterals; please refer to note 8.
- (g) Investments accounted for using the equity method
- (i) A summary of the group's financial information on investments accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Associates	<u><u>\$ 705,126</u></u>	<u><u>710,229</u></u>

- (ii) The Group's financial information on investments accounted for using the equity method that are individually insignificant was as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Carrying amount of individually insignificant associates' equity	<u><u>\$ 705,126</u></u>	<u><u>710,229</u></u>

	For the years ended December 31 2020	2019
Attributable to the Group:		
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	2,453	(7,488)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>1,471</u>	<u>(2,061)</u>
Comprehensive income	<u><u>3,924</u></u>	<u><u>(9,549)</u></u>

- (iii) The Company acquired the equity of APh ePower Co., Ltd. in November, 2018. According to the investment agreement, the Company was entitled with seats of Board of Directors, and thus the significant influence over the investee company existed though the shareholding ratio was under 20%, which led to the adoption of equity method. APh ePower Co., Ltd issued ordinary shares for cash in July and September, 2019. The Company subscribed to additional shares at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage resulting in the shareholding ratio increased to 23.21%.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- (iv) The equity transfer procedure of 19% of the equity of Vietnam Hong Zheng Technology Co., Ltd. was completed on October 9, 2019; please refer to note 6(f).

- (v) Collateral

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group did not provide any investment accounted for using the equity method as collaterals.

- (vi) Though the Group is the first majority shareholder of some of its associates, the Group is not entitled to multiple voting rights. The Group could be deterred from dominating the relevant activities of investee companies once other shareholders with minority voting rights collaborate. In conclusion, there is only the existence of significant influence over rather than control over the associates stated above.

- (h) Loss control of subsidiaries

TBM resolved to sell the equity of GTBM in June, 2019; please refer to note 6(f). The equity transfer procedure was completed on July 31, 2019 and the Group lost control over it.

- (i) The carrying amount of assets and liabilities, on July 31, 2019, the date of losing control, was as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,242
Receivables	156
Prepayments	23
Property, plant and equipment, net	17,754
Right-of-use assets	4,352
Short-term borrowings	(35,009)
Accounts payable	(273)
Other payables	<u>(25,708)</u>
Carrying amount of net assets of former subsidiary	<u>\$ (35,463)</u>

- (ii) Gain on disposal of the subsidiary

Net consideration	\$ 36,645
Net assets disposed	<u>35,463</u>
Gain on disposal	72,108
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements reclassified to profit or loss	<u>10,899</u>
Gain on disposal considering items of other equity reclassification	<u>\$ 83,007</u>

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(iii) Cash generated from disposal of the subsidiary

Net consideration	\$	36,645
Less: Balance of cash and cash equivalents disposed		(3,242)
	\$	<u>33,403</u>

(i) Material non-controlling interests of subsidiaries

Subsidiaries	Main operation place	Percentage of non-controlling interests	
		December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
VMEPH and its subsidiaries	Vietnam/Hong Kong	32.93%	32.93%

The following information of the aforementioned subsidiaries had been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers. Included in these information are the fair value adjustment made during the acquisition and relevant difference in accounting principles between the Group as at the acquisition date. Intra-group transactions were not eliminated in this information.

VMEPH and its subsidiaries' s collective financial information:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current assets	\$ 2,791,998	3,035,442
Non-current assets	221,282	239,550
Current liabilities	(1,378,065)	(1,359,370)
Non- current liabilities	(19,677)	(27,766)
Net assets	\$ 1,615,538	1,887,856
Non-controlling interests	\$ 532,094	621,769
	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Sales revenue	\$ 2,480,431	3,076,081
Net loss	\$ (167,627)	(593,456)
Other comprehensive income	(104,691)	(41,937)
Comprehensive income	\$ (272,318)	(635,393)
Net loss, attributable to non controlling interests	\$ (55,200)	(195,425)
Comprehensive income, attributable to non-controlling interests	\$ (89,675)	(209,235)
Net cash flows from operating activities	\$ (106,325)	(331,044)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(44,511)	(210,553)
Net cash flows from financing activities	53,688	245,897
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (97,148)	(295,700)

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(j) Property, plant and equipment

The cost, depreciation and impairment of the property, plant and equipment of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, were as follow:

	Land	Buildings	Machinery equipment	Utility and vehicles	Office equipment and others	Leased Assets	Construction in progress	Accumulated impairment	Total
Cost or deemed cost:									
Balance on January 1, 2020	\$ 5,893,251	6,169,850	15,345,061	1,567,236	1,610,031	1,226,178	920,175	-	32,731,782
Additions	352,455	59,759	422,498	92,071	51,275	428,863	578,835	-	1,985,756
Disposals	-	(26,512)	(612,962)	(123,200)	(115,605)	(310,654)	(14,510)	-	(1,203,443)
Transfer from inventories	-	-	-	148,531	33,082	-	(71)	-	181,542
Transfer from (to) construction in progress	2,982	672,221	382,823	13,164	72,900	-	(1,144,090)	-	-
Transfer from prepayments for equipment	-	10,035	28,173	935	757	-	44,893	-	84,793
Transfer to investment property	(6,723)	(20,453)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(27,176)
Reclassifications	-	8,668	127	(429)	(45,800)	-	(870)	-	(38,304)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(43,070)	(153,030)	(248,650)	225,176	-	(7,297)	-	(226,871)
Balance on December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 6,241,965</u>	<u>6,830,498</u>	<u>15,412,690</u>	<u>1,449,658</u>	<u>1,831,816</u>	<u>1,344,387</u>	<u>377,065</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,488,079</u>
Balance on January 1, 2019	\$ 5,350,385	6,161,627	15,283,374	1,446,799	1,665,927	1,297,846	320,563	-	31,526,521
Additions	542,866	31,731	412,947	31,438	27,030	308,228	1,132,723	-	2,486,963
Disposals	-	(26,570)	(591,392)	(67,925)	(110,962)	(378,478)	(4,278)	-	(1,179,605)
Transfer from inventories	-	-	-	100,677	18,871	-	-	-	119,548
Transfer from investment property	100,577	22,812	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,389
Transfer from (to) construction in progress	-	81,122	348,540	10,065	80,601	-	(520,328)	-	-
Transfer from prepayments for equipment	-	168	3,976	1,127	780	-	-	-	6,051
Reclassifications	-	(2,355)	(809)	54,645	(51,480)	(1,418)	(1,138)	-	(2,555)
Reclassification to non-current assets held for sale	(100,577)	(56,231)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(156,808)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(42,454)	(111,575)	(9,590)	(20,736)	-	(7,367)	-	(191,722)
Balance on December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 5,893,251</u>	<u>6,169,850</u>	<u>15,345,061</u>	<u>1,567,236</u>	<u>1,610,031</u>	<u>1,226,178</u>	<u>920,175</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,731,782</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss :									
Balance on January 1, 2020	\$ -	3,620,536	13,434,516	1,292,470	1,151,379	410,781	-	771,647	20,681,329
Depreciation for the year	-	170,367	545,919	52,193	87,350	222,549	-	-	1,078,378
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,301	67,301
Disposals	-	(19,183)	(463,542)	(43,803)	(111,864)	(130,134)	-	(136,855)	(905,381)
Transfer to investment property	-	(13,327)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,327)
Transfer from prepayments for equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,793	84,793
Reclassifications	-	3,501	(41)	(343)	(3,108)	-	-	-	9
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(22,974)	(133,254)	(13,875)	(4,044)	-	-	(41,947)	(216,094)
Balance on December 31, 2020	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>3,738,920</u>	<u>13,383,598</u>	<u>1,286,642</u>	<u>1,119,713</u>	<u>503,196</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>744,939</u>	<u>20,777,008</u>

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	Land	Buildings	Machinery equipment	Utility and vehicles	Office equipment and others	Leased Assets	Construction in progress	Accumulated impairment	Total
Balance on January 1, 2019	\$ -	3,527,638	13,393,791	1,287,861	1,195,809	380,736	-	856,840	20,642,675
Depreciation for the year	-	154,064	459,788	34,976	86,812	205,087	-	-	940,727
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,233	200,233
Disposals	-	(17,872)	(326,102)	(41,647)	(99,065)	(175,042)	-	(264,947)	(924,675)
Transfer from investment property	-	17,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,105
Reclassifications	-	(2,355)	(647)	18,845	(15,843)	-	-	-	-
Reclassification to non-current assets held for sale	-	(30,734)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30,734)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(27,310)	(92,314)	(7,565)	(16,334)	-	-	(20,479)	(164,002)
Balance on December 31, 2019	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>3,620,536</u>	<u>13,434,516</u>	<u>1,292,470</u>	<u>1,151,379</u>	<u>410,781</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>771,647</u>	<u>20,681,329</u>
Carrying amount:									
Balance on December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 6,241,965</u>	<u>3,091,578</u>	<u>2,029,092</u>	<u>163,016</u>	<u>712,103</u>	<u>841,191</u>	<u>377,065</u>	<u>(744,939)</u>	<u>12,711,071</u>
Balance on January 1, 2019	<u>\$ 5,350,385</u>	<u>2,633,989</u>	<u>1,889,583</u>	<u>158,938</u>	<u>470,118</u>	<u>917,110</u>	<u>320,563</u>	<u>(856,840)</u>	<u>10,883,846</u>
Balance on December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 5,893,251</u>	<u>2,549,314</u>	<u>1,910,545</u>	<u>274,766</u>	<u>458,652</u>	<u>815,397</u>	<u>920,175</u>	<u>(771,647)</u>	<u>12,050,453</u>

(i) VMEP, a subsidiary of the Group, conducted impairment assessment for property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and prepayments for equipment on the reporting date. The assessment was based on the recoverable amount of the assets, which was the greater of the value in use and the fair value less the costs to sell. The value in use was calculated based on the estimated cash flows affected by comprehensive conditions such as industrial change, market competition, and variation of future revenues, gross profit and operating costs, etc., then being discounted to its present value. The Group used discount rate of 15% and 14% for the years ended 2020 and 2019, respectively, which reflected the risks specific to the assets or CGUs, and impairment losses were accordingly recognized in the amount of \$56,923 thousand (\$55,001 thousand for property plant and equipment, and \$1,922 thousand for right-of-use assets) and \$293,141 thousand (\$182,813 thousand for property, plant and equipment, \$30,762 thousand for right-of-use assets and \$79,566 thousand for prepayments for equipment); please refer to note 6(k) and (z).

(ii) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the property, plant and equipment of the Group were pledged as collaterals; please refer to note 8.

(k) Right-of-use assets

The movements in the cost and depreciation of the leased land and buildings were as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost:			
Balance on January 1, 2020	\$ 507,040	831,568	1,338,608
Additions	48,631	60,535	109,166
Reductions	(6,511)	(25,849)	(32,360)
Transfer to investment property	(37,432)	-	(37,432)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(21,500)	(1,394)	(22,894)
Balance on December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 490,228</u>	<u>864,860</u>	<u>1,355,088</u>

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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	Land	Buildings	Total
Balance on January 1, 2019	\$ 528,184	499,125	1,027,309
Additions	-	345,973	345,973
Reductions	-	(12,929)	(12,929)
Reclassification to non-current assets held for sale	(4,438)	-	(4,438)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(16,706)	(601)	(17,307)
Balance on December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 507,040</u>	<u>831,568</u>	<u>1,338,608</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:			
Balance on January 1, 2020	\$ 306,629	123,378	430,007
Depreciation for the year	11,797	142,757	154,554
Impairment loss	-	1,922	1,922
Reductions	(6,511)	(12,677)	(19,188)
Transfer to investment property	(2,327)	-	(2,327)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(17,464)	(1,732)	(19,196)
Balance on December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 292,124</u>	<u>253,648</u>	<u>545,772</u>
Balance on January 1, 2019	\$ 279,284	-	279,284
Depreciation for the year	8,446	121,776	130,222
Reductions	-	(2,105)	(2,105)
Impairment loss	26,860	3,902	30,762
Reclassified to non-current assets held for sale	(86)	-	(86)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(7,875)	(195)	(8,070)
Balance on December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 306,629</u>	<u>123,378</u>	<u>430,007</u>
Carrying amount:			
Balance on December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 198,104</u>	<u>611,212</u>	<u>809,316</u>
Balance on January 1, 2019	<u>\$ 248,900</u>	<u>499,125</u>	<u>748,025</u>
Balance on December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 200,411</u>	<u>708,190</u>	<u>908,601</u>

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, right-of-use assets of the Group were pledged as collaterals; please refer to Note 8.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Investment property

	Owned property		Right-of-use assets	
	Land and improvements	Buildings	Land and improvements	Total
Cost or deemed cost:				
Balance on January 1, 2020	\$ 1,417,757	2,840,689	121,694	4,380,140
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	6,723	20,453	-	27,176
Transfer from right-of-use assets	-	-	37,432	37,432
Disposals/Write offs	(6,723)	(20,358)	-	(27,081)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(695)	(7,662)	(8,357)
Balance on December 31, 2020	\$ 1,417,757	2,840,089	151,464	4,409,310
Balance on January 1, 2019	\$ 1,578,898	2,868,565	-	4,447,463
Acquisitions through business combination	-	5,869	33,247	39,116
Additions/Purchases	-	-	92,193	92,193
Disposal/Write-off	(60,564)	(7,596)	-	(68,160)
Move out to property, plant and equipment	(100,577)	(22,812)	-	(123,389)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(3,337)	(3,746)	(7,083)
Balance on December 31, 2019	\$ 1,417,757	2,840,689	121,694	4,380,140
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:				
Balance on January 1, 2020	\$ -	409,434	726	410,160
Depreciation for the year	-	77,247	629	77,876
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	-	13,327	-	13,327
Disposals/Writeoffs	-	(13,580)	-	(13,580)
Transfer from right-of-use assets	-	-	2,327	2,327
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(88)	(48)	(136)
Balance on December 31, 2020	\$ -	486,340	3,634	489,974
Balance on January 1, 2019	\$ -	353,773	-	353,773
Depreciation for the year	-	79,345	747	80,092
Transfer to inventories and property, plant and equipment	-	(17,105)	-	(17,105)
Disposals/Writeoffs	-	(5,545)	-	(5,545)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	(1,034)	(21)	(1,055)
Balance on December 31, 2019	\$ -	409,434	726	410,160
Carrying amount:				
Balance on December 31, 2020	\$ 1,417,757	2,353,749	147,830	3,919,336
Balance on January 1, 2019	\$ 1,417,757	2,431,255	120,968	3,969,980
Balance on December 31, 2019	\$ 1,578,898	2,514,792	-	4,093,690
Fair value:				
Balance on December 31, 2020				\$ 13,496,426
Balance on December 31, 2019				\$ 13,765,660

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- (i) The fair value of investment properties (as measured or disclosed in the financial statements) was based on a valuation by a qualified independent appraiser or the Company, using comparative method (reference to the website of Department of Land Administration for the registered actual selling price or real-estate agency's website for the average transaction price in similar district). The inputs of levels of fair value hierarchy in determining the fair value is classified to Level 3.
- (ii) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the investment property of the Group were pledged as collateral; please refer to Note 8.
- (m) Short-term notes and bills payable

The short-term notes and bills payable were summarized as follows:

December 31, 2020			
	Guarantee or acceptance institution	Range of interest rates (%)	Amount
Commercial paper payable	CBF, IBCF	0.88%~0.89%	\$ 300,000
Acceptance payable			418,127
Total			<u>\$ 718,127</u>

December 31, 2019			
	Guarantee or acceptance institution	Range of interest rates (%)	Amount
Commercial paper payable	CBF, ETFC, IBCF	1.135%~1.140%	\$ 400,000
Acceptance payable		-	286,807
Total			<u>\$ 686,807</u>

For the collaterals for short-term notes and bills payable, please refer to Note 8.

- (n) Short-term borrowings

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Letters of credit	\$ 116,753	396,190
Unsecured bank loans	885,000	1,780,000
Secured bank loans	7,737,415	8,647,464
Total	<u>\$ 8,739,168</u>	<u>10,823,654</u>
Unused short-term credit lines	<u>\$ 11,327,755</u>	<u>6,682,238</u>
Range of interest rates	<u>0.80%~4.95%</u>	<u>0.97%~6.53%</u>

For the collateral for short-term borrowings, please refer to Note 8.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(o) Accounts payable (including related parties)

Accounts payable (including related parties) were summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Accounts payables to suppliers	<u>\$ 4,113,564</u>	<u>2,809,019</u>

(p) Long-term borrowings

The long-term borrowings were summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Unsecured bank loans	\$ 719,000	228,797
Secured bank loans	5,486,097	1,496,300
Syndicated loans	-	3,420,000
Less: current portion	(597,365)	(778,481)
Total	<u>\$ 5,607,732</u>	<u>4,366,616</u>
Unused long-term credit lines	<u>\$ 523,973</u>	<u>3,567,579</u>
Range of interest rates	<u>0.84%~1.90%</u>	<u>1.09%~2.14%</u>

(i) For the collateral for long-term borrowings, please refer to Note 8.

(ii) The Company sent out an official letter on November 18, 2020, to Land Bank of Taiwan to repaid the syndicated loan in advance and terminate the contract. The outstanding balance of the syndicated loan was settled in November 30, 2020

(iii) Certain financial covenants

According to the syndicated loan contract between the Company and the participants, the Group should comply with certain financial covenants, e.g., current ratio, liability ratio and interest coverage ratio, in the semiannual and annual consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2019, the Company comply with the aforementioned financial covenants.

(q) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities of the Group were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current	<u>\$ 124,239</u>	<u>123,899</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 562,953</u>	<u>620,707</u>

(i) For the maturity analysis, please refer to Note 6(aa).

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- (ii) The amount recognized in profit or loss was as follows:

	For the year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>\$ 11,914</u>	<u>10,781</u>
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	<u>\$ 3,607</u>	<u>2,269</u>
Expenses relating to short-term leases	<u>\$ 26,804</u>	<u>42,497</u>
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	<u>\$ 4,591</u>	<u>6,658</u>

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Group were as follows :

	For the year ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ 185,342</u>	<u>195,649</u>

- (iii) Real estate leases

The Group leases land and buildings for its office of space and stores. The leases of office space typically run for a period of 2 to 5 years, and stores for 5 to 10 years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of the same duration after the end of the contract term.

Some leases provide for additional payments that are based on changes in sales that the Group makes at the leased store in the period. Some also require the Group to make payments that relate to the property taxes levied on the lessor and insurance payments made by the lessor; these amounts are generally determined annually.

Some leases of equipment contain extension and cancellation options exercisable by the Group. These leases are negotiated and monitored by local management, and accordingly, contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the lessors. In which the lessee is not reasonably certain to use an optional extended lease term, payments associated with the optional period are not included within lease liabilities.

- (iv) Other leases

The Group leases IT equipment and machinery with contract terms of 1 to 3 years. These leases are short-term and/or leases of low-value items. The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(r) Provisions

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance on January 1, 2020	\$ 569,336	635,476
Provisions made during the year	267,402	159,489
Provisions used during the year	(207,059)	(218,451)
Provisions reversed during the year	(14,474)	(5,259)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	335	(1,919)
Balance on December 31, 2020	\$ 615,540	569,336
Current	\$ 421,730	391,893
Non-current	193,810	177,443
Total	\$ 615,540	569,336

The provision for warranties of relates mainly to sales of automobiles and scooters for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. The provision is based on estimates made from historical warranty data.

(s) Operating lease

The Group leases out investment property, etc.. The Group has classified these leases as operating leases, because it does not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets. Please refer to Note 6(l) for information on the operating leases of investment property.

A maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Less than one year	\$ 102,181	95,332
One to two years	58,301	78,462
Two to three years	31,440	35,317
Three to four years	26,404	9,176
Four to five years	10,904	7,036
More than five years	10,584	-
Total undiscounted lease payments	\$ 239,814	225,323

Rental income from investment properties for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, were \$101,705 thousand and \$98,194 thousand, respectively.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(t) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans

Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation at present value and plan asset at fair value for the Group were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ 3,211,232	3,641,974
Fair value of plan assets	(2,370,865)	(2,669,505)
	<u>\$ 840,367</u>	<u>972,469</u>
Net defined benefit (assets)	\$ (931)	-
Net defined benefit liabilities	841,298	972,469
	<u>\$ 840,367</u>	<u>972,469</u>

The employee benefit liabilities for the Group were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Compensated absence liabilities	<u>\$ 119,461</u>	<u>128,142</u>

The Group makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account with Bank of Taiwan that provides pensions for employees upon retirement. Plans (covered by the Labor Standards Law) entitle a retired employee to receive retirement benefits based on years of service and average monthly salary for the six months prior to retirement.

1) Composition of plan assets

The Group allocates pension funds in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund and such funds are managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. With regard to the utilization of the funds, minimum earnings shall not be less than the earnings attainable from two-year time deposits with interest rates offered by local banks.

The Group's Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to \$2,476,232 thousand as of December 31, 2020. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets, including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

Nanyang, a subsidiary of the Group, is planning to settle the defined benefits obligations, and the expected payments, which is to be paid to employees in year 2021, in the amount of \$115,207 thousand are accounted for as "Other Payables" on December 31, 2020.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

2) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

The movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations for the Group were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Defined benefit obligations at January 1	\$ 3,641,974	3,728,625
Current service costs and interest cost	53,277	63,278
Remeasurements loss (gain):		
— Actuarial loss (gain) — experience adjustments	87,824	31,902
— Actuarial loss (gain) — financial assumptions	143,230	12,434
Settlements	(401,340)	-
Contributions paid by the employer	-	1,552
The effects of employee transfer	-	3,328
Benefits paid	(313,733)	(199,145)
Defined benefit obligations at December 31	\$ 3,211,232	3,641,974

3) Movements in the fair value of plan assets

The movements in the fair value of the defined benefit plan assets for the Group were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	\$ 2,669,505	2,598,260
Interest income	27,101	29,664
Remeasurements loss (gain):		
— Return on plan assets excluding interest income	79,971	86,127
Contributions paid by the employer	262,060	140,274
Effect of curtailments or settlements	(360,736)	-
Contributions paid by the employer	-	1,552
Benefits paid	(307,036)	(186,372)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	\$ 2,370,865	2,669,505

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The pension expenses recognized in profit or loss for the Group were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Current service costs	\$ 17,285	21,726
Net interest of net liabilities for defined benefit obligations	8,891	11,888
Past service cost and loss(gain) on settlements	10,998	-
	\$ 37,174	33,614
Operating costs	\$ 13,365	16,294
Selling expenses	22,758	8,173
Administration expenses	3,032	4,004
Research and development expenses	4,004	5,143
Other gains and losses	(5,985)	-
	\$ 37,174	33,614

5) Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability recognized in other comprehensive income

Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability recognized in other comprehensive income for the Group were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Cumulative amount, January 1	\$ 869,306	911,097
Recognized during the year	151,083	(41,791)
Cumulative amount, December 31	\$ 1,020,389	869,306

6) Actuarial assumptions

The principle actuarial assumptions at the reporting date were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Discount rate	0.500%~0.625%	1.000%
Future salary increase rate	1.000%~2.500%	1.000%~3.000%

The expected allocation payment to be made by the Group to the defined benefit plans for the one-year period after the reporting date is \$104,313 thousand.

The weighted-average lifetime of the defined benefit plans is 9.44~14.77 years.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

7) Sensitivity analysis

If the actuarial assumptions had changed, the impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation shall be as follows:

	Influences of defined benefit obligations	
	Increased by 0.25%	Decreased by 0.25%
December 31, 2020		
Discount rate	(65,405)	67,416
Future salary increase rate	64,715	(63,113)
December 31, 2019		
Discount rate	(81,702)	84,354
Future salary increase rate	81,577	(79,424)

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown above. The method used in the sensitivity analysis is consistent with the calculation of pension liabilities in the balance sheets.

There is no change in the method and assumptions used in the preparation of sensitivity analysis for 2020 and 2019.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Group allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under these defined contribution plans, the Group allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligation.

The pension costs incurred from the contributions to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance amounted to \$93,591 thousand and \$90,022 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(u) Income taxes

(i) The components of income taxes for the Group were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Current tax expense		
Current period	\$ 399,767	106,239
Land value increment tax	45,581	74,968
Additional tax on undistributed earnings	22,220	-
Adjustment for prior periods	24,695	2,473
	<u>492,263</u>	<u>183,680</u>
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(49,578)	33,954
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	(546)	-
	<u>(50,124)</u>	<u>33,954</u>
Income tax expense from continuing operations	<u>\$ 442,139</u>	<u>217,634</u>

(ii) The amount of income tax recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) was as follows:

	2020	2019
Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Remeasurement from defined benefit plans	<u>\$ (24,579)</u>	<u>(19,931)</u>
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	<u>\$ (184)</u>	<u>(480)</u>

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(iii) Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax was as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Profit before income tax	\$ 2,493,995	2,410,094
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	498,799	482,019
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdiction	(24,257)	(28,362)
Non-deductible expenses	13,996	65,973
Tax-exempt income from disposal of land	(86,412)	(382,595)
Share of profit (loss) accounted for using the equity method	(491)	(78,873)
Effect of tax on land value increment tax	45,581	74,968
Adjustments for prior years tax	24,695	2,473
Change in unrecognized temporary differences	15,321	79,502
Additional tax on undistributed earnings	22,220	-
Effect of tax on repatriated offshore funds	(39,530)	-
Others	(27,783)	2,529
Total	\$ 442,139	217,634

(iv) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities

The Group was able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences associated with investments in foreign subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. Also, the Group considered it improbable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. Hence, such temporary differences were not recognized as deferred tax liabilities. Details were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments in foreign subsidiaries	\$ 509,183	322,410
Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities	\$ 101,837	64,482

2) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets had not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences	\$ 29,899	33,000
The carryforward of unused tax losses	409,394	499,102
	\$ 439,293	532,102

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The R.O.C. Income Tax Act allows net losses, as assessed by the tax authorities, to offset taxable income over a period of ten years for domestic entities and five years for Vietnam ones for tax reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets had not been recognized in respect of these items because it was not probable that future taxable income would be available against which the Group can utilize the benefits therefrom.

As of December 31, 2020, the information on the Group's unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets were recognized and the expiry dates were as follows:

Unused tax losses		
Domestic entities	Vietnam and China entities	Expiry date
\$ -	5,252	2021
-	65,910	2022
48,178	299,026	2023
-	345,755	2024
30,951	217,937	2025
197,323	-	2026
235,858	-	2027
199,221	-	2028
219,811	-	2029
178,761	-	2030
\$ 1,110,103	933,880	

3) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	Carryforward of unused tax losses	Defined benefit plans	Others	Total
Deferred tax assets:				
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 135,133	189,399	228,071	552,603
Recognized in profit or loss	(135,133)	(292)	94,851	(40,574)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	24,579	-	24,579
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	-	-	(2,464)	(2,464)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ -	213,686	320,458	534,144
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 162,897	170,281	235,485	568,663
Recognized in profit or loss	(27,764)	(813)	(6,378)	(34,955)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	19,931	-	19,931
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	-	-	(1,036)	(1,036)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 135,133	189,399	228,071	552,603

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	Income from foreign investments	Land value increment tax	Others	Total
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 385,436	1,185,217	26,441	1,597,094
Recognized in profit or loss	(65,883)	(33,097)	8,282	(90,698)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	(184)	(184)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	-	-	28	28
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 319,553	1,152,120	34,567	1,506,240
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 385,436	1,200,479	13,325	1,599,240
Recognized in profit or loss	-	(15,262)	14,261	(1,001)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	(480)	(480)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	-	-	(665)	(665)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 385,436	1,185,217	26,441	1,597,094

(v) Assessment of income tax

- 1) The Company's income tax returns for the years through 2018 were assessed by the tax authorities.
- 2) The status of assessment of the domestic subsidiaries' income tax returns by the tax authorities was as follows:

Approval year	Company
2019	Nanyang Insurance Agent
2018	Chin Zong, Jau Ryh, Shian Yang, Chu Yang, Nanchen, Youth Taisun, Fact Co., Ltd. , Li Yang, Shan Young, Ching Ta, TBM, NOVA Design, Nanyang and SUNSHINE AUTO-LEASE

(v) Capital and other equity

(i) Ordinary shares

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the number of authorized ordinary shares were 950,000 thousand shares, with par value of \$10 per share. The total value of the authorized ordinary shares was amounted to \$9,500,000 thousand. As of that date, 803,078 thousand shares and 853,596 thousand shares were issued, respectively. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Reconciliation of shares outstanding for 2020 and 2019 was as follows:

	(in thousands of shares)	
	Ordinary Shares	
	2020	2019
Balance on January 1	853,596	853,596
Retirement of treasury shares	(50,518)	-
Balance on December 31	803,078	853,596

(ii) Capital surplus

The balances of capital surplus of the Company were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Difference between consideration and carrying amount of \$ subsidiaries acquired or disposed of	175,638	175,435
Gain on disposal of assets	1,370,744	1,370,744
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	22,161	22,161
Stock option from convertible bonds	106,296	112,983
Others	55,334	55,334
	\$ 1,730,173	1,736,657

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from the issuance of capital stock and the earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total common stock outstanding.

(iii) Retained earnings

The Company is in the maturity phase of its enterprise life cycle, but ongoing changes of the industrial environment arise from various outside factors, and also with the Company endeavoring to expand the domestic and foreign market, future capital expenditure, taxation planning, and shareholders' benefits shall be taken into consideration when the Company determines the surplus earning distribution, based on actual surplus level, to stable share market price.

The general meeting of shareholders made a resolution on June 10, 2019 to amend the articles of incorporation for the Company to distribute the surplus earning and offset losses at the end of every half fiscal year. The proposal of surplus earning distribution or loss off-setting for the first half of fiscal year should be forwarded with the business report and financial statements to supervisors for their auditing, and afterwards be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company distributing surplus earning in accordance with the aforementioned provision shall estimate and reserve the taxes and dues to be paid, the deficit to be offset and the legal reserve to be set aside. And the special reserve should be set aside or reversed as required by the regulations; if there is remaining surplus earning, it should be calculated with the beginning balance of the accumulated undistributed surplus earning as distributable one.

The Company authorize the Board of Directors to distribute the whole or a part of the distributable surplus earning, legal reserves and capital surplus to be paid in cash, in the amount not exceeding 10 percent of paid-in capital. Such distribution should be adopted by a majority of directors at a meeting attended by at least two thirds of the total number of directors, and be reported to the shareholder's meeting.

Where such legal reserve amounts to the total amount of its capital, it could not be set aside.

The Company distributing surplus earning in the form of new shares to be issued by the Company in accordance with the aforementioned provision shall follow the provisions of the Company Act; if such surplus earning is distributed in the form of cash, it shall be approved by a meeting of the Board of Directors.

1) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of capital may be distributed.

2) Special reserve

The Company applied for exemptions during its first-time adoption of IFRSs, resulting in its retained earnings to increase by \$1,583,058 thousand, incurred from unrealized revaluation increments, on the transition date. In accordance with Permit No.1010012865 as issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission on April 6, 2012, the special reserve in the amount of \$1,397,866 thousand is set aside based on the additional retained earnings' amount, due to the transition to IFRSs. The aforementioned special reserve may be reversed in proportion with the usage, disposal, or reclassification of the related assets, and then, be distributed afterwards. Due to the Company's disposal of properties, plants and equipments, special reserves were reversed by \$39,666 thousand and \$17,281 thousand in year 2020 and 2019, respectively.

In accordance with Permit No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC on April 6, 2012, a portion of current period earnings and undistributed prior period earnings shall be reclassified as special earnings reserve during earnings distribution. The amount to be reclassified should equal the current period total net reduction of other shareholders' equity. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior period earnings shall be reclassified as special earnings reserve (and does not qualify for earnings distribution) to account for cumulative changes to other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior periods. Amounts of subsequent reversals pertaining to the net reduction of other shareholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions. The special reserves were set aside (reserved) by \$231,436 thousand and \$(58,086) thousand in June, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

In accordance with Permit No. 1010047490 issued by the FSC on November 21, 2012, the Company set aside special reserves, calculated by the differences between the carrying amount of treasury stock held by the subsidiaries and the Company's stock price, in portion to the shareholding ratio. If there is rebounding in market price afterwards, those special reserves could be reversed. The Company set aside (reversed) special reserves by \$(6,339) thousand and \$7,625 thousand in June, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

3) Earnings distribution

Earnings distribution for 2019 and 2018 was decided by the resolution adopted, at the general meeting of shareholders held on June 23, 2020 and June 28, 2019, respectively. The relevant dividend distributions to shareholders were as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Amount per share	Total Amount	Amount per share	Total Amount
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:				
Cash	\$ 1.01	811,180	1.01	826,180

The Board of Directors resolved not to distribute the earnings for the first half of year 2020 on November 13, 2020.

(iv) Treasury shares (held by the subsidiaries)

- 1) In accordance with the requirements of Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares held by the Company should not be pledged, and do not hold any shareholder rights before their transfer.
- 2) Prior to the R.O.C. Company Act amendments in 2001, subsidiaries of the Company, Ching Ta and Nanyang, acquired the Company's shares for investment purposes in the open market. The shares held by subsidiaries of the Company were deemed treasury shares. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the market price per share of the Company was \$35.70 and \$21.30, respectively.

The details of the treasury shares held by subsidiaries were as follows:

Company	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Shares held (in thousand shares)	Acquired Costs	Shares held (in thousand shares)	Acquired Costs
Ching Ta Investment Co., Ltd.	981	\$ 37,498	981	37,498
Nanyang Industries Co., Ltd.	4,351	95,318	4,351	95,318
	5,332	\$ 132,816	5,332	132,816

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- 3) The Board of Directors of the Company in year 2017, resolved to repurchase 27,416 thousand shares for transferring to employees. The Board of Directors resolved to retire the treasury shares and the procedures of change of registration was completed in year 2020.
- 4) The Board of Directors of the Company in year 2020, resolved to repurchase 23,102 thousand shares for maintaining the Company's credit and shareholders' benefits. The Board of Directors resolved to retire the treasury shares and the procedure of change registration was completed in year 2020.
- (v) Other comprehensive income accumulated in reservesm, net of tax

	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance on January 1, 2020	\$ (1,549,637)	(44,804)	(1,594,441)
Exchange differences on foreign operations	(152,833)	-	(152,833)
Exchange differences on associates accounted for using the equity method	1,471	-	1,471
Unrealized gains on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	344,839	344,839
Disposal of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(40,188)	(40,188)
Balance on December 31, 2020	<u>\$ (1,700,999)</u>	<u>259,847</u>	<u>(1,441,152)</u>
Balance on January 1, 2019	\$ (1,266,250)	(65,050)	(1,331,300)
Exchange differences on foreign operations	(279,583)	-	(279,583)
Exchange differences on associates accounted for using the equity method	(2,061)	-	(2,061)
Cumulative gains (losses) reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of foreign operations	(10,899)	-	(10,899)
Unrealized gains from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	20,246	20,246
Equity related to non-current assets held for sale	9,156	-	9,156
Balance on December 31, 2019	<u>\$ (1,549,637)</u>	<u>(44,804)</u>	<u>(1,594,441)</u>

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(vi) Non-controlling interests

	Attributed to Non-controlling Interests
Balance on January 1, 2020	\$ 1,205,921
Net income/(loss) gain attributable to non-controlling interests	113,512
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements, net of tax	(36,825)
Unrealized gains/(losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	20,208
Actuarial gains/(losses) from defined benefits plans	(3,925)
Cash dividends from subsidiaries	(2,517)
Changes in non-controlling interests	(504)
Balance on December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 1,295,870</u>
Balance on January 1, 2019	\$ 1,267,756
Net income/(losses) gain attributable to non-controlling interests	(33,765)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements, net of tax	(29,513)
Unrealized gains/(loss) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,656
Actuarial gain/(loss) from defined benefits plans	1,418
Cash dividends from subsidiaries	(2,748)
Changes in non-controlling interests	117
Balance on December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 1,205,921</u>

(w) Earnings per share

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Basic earnings per share		
Net income/(loss) attributable to common shareholders of the Company	<u>\$ 1,938,344</u>	<u>2,226,225</u>
Issued number of ordinary shares on January 1	853,596	853,596
Effects of treasury shares	(50,813)	(32,292)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares on December 31	802,783	821,304
	<u>\$ 2.41</u>	<u>2.71</u>

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Diluted earnings per share		
Net income/(loss) attributable to common shareholders of the Company (after the adjustment of potential dilutive ordinary shares)	<u>\$ 1,938,344</u>	<u>2,226,225</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	802,783	821,304
Effect of potential dilutive ordinary shares		
Employee share bonus	942	1,252
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (after the adjustment of potential dilutive ordinary shares)	<u>803,725</u>	<u>822,556</u>
	<u>\$ 2.41</u>	<u>2.71</u>

(x) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Details of revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2020				
	Domestic segment	Foreign segment	Other segments	Total
Primary geographical markets:				
Taiwan	\$ 29,278,158	-	99,360	29,377,518
China	-	2,784,380	25,950	2,810,330
Asia	1,145,324	2,863,191	-	4,008,515
Europe	2,132,595	1,224,080	-	3,356,675
Others	390,268	831,611	-	1,221,879
	<u>\$ 32,946,345</u>	<u>7,703,262</u>	<u>125,310</u>	<u>40,774,917</u>
Major products/services lines				
Merchandise sales	\$ 31,550,677	7,699,884	-	39,250,561
Technical services	358,370	1,943	-	360,313
Leasing services	301,532	758	76,894	379,184
Design services	-	-	48,416	48,416
Others	735,766	677	-	736,443
	<u>\$ 32,946,345</u>	<u>7,703,262</u>	<u>125,310</u>	<u>40,774,917</u>

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2019				
	Domestic segment	Foreign segment	Other segments	Total
Primary geographical markets:				
Taiwan	\$ 21,466,694	-	147,219	21,613,913
China	-	2,220,470	70,161	2,290,631
Asia	1,182,294	3,095,460	-	4,277,754
Europe	2,209,722	1,160,764	-	3,370,486
Others	558,378	1,272,266	-	1,830,644
	\$ 25,417,088	7,748,960	217,380	33,383,428
Major products/services lines				
Merchandise sales	\$ 24,110,635	7,733,586	-	31,844,221
Technical services	365,778	592	-	366,370
Leasing services	282,982	-	64,835	347,817
Design services	-	-	89,902	89,902
Others	657,693	14,782	62,643	735,118
	\$ 25,417,088	7,748,960	217,380	33,383,428

(ii) Contract balances

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	January 1, 2019
Notes receivable	\$ 270,533	256,334	224,825
Accounts receivable	1,817,203	2,024,695	2,280,776
Installment accounts receivables	6,669	6,694	7,300
Lease receivables	698,639	572,597	467,835
Less: Loss allowance	(223,449)	(228,389)	(241,540)
Total	\$ 2,569,595	2,631,931	2,739,196
Contract liabilities	\$ 292,179	188,350	148,128

Please refer to Note 6(d) for the details of accounts receivable and allowance for impairment.

The major change in the balance of contract liabilities is arising from the difference between the time frame of the performance obligation to be satisfied and the payment to be received. There were no other significant changes for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(y) Employee compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

In accordance with the articles of incorporation, the Company should contribute no less than 1% of the profit as employee compensation and less than 1% as directors' and supervisors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit. Independent directors are not entitled to receive the aforementioned remuneration.

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company estimated its employee remuneration amounting to \$22,979 thousand and \$23,756 thousand, and directors' and supervisors' remuneration amounting to \$11,490 thousand and \$11,878 thousand, respectively. The estimated amounts mentioned above were calculated based on the net profit before tax, excluding the remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors of each period, multiplied by the percentage of remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors as specified in the Company's articles. The remunerations were expensed under operating expenses during 2020 and 2019. The difference between the estimated and actual amount of remuneration distributed in the next year was deemed as a change in accounting estimates. If the Board of Directors resolved to carry out share dividends to employees, the numbers of shares to be distributed were calculated based on the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares one day before the date of the meeting of Board of Directors. Related information would be available at the Market Observation Post System website. The amounts, as stated in the consolidated financial statements, were identical to those of the actual distributions for 2020 and 2019.

(z) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Interest income

The details of interest income were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Interest income from bank deposits	\$ 229,915	239,542
Others	4,879	3,832
	\$ 234,794	243,374

(ii) Other income

The details of other income were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Rental income	\$ 35,356	36,651
Dividend revenue	55,998	82,147
	\$ 91,354	118,798

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(iii) Other gains and losses

The details of other gains and losses were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	\$ (118,514)	(45,188)
Gains (Losses) on disposals of property, plant and equipment	6,686	(7,815)
Gains on disposals of investment property	62,448	120,108
Gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	33,054	14,293
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	(67,301)	(200,233)
Impairment losses on right-of use assets	(1,922)	(30,762)
Impairment losses on other non-current assets	-	(79,566)
Subsidy income	61,736	62,560
Gain on curtailment of defined benefits plans	5,985	-
Others	84,683	133,284
	\$ 66,855	(33,319)

(iv) Finance costs

The details of finance costs were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Interest expense	\$ 225,525	235,313

(v) Gains on disposal of non-current assets held for sale

	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Gains on disposal of subsidiaries	\$ -	83,007
Losses on disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method	-	(8,712)
Gains on disposal of land and buildings	364,705	1,798,827
	\$ 364,705	1,873,122

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(aa) Financial instruments

(i) Credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk.

(ii) Credit risk of receivables

For credit risk exposure of notes and accounts receivable, please refer to note 6(d).

Other financial assets at amortized cost includes other receivables and time deposits, etc, which are considered to be of low risk, and thus, the impairment provision recognized during the period was limited to 12 months expected credit losses.

None of these financial assets were considered to be impaired after the assessment.

(iii) Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments but the impact of netting agreements, and financial liabilities whose carrying amount approximates the amount of future contractual cash flows are not disclosed as follows.

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2020							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Bank loans and short-term notes and bills payable	\$ 15,662,392	15,934,011	9,719,494	469,068	1,584,994	4,155,321	5,134
Lease liabilities	687,192	769,120	71,349	62,924	124,205	236,825	273,817
	\$ 16,349,584	16,703,131	9,790,843	531,992	1,709,199	4,392,146	278,951
December 31, 2019							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Bank loans and short-term notes and bills payable	\$ 16,655,558	16,898,655	12,461,667	477,569	704,998	3,248,642	5,779
Lease liabilities	744,606	829,325	68,281	65,670	141,984	285,085	268,305
	\$ 17,400,164	17,727,980	12,529,948	543,239	846,982	3,533,727	274,084

The Group does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(iv) Currency risk

1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Group's significant exposures to foreign currency risk were as follows:

	December 31, 2020			December 31, 2019			
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD	
<u>Financial assets</u>							
<u>Monetary items</u>							
USD:NTD	\$	31,140	28.1100	875,336	30,292	29.9850	908,310
CNY:USD	-	-	-	-	750,315	0.1446	3,254,041
EUR:NTD		6,748	34.5500	233,139	5,867	33.6100	197,204
JPY:NTD		334	0.2726	91	42,204	0.2759	11,644
USD:CNY		19,748	6.5069	555,116	18,442	6.9139	552,983
<u>Financial liabilities</u>							
<u>Monetary items</u>							
USD:NTD		14,402	28.1100	404,828	10,116	29.9850	303,335
USD:CNY		1,656	6.5069	46,547	3,673	6.9139	110,135

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and other receivables, borrowings, accounts payable and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency. A strengthening (weakening) of 1% of the NTD against USD, EUR, CNY and JPY as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 would have increased (decreased) the net profit after tax for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 by \$9,698 thousand and \$36,086 thousand, respectively. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis for the year ended December 31, 2019.

3) Foreign exchange gains (losses) on monetary items

Since the Group has many kinds of functional currency, the information on foreign exchange gains (losses) on monetary items is disclosed by total amount. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, foreign exchange gain (loss) (including the realized and the unrealized portions) is amounted to \$(118,514) thousand and \$(45,188) thousand, respectively.

(v) Interest rate analysis

The financial assets and liabilities' exposure to interest risk has been disclosed in the note of liquidity risk management.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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The following sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to the interest rate risk of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. Regarding liabilities with variable interest rates, the sensitivity analysis is based on the assumption that liabilities outstanding on the reporting date was outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change is expressed as the interest rate increases or decreases by 1% when reporting to management internally, which also represents the Group management's assessment of the reasonably possible interest rate changes.

If the interest rate increased/decreased by 1%, the Group's net income would have increase/decrease by \$22,982 thousand and \$40,371 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, with all other variable factors remaining constant. This is mainly due to the Group's variable-rate borrowings and time deposits.

(vi) Other market price risk

If the price of the securities which the Group hold as equity instruments changes, the impact of the price change on other comprehensive income will be as follows, assuming the analysis is based on the same basis for both years and assuming that all other variables considered in the analysis remains constant.

	For the years ended December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	Net income (loss)	Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	Net income (loss)
Prices of securities at the reporting date				
Increase 5%	\$ 151,725	1,403	121,453	618
Decrease 5%	\$ (151,725)	(1,403)	(121,453)	(618)

(vii) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Categories of financial instruments and fair value hierarchy

For financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, e.g., cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable (including related parties), other financial assets, short-term borrowings, short-term bills and notes payable, accounts payable, other payables (including related parties), long-term borrowings (including the current portion) and guarantee deposits received, and for the investments of equity instrument that the quoted prices in active markets are unavailable and the fair value can not be measured reliably, disclosure of fair value information is not required.

The Group measures its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows:

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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		December 31, 2020				
		Book Value	Fair Value			
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value						
through profit or loss						
Forward exchange contract	\$	19,606	-	19,606	-	19,606
Preferred shares of overseas unlisted companies		15,459	-	-	15,459	15,459
Subtotal		35,065	-	19,606	15,459	35,065
Financial assets at fair value						
through other comprehensive income						
Common shares of domestic listed companies	\$	2,114,215	2,114,215	-	-	2,114,215
Private shares of domestic listed companies		1,049,318	-	1,049,318	-	1,049,318
Common shares of domestic unlisted companies		454,042	-	-	454,042	454,042
Common shares of overseas unlisted companies		175,545	-	-	175,545	175,545
Subtotal		3,793,120	2,114,215	1,049,318	629,587	3,793,120
Total	\$	3,828,185	2,114,215	1,068,924	645,046	3,828,185
		December 31, 2019				
		Book Value	Fair Value			
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value						
through profit or loss						
Foreign convertible financial instruments	\$	15,459	-	-	15,459	15,459
Financial assets at fair value						
through other comprehensive income						
Common shares of domestic listed companies	\$	1,545,447	1,545,447	-	-	1,545,447
Private shares of domestic listed companies		1,000,615	-	1,000,615	-	1,000,615
Common shares of domestic unlisted companies		268,768	-	-	268,768	268,768
Common shares of overseas unlisted companies		221,488	-	-	221,488	221,488
Subtotal		3,036,318	1,545,447	1,000,615	490,256	3,036,318
Total	\$	3,051,777	1,545,447	1,000,615	505,715	3,051,777

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments not measured at fair value

The assumptions and methods used in evaluating financial instruments not measured at fair value are as follows:

a) Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost

Fair value measurement for financial assets and liabilities is based on the latest quoted price and agreed-upon price if these prices are available in active market. When market value is unavailable, fair value of financial assets and liabilities are evaluated based on the discounted cash flows of the financial assets and liabilities.

3) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

Evaluation of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices.

If quoted price of a financial instrument can be obtained in time and often from exchanges, brokers, underwriters, industrial unions, pricing institute, or authorities and such price can reflect those actual trading frequently happened in the market, then the financial instrument is considered to have quoted price in active market. If a financial instrument does not accord with the definition aforementioned, then it is considered to be without quoted price in active market. In general, market with low trading volume or high bid-ask spreads is the indication of a non-active market.

If the financial instruments held by the Group have an active market, the measurements of fair value are categorized as follows:

- The listed stocks are recognized as financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets by the standards and nature. The fair value is measured at the market quoted price.
- The listed private stocks are traded in active markets, whether they are public depends on the standards and nature. The fair value is measured at the market quoted price, and the control premium and restrictions on transfer by regulations and market illiquidity discount should be considered simultaneously.

Evaluation of fair value of financial instruments without an active market is based on valuation technique or quoted price from competitors. Fair value measured by a valuation technique can be extrapolated from similar financial instruments, the discounted cash flow method, or other valuation technique including a model using observable market data on the reporting date.

If the financial instruments held by the Group have no active market, the measurements of fair value are categorized as follows:

- Equity instruments without quoted price: The fair value was determined basing on the ratio of the quoted market price of the comparative listed company and its book value per share. Also, the fair value was discounted for its lack of liquidity in the market.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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- Equity instruments without quoted price: The fair value is measured at net asset value method. By looking through the nature and the included items of each asset and liability item and collecting the market value information of each asset and liability for items whose book value may be different from the fair value, the Group needs to obtain the fair value of the company's net assets, and calculate the company's equity value. The discount effect is adjusted due to lack of market liquidity in equity securities.

b) Derivative financial instruments

Measurement of the fair value is based on the valuation model accepted by the most market participants.

c) Fair value hierarchy

The Group strives to use market observable inputs when measuring assets and liabilities. Different levels of the fair value hierarchy to be used in determining the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identified assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for assets or liabilities either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

4) Transfers between levels

The Group's valuation techniques of fair values remained the same and there were no transfers between each level for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

5) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

	At fair value through profit or loss		Fair value through other comprehensive income	
	Derivative financial assets	Non-derivative mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	Unquoted equity instruments	Total
Opening balance, January 1, 2020	\$ 15,459	-	490,256	505,715
Total gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	71,260	71,260
Reclassifications	(15,459)	15,459	-	-
Purchases	-	-	69,350	69,350
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rate	-	-	(1,279)	(1,279)
Ending Balance, December 31, 2020	\$ -	15,459	629,587	645,046

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	At fair value through profit or loss		Fair value through other comprehensive income	
		Non-derivative mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	Unquoted equity instruments	Total
	Derivative financial assets			
Opening balance, January 1, 2019	\$ 15,459	-	552,154	567,613
Total gains and losses recognized				
in other comprehensive income	-	-	(114,634)	(114,634)
Purchases	-	-	50,000	50,000
Transfer from investments accounted for using the equity method	-	-	10,591	10,591
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rate	-	-	(7,855)	(7,855)
Ending Balance, December 31, 2019	\$ 15,459	-	490,256	505,715

6) Quantified information on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in fair value measurement

The Group's financial instruments that use Level 3 inputs to measure fair value include fair value through other comprehensive income — equity investments.

The Group's financial instrument investments without an active market are classified to Level 3 and have more than one significant unobservable inputs. The significant unobservable inputs of financial instrument investments without an active market are individually independent, and there is no correlation between them.

Quantified information on significant unobservable inputs was as follow:

Item	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Interrelationship between Significant Unobservable Inputs and Fair Value Measurement
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-equity investments without an active market	Net Asset Value Method	• Net Asset Value • Market illiquidity discount rate (10% as of December 31, 2020 and 2019)	• Not applicable • The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if the market illiquidity discount rate was lower (higher).
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-equity investments without an active market	Net Asset Value Method	• Net Asset Value • Market illiquidity discount rate (10% as of December 31, 2020 and 2019)	• Not applicable • The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if the market illiquidity discount rate was lower (higher).

(Continued)

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Item	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Interrelationship between Significant Unobservable Inputs and Fair Value Measurement
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-equity investments without an active market	Listed Company Comparison Method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The multiplier of price-to-earning ratio (8.36 as of December 31, 2019) The multiplier of price-to-book ratio (1.12 and 0.99 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively) Market illiquidity discount rate (40% as of December 31, 2020 and 2019) 	<p>The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the multiplier was higher (lower) the market illiquidity discount rate was lower (higher).
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-equity investments without an active market	Discounted Cash Flow Method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year-on-year ratio (4.52% and 4.98%~26.35% as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively) Weighted average capital cost (13.78% and 9.78% as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively) Market illiquidity discount rate (32.50% and 32.45% as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The estimated fair value would increase if the year-on-year percentage increased. The estimated fair value would increase if the weighted average capital cost decreased.

7) Fair value measurements in Level 3 – sensitivity analysis of reasonably possible alternative assumptions

The Group's measurement on the fair value of financial instruments is deemed reasonable despite different valuation models or assumptions may lead to different results. For fair value measurements in Level 3, changing the inputs would have the following effects on profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

			Profit or loss		Other comprehensive income	
	Inputs	Fluctuation in inputs	Favorable	Unfavorable	Favorable	Unfavorable
December 31, 2020						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Equity investments without an active market	The multiplier of price-to-book ratio	5%	-	-	-	-
Equity investments without an active market	Market illiquidity discount rate	5%	-	-	-	-

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	Inputs	Fluctuation in inputs	Profit or loss		Other comprehensive income	
			Favorable	Unfavorable	Favorable	Unfavorable
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Equity investments without an active market	The multiplier of price-to-book ratio	5%	-	-	4,790	(4,790)
Equity investments without an active market	Market illiquidity discount rate	5%	-	-	16,489	(16,489)
Equity investments without an active market	Weighted average capital cost	5%	-	-	1,123	(1,123)
December 31, 2019						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Equity investments without an active market	The multiplier of price-to-book ratio	5%	-	-	-	-
Equity investments without an active market	Market illiquidity discount rate	5%	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Equity investments without an active market	The multiplier of price-to-earning ratio	5%	-	-	1,778	(1,778)
Equity investments without an active market	The multiplier of price-to-book ratio	5%	-	-	2,088	(2,088)
Equity investments without an active market	Market illiquidity discount	5%	-	-	10,307	(10,307)
Equity investments without an active market	Weighted average capital cost	5%	-	-	1,059	(1,059)

The favorable and unfavorable effects represent the changes in fair value, and the fair value is evaluated based on a variety of unobservable inputs using a valuation technique. The analysis above only reflects the effects of changes in a single input, and it does not include the interrelationships with another input.

(ab) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Group has exposures to the following risks from its financial instruments:

- 1) Credit risk
- 2) Liquidity risk
- 3) Market risk

The following discusses the Group' s objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the above mentioned risks. For more disclosures about the quantitative effects of these risks exposures, please refer to the respective notes in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through their training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Group's Internal Audit Department oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Group's Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures and exception management, the results of which are reported to the Board of Directors.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk means the potential loss for the Group if the counterparty involved in any transaction defaults. The primary potential credit risk derives from financial instruments, e.g., bank deposits and accounts receivable.

1) Accounts receivable and other receivables

The Group has a dispersed pattern of its list of sales customers, and the management designates a professional department to stipulate the policy of credit management in order to reduce the credit risk of accounts receivable. The department is responsible for the determination and approval of credit lines, and other procedures of follow-up monitoring. Also, the Group continues to evaluating the financial ability of its customers, obtain the necessary collateral and carrying out aggregate or individual evaluation for the accounts receivable based on different properties of credit risk and impairment indication.

2) Investments

The Group deposits cash in different financial institutions and only deals with financial institutions with good credit rating. The Group does not expect any counterparty above fails to meet its obligations hence there is no significant credit risk arising from these counterparties. The Group manages the exposure to credit risk related to each financial institution.

3) Guarantees

The Group's policy is to provide financial guarantees only to wholly owned subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no guarantees provided.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is a risk that the Group is unable to meet the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as much as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group's financial department continues to monitoring cash flow requirements and optimizing its cash return on investments to ensure its liquidity is sufficient for the settlement of expiring liabilities. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group's short-term and long-term unused credit line amounted to \$11,851,728 thousand and \$10,249,817 thousand, respectively, which was enough for the fulfillment of all contractual obligations

(v) Market risk

Market risk is a risk that arises from changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices that affect the Group's income or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

The Group buys and sells derivatives, and also incurs financial liabilities. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set and approved by the Board of Directors and/or shareholders' meeting and being monitored by internal auditing department.

1) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on operating, investing, and financing activities that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Group's entities. Therefore, the Group uses derivatives to avoid currency risk. The exchange gains and losses of the assets and liabilities in foreign currencies will approximately be offset by the valuation gains and losses on derivative instruments. However, using derivatives can help the Group to reduce but not to remove the impact on the fluctuation in exchange rates.

The Group regularly evaluates the individual position of exposure to currency risk and carries out necessary hedging strategy. The main hedging instrument used is forward exchange contracts.

2) Interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk arises from simultaneously borrowing at fixed rates and floating rates. The Group adopts a appropriate interest rate portfolio to manage its interest rate risk

3) Other market price risk

The Group is exposed to the market price fluctuation risk since it enter into commodity contracts only when there are expected future demands.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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(ac) Capital management

The Group's objectives for managing capital to safeguard the capacity to continue to operate, to continue to provide a return on shareholders, to maintain the interest of other related parties, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to the shareholders, reduce the capital for redistribution to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to settle any liabilities.

The Group and other entities in the same industry use the debt-to-equity ratio to manage capital. This ratio is the total net debt divided by the total capital. The net debt from the balance sheet is derived from the total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. The total capital and equity include share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, and other equity plus net debt.

As of December 31, 2020, the Group's capital management strategy is consistent with the prior year as of December 31, 2019, and the gearing ratio is maintained at 50% and ensure financing at reasonable cost. The Group's debt-to-equity ratio on reporting date is as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Total liabilities	\$ 27,951,288	25,881,492
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(4,861,112)	(3,982,898)
Net debt	23,090,176	21,898,594
Total equity	16,066,789	15,240,725
Total capital	\$ 39,156,965	37,139,319
Debt-to-equity ratio	59%	59%

(7) Related-party transactions

(a) Names and relationship with related parties

The followings are entities that have had transactions with related parties and the Group during the periods covered in the consolidated financial statements.

Name of related party	Relationship with the Group
Zoeng Chang Industry Co., Ltd.	Investment accounted for using the equity method.
King Zone Corporation	The Group is the juristic director of the entity
Taiwan Keihin Carburetor Co., Ltd	The Group is the juristic director of the entity
Yangzhou Tairun Hotel, Ltd.	An associate
Shang Pengda Co., Ltd.	The entity's responsible person is the director of the subsidiary
Zhen Ding Development Co., Ltd.	The entity's chairman is the second immediate family of the chairman of the Company
Taiwan Tea Corporation	Same chairman with the Company
Sanyang Academy Foundation	Same chairman with the Company

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(b) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) Merchandise sold, technical and consulting services provided to related parties:

	Sales		Receivables from related parties	
	For the years ended December 31			
	2020	2019	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Associates	\$ 4,784	4,922	203	385
Other related parties	2,530	2,216	148	115
	\$ 7,314	7,138	351	500

There was no significant difference between the selling prices and transaction terms for related parties and those for the ordinary courses. The credit terms ordinarily ranged from 15 to 45 days. While the pricing standards of technical service provided for related parties were not comparable, since there were no similar transactions with non-related parties. Receivables from related parties were uncollateralized, and no expected credit losses were required after the assessment by the management.

(ii) Purchases

The amounts of purchases by the Group from related parties and accounts payable were as follows:

	Purchases		Payables to Related Parties	
	For the years ended December 31			
	2020	2019	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Associates	\$ 336,316	213,247	62,700	33,418
Other related parties	789,491	513,359	164,309	84,105
	\$ 1,125,807	726,606	227,009	117,523

The terms and pricing of purchase transactions with related parties were not significantly different from those offered by other vendors. The payment terms ranged from one to two months, which were not different from the payment terms given by other vendors.

(iii) Property transactions

1) Machinery equipment acquired and sundry purchases from related parties were as follows:

	Objects	For the years ended December 31	
		2020	2019
Associates	Machinery and molds	\$ 3,819	4,141
Other related parties	"	865	1,374
		\$ 4,684	5,515

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- 2) Machinery equipment sold and sundry sales to related parties were as follows:

		For the years ended December 31			
		2020		2019	
	Objects	Disposal price	Gains on disposal	Disposal price	Gains on disposal
Associates	Machinery and molds	\$ 300	101	-	-

- (iv) Other

- 1) Service received

		For the years ended December 31	
		2020	2019
<u>Consulting and other expenses</u>			
Associates	\$	5,326	498
Other related parties		4,738	7,034
	\$	10,064	7,532
<u>Consulting, commission and other revenues</u>			
Associates	\$	316	2
Other related parties		12	12
	\$	328	14

- 2) Disposal of assets

The Group had resolved to sell 19% of the equity of Vietnam Hong Zheng Technology Co., Ltd., an investment accounted for using the equity method, in July, 2018, to Shang Pengda Co., Ltd., and thus the asset was classified as non-current asset held for sale, in the amount of \$10,117 thousand. The selling price of \$11,000 thousand had been fully collected, and was accounted for as "Receipts in Advance". The equity transfer procedure was completed in October, 2019. Please refer to note 6(f).

- 3) Other receivables

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Associates	\$ 907	478
Other related parties	179	122
	\$ 1,086	600

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4) Accrued expenses

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Associates	\$ 2,686	39
Other related parties-Sanyang Academy Foundation (Note)	250,000	-
Other related parties	45	-
	<u>\$ 252,731</u>	<u>39</u>

Note: In accordance with the Board resolution, the Group had decided to donate \$250,000 thousand to the Sanyang Academy Foundation for the purpose of education promotion and social welfare contribution, and the donation was accounted for as “Administrative Expenses” .

5) Loans to related parties

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Associates	<u>\$ 43,200</u>	<u>43,369</u>

The interest charged by the Group to related parties was not lower than the average interest rate of the Group’ s deposits in bank. The loans to related parties are unsecured. There is no expected credit losses required after the assessment of the management.

6) Other

The Group was involved in the Phase II Land Readjustment Project, in Guang-Pu, East District, Hsinchu City. Please refer to note 6(e) for transactions with related parties in accordance with the Readjusting Rules. The area of public facilities allocated and the burden ratio of relevant expenditures were determined according to the calculation approved by the Hsinchu City Government, which was same as other landowners.

(c) Key management personnel compensation

	For the years ended December 31 2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	<u>\$ 83,478</u>	<u>86,636</u>

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(8) Pledged assets

The book values of pledged assets provided by the Group were as follows:

Assets	Items being guaranteed	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Outstanding notes receivable	Long-term and short-term borrowings	\$ 335,211	300,021
Current other financial assets	Short-term borrowing, the deposits for armament purchases and warranties of the Ministry of National Defense, and the deposits for acceptance payable, etc.	3,582,561	1,939,540
Non-current other financial assets	Deposits for armanent purchases and warranties of the Ministry of National Defense	159,565	320,859
Property, plant and equipment	Customs duty guarantee, long-term and short-term borrowings	8,285,444	7,272,108
Investment property	Short-term borrowings	2,840,943	1,187,318
Right-of-use assets	"	110,810	115,991
Non-current assets held for sale	"	-	108,320
Total		<u>\$ 15,314,534</u>	<u>11,244,157</u>

(9) Significant commitments and contingencies

(a) Significant unrecognized contractual commitments

(i) The balance of issued but unused letters of credit:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
USD	<u>USD 43,470</u>	<u>21,882</u>
JYP	<u>JPY -</u>	<u>41,860</u>

(ii) The unpaid balance of signed contracts of construction in progress and computer software, etc.:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Unpaid balance	<u>\$ 245,653</u>	<u>428,229</u>

(iii) The projects contracted by Nova Design Co., Ltd.:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Total contract price of projects	<u>\$ 27,050</u>	<u>18,847</u>
Amount of cost certificate	<u>\$ 1,446</u>	<u>-</u>

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- (iv) The unrecognized contractual commitments for land purchases were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Acquisition of inventory (for construction industry)	<u>\$ 104,500</u>	<u>-</u>

- (v) On May 14, 2018, the Board of Directors of VMEP, a subsidiary of VMEPH and the Company, decided to establish a joint venture with DWTD Housig Development Co., Ltd. to develop the land located in La Khe Ward, He Dong urban district, Vietnam. The total amount of investment to the joint venture by VMEP will be about USD\$11,730 thousand, which is 51% of the investee company's registered capital.
- (vi) Due to the acceleration of urbanization and social transformation in Vietnam, VMEP, a subsidiary of VMEPH and the Company, was required by the Vietnam Government to move facilities away from Tong Nai province before July, 2019, and later in July, 2019, the Government agreed to postpone the due date to December, 2019.
- VMEP had already completed the acquisition of SMV in December, 2018, so it planned to move the facilities to SMV and start the integration of the production equipment. The relocation was completed in November, 2019.
- (vii) The Company signed a contract of joint construction with allocation of buildings with Yao Da Construction Co., Ltd. on June 19, 2018. The joint construction will take place on the land owned by the Company, numbered 711, located at the third Subsection, Tanmei Section, Neihu District, Taipei City. The ratio of joint construction is 58% for landowner (the Company) and 42% for constructor (Yao Da Construction Co., Ltd.).

- (b) Significant contingent liability:

- (i) Light Tactical Vehicle

The Company obtained the contract of producing Light Tactical Vehicle of the Ministry of National Defense in June, 2009, and the total contract price was \$4,851,903 thousand. All of the vehicles were delivered in the fourth quarter of year 2016. However, due to the overdue of delivery, the Ministry of National Defense deducted the penalties for overdue from installment payments in the amount of \$690 million.

The Company filed a civil lawsuit to require the Ministry of National Defense to pay the unpaid amount plus interests calculated based on 5% annual interest rate. On December 28, 2018, the judgement of the first instance, made by Taipei District Court, alleged that the obligation of default, due to the controversies occurred in the acceptance phase, should not be ascribed to the Company. Therefore, the Ministry of National Defense should pay the principal of \$615,674 thousand plus interests calculated based on 5% annual interest rate to the Company. The Ministry of National Defense appealed against the imposed interests and litigation expenses on January 25, 2019.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

According to the judgement of the second instance made by Taiwan High Court on October 9, 2019, the aforementioned interests payable by the Ministry of National Defense calculated based on 5% annual interest rate should be calculated by the next day of the judgement of the second instance. However, the Company believed that the relevant interests should be accrued upon the next day of declaring public summons for claims on every installment of accounts receivable through the date of repayment of principal. The Company had appealed against the latest judgement on November 8, 2019.

(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters:None

(11) Subsequent Events:None

(12) Other:

- (a) A summary of current-period employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

By item	By function	For the year ended December 31					
		2020			2019		
		Cost of Sale	Operating Expense	Total	Cost of Sale	Operating Expense	Total
Employee benefits							
Salary		1,893,281	2,376,149	4,269,430	1,727,836	2,186,117	3,913,953
Labor and health insurance		135,951	185,261	321,212	153,358	207,374	360,732
Pension		37,241	99,509	136,750	39,005	84,631	123,636
Others		121,002	135,839	256,841	117,077	148,196	265,273
Depreciation		844,840	465,968	1,310,808	745,246	405,795	1,151,041
Amortization		19,315	50,234	69,549	21,269	43,709	64,978

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(13) Other disclosures:

(a) Information on significant transactions:

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” for the Group:

(i) Loans to other parties:

(In thousands of NTD/ foreign currency)

No. (Note 1)	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name	Related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the period	Ending balance	Actual usage amount during the period	Range of interest rates during the period	Nature of loan	Amount of transaction with the borrower	Reason for short-term financing	Loss Allowance	Collateral		Limit on total loans granted to a single party	Ceiling on total loans granted
													Item	Value		
1	SYI	Shan Young	Other receivables	Y	84,330 (USD3,000)	-	-	Note 2	Short-term financing	-	Business operation	-		-	2,154,182 (USD76,634)	2,154,182 (USD76,634)
1	SYI	MBMC	Other receivables	N	42,151 (EUR1,220)	-	-	1.56%	Short-term financing	-	Business operation	-		-	2,154,182 (USD76,634)	2,154,182 (USD76,634)
2	SCK	Yangzhou Tairun Hotel Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	86,400 (CNY20,000)	43,200 (CNY10,000)	43,200 (CNY10,000)	4.00%	Short-term financing	-	Business operation	-		-	210,622 (CNY48,755)	210,622 (CNY48,755)
3	Sanyang Global	XTBM	Other receivables	Y	25,920 (CNY6,000)	12,960 (CNY3,000)	12,960 (CNY3,000)	3.91%	Short-term financing	-	Business operation	-		-	114,756 (CNY26,564)	114,756 (CNY26,564)
4	SYIT	MBMC	Other receivables	N	84,302 (EUR2,440)	42,151 (EUR1,220)	42,151 (EUR1,220)	3.00%	Short-term financing	-	Business operation	-		-	73,799 (EUR2,136)	73,799 (EUR2,136)
5	VMEPH	VMEP	Other receivables	Y	660,585 (USD23,500)	196,770 (USD7,000)	196,770 (USD7,000)	Note 2	Short-term financing	-	Business operation	-		-	646,165 (USD22,987)	646,165 (USD22,987)
6	VMEP	Dinh Duong	Other receivables	Y	82,800 (VND69,000,000)	-	-	Note 2	Short-term financing	-	Business operation	-		-	469,774 (USD16,712)	469,774 (USD16,712)
7	Chin Zong	VMEP	Other receivables	Y	56,220 (USD2,000)	56,220 (USD2,000)	56,220 (USD2,000)	Note 2	Short-term financing	-	Business operation	-		-	59,075	59,075

Note 1: The numbering method is as follows:

- (1) “0” represents the parent company.
- (2) Subsidiaries are sequentially numbered from 1 by company.

Note 2: There is no additional interest according to the agreement between both parties.

Note 3: The limit on total loans granted to a single party and ceiling on total loans granted for short-term financing shall not exceed 40% of the net worth of SYI, SCK, Sanyang Global and SYIT.

Note 4: The ceiling on total loans granted and limit on total loans granted to a single party for short-term financing shall not exceed 40% of the net worth of VMEPH, VMEP and Chin Zong. When the reason for financing is business related, the ceiling on total loans granted shall not exceed 60% of the net worth and the ceiling on total loans granted to a single party shall not exceed one and a half times the total amount of purchases and sales transactions with the lender for the last year.

Note 5: The shareholders of SYIT signed the Agreement in advance, which resulted in the repeated calculation of maximum outstanding balance during the period. In fact, the circumstance of over-loaning didn't exist.

Note 6: The amount of loans from VMEPH. to VMEP has decreased, and the circumstance of over-loaning no longer exist as of December 31, 2020.

Note 7: Intra-group transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

(In thousands of NTD/ foreign currency)

No. (Note 1)	Name of endorser/ guarantor	endorsee/guarantee		Limit on total endorsements/guaran tees provided to a single party	Maximum outstanding endorsements/ guarantees amount during the period	Ending balance of guarantees and endorsements	Actual usage amount during the period	Property pledged for guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amount of endorsements/ guarantees to net asset of the latest financial statements of the endorser/guarantor	Ceiling on total endorsements/ guarantees provided	Provision of endorsements/guaran tees by parent company to subsidiary	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company	Provision of endorsements/gua rantees to the party in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship (Note 8))										
1	Shan Young	The Company	3	13,836,989	10,360,000	4,900,000	4,100,095	5,300,000	65.43%	13,836,989	N	Y	N
2	SYI	Ching Ta	4	807,825	570,000	510,000	236,000	295,155 (USD10,500)	9.47%	807,825	N	N	N
3	Chong Hing	Shan Young	4	3,512,000	1,512,000	1,300,000	854,000	986,256 (CNY228,300)	37.02%	3,512,000	N	N	N
4	Chong Hing	The Company	3	3,512,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,144,800 (CNY265,000)	28.47%	3,512,000	N	Y	N
5	TBM BVI	TBM	3	49,682	15,461	15,461	13,800	15,461 (USD550)	24.39%	49,682	N	Y	N

Note 1: The numbering method is as follows:

- (1) "0" represents the parent company.
- (2) Subsidiaries are sequentially numbered from 1 by company.

Note 2: Limit on total endorsements/guarantees provided to a single party and ceiling on total endorsements/guarantees provided shall not exceed the total appraisal of owned land and buildings of Shang Young. The aforementioned appraisal value is in accordance with the latest appraisal report prepared and issued by real estate appraiser or other person duly authorized by law to engage in the value appraisal of real estate or other fixed assets.

Note 3: Limit on total endorsements/guarantees provided to a single party and ceiling on total endorsements/guarantees provided shall not exceed 15% of the net worth of SYI. When the reason for endorsements/ guarantees is business related, the amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided shall not exceed the total amount of purchases and sales transactions with the endorser/ guarantor for the recent year.

Note 4: According to policy for endorsements/ guarantees of SYI, for the company in which our parent company that directly or indirectly holds 100% of our voting right holds directly or indirectly 90% or more of the voting right, the total endorsements/ guarantees provided shall not exceed 10% of the Company' s net worth.

Note 5: According to policy for endorsements/ guarantees of Chong Hing, the limit on total endorsements/guarantees provided to a single party and ceiling on total endorsements/guarantees provided shall not exceed 100% of its net worth. When the reason for endorsements/ guarantees is business related, the amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided shall not exceed the total amount of purchases and sales transactions with the endorser/ guarantor for the recent year and ceiling on total endorsements/guarantees provided should not exceed 10% of its net worth.

Note 6: According to policy for endorsements/ guarantees of Chong Hing, for the company in which our parent company that directly or indirectly holds 100% of our voting right holds directly or indirectly 90% or more of the voting right, the total endorsements/ guarantees provided shall not exceed 10% of the Company' s net worth, provided that this restriction shall not apply to endorsements/ guarantees provided for the company in which our parent company that directly or indirectly holds 100% of our voting right holds directly or indirectly 100% of the voting right.

Note 7: Limit on total endorsements/guarantees provided to a single party and ceiling on total endorsements/guarantees provided of TBM BVI shall not exceed 50% of the Company' s net worth. When the reason for endorsements/ guarantees is business related, the amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided shall not exceed the total amount of purchases and sales transactions with the endorser/ guarantor for the recent year and ceiling on total endorsements/guarantees provided should not exceed 10% of its net worth.

Note 8: The relationship is classified into the following seven types:

- (1) Transactions between the companies.
- (2) The Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% voting right.
- (3) When other companies directly or indirectly hold more than 50% voting rights of the Company.
- (4) The Company directly or indirectly holds more than 90% voting right.
- (5) A company that is mutually protected under contractual requirements based on the needs of the contractor.
- (6) A company that is endorsed by all the contributing shareholders in accordance with their shareholding ratio due to joint investment relationship.
- (7) Under the Consumer Protection Act, performance guarantees for pre-sale contracts for companies in the same industry.

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2020 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

(In thousands of NTD/In thousands of shares)

Name of holder	Category and name of security	Relationship with the Company	Account name	Ending balance				Maximum Percentage of ownership	Note
				Shares (in thousands)	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership	Fair value		
The Company	Equity-Taiwan Keihin Carburetor Co., Ltd.	The Company is the juristic director of the entity	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	5,339	95,816	19.94%	95,816	19.94%	
"	Equity-Lico Technology Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	8,861	-	7.13%	-	7.13%	
"	Equity-Sheng Mao Investment Co., Ltd.	The Company is the juristic director of the entity	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1,500	37,335	25.00%	37,335	25.00%	
Shan Young	Equity-Taiwan Tea Co., Ltd.	The Group is the juristic director of the entity	"	79,858	1,429,458	10.11%	1,429,458	10.11%	
"	Private equity-Taiwan Tea Co., Ltd.	"	"	63,250	1,049,318	8.01%	1,049,318	8.01%	
Youth Taisun	Equity-Sheng Mao Investment Co., Ltd.	"	"	360	8,960	6.00%	8,960	6.00%	
"	Equity-Xu Mao Investment Co., Ltd.	"	"	75	1,643	0.50%	1,643	0.50%	
Nanyang	Equity-The Company	Parent company	"	4,351	155,329	0.54%	155,329	0.54%	
"	Equity-Chaur Chin Industries Co., Ltd.	-	"	1	280	0.28%	280	0.28%	
NOVA Design	Equity-Sheng Mao Investment Co., Ltd.	The Group is the juristic director of the entity	"	300	7,467	5.00%	7,467	5.00%	
Ching Ta	Equity-The Company	Parent company	"	981	35,040	0.12%	35,040	0.12%	
"	Equity-Sheng Mao Investment Co., Ltd.	The Group is the juristic director of the entity	"	60	1,493	1.00%	1,493	1.00%	
"	Equity-Xu Mao Investment Co., Ltd.	"	"	2,600	56,940	17.33%	56,940	17.33%	
"	Equity-King Zone Co., Ltd.	"	"	800	5,200	10.00%	5,200	10.00%	
"	Equity-Tac / Taiwan Aerospace Corp.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	17	-	0.01%	-	0.01%	
"	Preferred equity-Nano Griptech, Inc.	-	"	78	15,459	3.14%	15,459	3.14%	
"	Equity-Spirox Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	680	21,998	0.66%	21,998	4.89%	
"	Equity-National Petroleum Co., Ltd.	-	"	13,098	662,759	4.24%	662,759	4.26%	
"	Equity-LSC Ecosystem Corporation	-	"	9,167	100,000	8.22%	100,000	8.25%	
"	Equity-Gold Yu Co., Ltd.	-	"	3,000	49,470	5.56%	49,470	5.56%	
"	Equity-Full Speed Express Corp.	-	"	1,290	19,350	10.94%	19,350	10.94%	
Chu-Yang	Equity-Ding Tai Motor Co., Ltd.	-	"	100	1,000	2.55%	1,000	2.55%	
"	Equity-Ding Sheng Motor Co., Ltd.	-	"	130	1,300	4.28%	1,300	4.28%	
"	Equity-Hong Yu Motor Co., Ltd.	-	"	100	1,000	3.08%	1,000	3.08%	
"	Equity-Sang Shun Wang Motor Co., Ltd.	-	"	100	1,086	3.45%	1,086	3.45%	
Fact Co., Ltd.	Equity-Sheng Mao Investment Co., Ltd.	The Group is the juristic director of the entity	"	60	1,493	1.00%	1,493	1.00%	
"	Equity-Xu Mao Investment Co., Ltd.	"	"	1,500	32,850	10.00%	32,850	10.00%	
TBM	Equity-Vietnam Hong Zheng Science & Technology Co., Ltd.	-	"	-	9,616	19.00%	9,616	19.00%	
"	Equity-Vietnam Hung Li Science & Technology Co., Ltd.	-	"	-	1,123	6.08%	1,123	6.08%	
"	Equity-Sheng Mao Investment Co., Ltd.	The Group is the juristic director of the entity	"	600	14,934	10.00%	14,934	10.00%	
"	Equity-Xu Mao Investment Co., Ltd.	"	"	750	16,425	5.00%	16,425	5.00%	
Sanyang Global	Equity-Shang Guang (Shanghai) Investment Ltd.	-	"	1,519	164,806	6.76%	164,806	6.76%	

Note : The balance stated above had been converted into New Taiwan Dollar based on the following exchange rates:

Exchange rate on the reporting date: USD1=NTD28.1100 ; CNY1=NTD4.3200

Average exchange rate for the reporting period: USD1=NTD29.4911 ; CNY1=NTD4.2727

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- (iv) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

(In thousands of NTD/ foreign currency)

Name of company	Category and name of security	Account name	Counter-party	Relationship with the company	Beginning Balance		Purchases			Sales				Ending Balance	
					Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Valuation	Shares	Price	Cost	Gain (loss) on disposal	Shares	Amount
Shan Young	Taiwan Tea Co, Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	Centralized securities exchange market	Non-related party	48,580	799,141	31,278	491,403	138,914	-	-	-	-	79,858	1,429,458 (Note 1)
The Company	Shan Young	Investments accounted for using the equity method	Cash capital increase	Subsidiary	556,300	6,394,212	100,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	656,300	7,488,641 (Note 2)
VMEPH	VMEP	Investments accounted for using the equity method	Debt-to-equity swap and cash capital increase	Subsidiary	-	214,453 (USD7,152)	-	1,082,235 (USD38,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,174,435 (USD41,780) (Note 2)

Note 1: Fair value adjustment is included in the ending balance.

Note 2: Investment income (losses) and related adjustment in equity are included.

- (v) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

(In thousands of NTD)

Name of company	Name of property	Transaction date	Transaction amount	Status of payment	Counter-party	Relationship	If the counter-party is a related party, disclose the previous transfer information				References for determining price	Purpose of acquisition and current condition	Other terms
							Owner	Relationship with the Company	Date of transfer	Amount			
The Company	Land, numbered 1318, etc., located in WaShiLi Section.	2020.10.05	345,000	345,000	FuDi Development Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	-	-	-	-	Appraisal report	Business purpose	
Shan Young	Land, numbered 233, located in Shebei Section.	2020.07.31	490,015	490,015	Natural person	Non-related party	-	-	-	-	Appraisal report	Business purpose	

- (vi) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

(In thousands of NTD)

Name of company	Name of property	Transaction date	Acquisition date	Carrying value	Transaction amount	Status of receive	Gain (loss) on disposal	Counter-party	Relationship	Purpose of disposal	Reference for determining price	Other terms
The Company	Land, numbered 828, located in 3th Subsection. and the Buildings on it	2019.10.15	1967.11.10	108,320	478,186	478,186	364,705 (Note)	Chong Wei Development Co., Ltd.	Non-related party	Earning profit	Appraisal report	

Note : After deduction of relevant expenses, please refer to note 6(e).

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- (vii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

(In thousands of NTD)

Name of purchaser/seller	Counter-party	Relationship	Transaction details				Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/Accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchases /Sales	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/sales	Credit terms	Unit price	Credit terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
The Company	Nanyang	Note 2	Sales	(6,145,001)	(20)%	8 billion in credit and payment received right after shipment	According to the pricing policy of the Company	No ordinary transaction can be compared to	1,128	-%	Interest is imposed if there is any delay
"	Nanchen	"	Sales	(947,016)	(3)%	1 billion in credit and payment received right after shipment	"	"	11,799	1%	"
"	Chu-Yang	"	Sales	(759,076)	(2)%	Guarantee deposit 25,000 thousand and payment received in 2 days on a weekly settlement base	"	"	1,766	-%	"
"	SYIT	"	Sales	(414,350)	(1)%	Payment received 120 days after shipment	"	"	105,811	10%	
"	VMEP	"	Sales	(125,951)	- %	Payment received 45-60 days after shipment	"	"	27,209	3%	
"	Xia Shing Motor	"	Sales	(621,457)	(2)%	Payment received 30 days after shipment	"	"	36,878	4%	
"	Xia Shing Motor	"	Purchases	1,836,641	9%	The payment for goods before the 15th of the previous month is paid in the first ten days of the month, and the payment after the 16th of the previous month is paid in the last ten days of the month.	No ordinary transaction can be compared to	"	(151,867)	(5)%	
"	Taiwan Keihin Carburetor Co., Ltd.	Note 4	Purchases	723,003	4%	Payment paid 45 days after acceptance	"	"	(157,095)	(5)%	
"	Zoeng Chang Industry Co., Ltd.	Note 2	Purchases	336,316	2%	Payment paid 45 days after acceptance	"	"	(62,700)	(2)%	
"	TBM	"	Purchases	570,465	3%	Payment paid 45 days after acceptance	"	"	(130,329)	(4)%	
"	Youth Taisun	"	Purchases	297,527	1%	Payment paid 45 days after acceptance	"	"	(71,985)	(2)%	
"	NOVA Design	"	Purchases	146,113	1%	Payment paid 45 days after acceptance	"	"	(15,853)	(1)%	
Nanyang	The Company	Note 1	Purchases	6,145,001	88%	8 billion in credit and payment received right after shipment	"	"	(1,128)	(1)%	Interest is imposed if there is any delay
"	Nanchen	Note 2	Sales	(499,268)	(6)%	Payment received 3 days after acceptance	"	"	21,279	15%	
"	SUNSHINE AUTO-LEASE	"	Sales	(279,170)	(3)%	Payment received right after shipment	"	"	26,171	19%	
Xia Shing Motor	The Company	Note 1	Sales	(1,836,641)	(30)%	The payment for goods before the 15th of the previous month is received in the first ten days of the month, and the payment after the 16th of the previous month is received in the last ten days of the month.	"	"	151,867	37%	
"	VMEP	Note 3	Sales	(182,573)	(3)%	Payment received 35 days after acceptance	"	"	19,672	5%	
"	The Company	Note 1	Purchases	621,457	11%	Payment received 30 days after acceptance	"	"	(36,878)	(4)%	
"	SCK	Note 3	Purchases	219,379	4%	Payment paid 45 days after acceptance	"	"	(3,918)	-%	
"	XTBM	"	Purchases	153,414	3%	Payment paid 30 days after acceptance	"	"	(10,952)	(1)%	

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Name of purchaser/seller	Counter-party	Relationship	Transaction details				Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/Accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchases /Sales	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/sales	Credit terms	Unit price	Credit terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
Nanchen	The Company	Note 1	Purchases	947,016	62%	1 billion in credit and payment paid right after shipment	"	"	(11,799)	(28)%	Interest is imposed if there is any delay
"	Nanyang	"	Purchases	499,268	33%	Payment paid 3 days after shipment	"	"	(21,279)	(50)%	
Chu-Yang	The Company	"	Purchases	759,076	100%	Guarantee deposit 25,000 thousand and payment paid in 2 days on a weekly settlement base	"	"	(1,766)	(100)%	Interest is imposed if there is any delay
SYIT	The Company	"	Purchases	414,350	90%	Payment paid 120 days after acceptance	"	"	(105,811)	(80)%	
VMEP	The Company	"	Purchases	125,951	6%	Payment paid 45-60 days after delivery	"	"	(27,209)	(12)%	
"	VTBM	Note 3	Purchases	107,995	6%	Payment paid 45 days after acceptance	"	"	(16,418)	(7)%	
"	Xia Shing Motor	"	Purchases	182,573	9%	Payment paid 35 days after acceptance	"	"	(19,672)	(8)%	
TBM	The Company	Note 1	Sales	(570,465)	(82)%	Payment received 45 days after acceptance	"	"	130,329	83%	
SCK	Xia Shing Motor	Note 3	Sales	(219,379)	(46)%	Payment received 45 days after acceptance	"	"	3,918	4%	
XTBM	Xia Shing Motor	"	Sales	(153,414)	(81)%	Payment received 30 days after acceptance	"	"	10,952	49%	
SUNSHINE AUTO-LEASE	Nanyang	Note 1	Purchases	279,170	77%	Payment paid right after shipment	"	"	(26,171)	(80)%	
Youth Taisun	The Company	"	Sales	(297,527)	(91)%	Payment received 45 days after acceptance	"	"	71,985	90%	
NOVA Design	The Company	"	Sales	(146,113)	(85)%	Payment received 45 days after acceptance	"	"	15,853	87%	
VTBM	VMEP	Note 3	Sales	(107,995)	(75)%	Payment received 45 days after after delivery	"	"	16,418	88%	

Note 1: Investor company accounts for the Company using the equity method.

Note 2: Investee company accounted for using the equity method by the Company.

Note 3: Affiliate.

Note 4: Substantive related party.

(viii) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

(In thousands of NTD/ foreign currency)

Name of company	Counter-party	Relationship	Ending balance	Turnover rate	Overdue		Amounts received in the subsequent period	Loss allowance
					Amount	Action taken		
VMEPH	VMEP	Subsidiaries	196,770 (USD 7,000)	Not applicable	-		196,770 (USD 7,000)	-
The Company	SYIT	Subsidiaries	105,811 (EUR 3,063)	3.93	-		57,375 (EUR 1,661)	-
Xia Shing Motor	The Company	The parent company of the Group	151,867 (USD 5,403)	11.18	-		151,867 (USD 5,403)	-
TBM	The Company	The parent company of the Group	130,329	5.77	-		127,869	-

(ix) Trading in derivative instruments: Please refer to note 6(b).

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SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(x) Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions:

(In thousands of NTD)

No.	Name of company	Counter-party	Relationship	Intercompany transaction			
				Account name	Amount	Trading terms	Percentage of the consolidated net revenue or total assets
0	The Company	Xia Shing Motor	1	Accounts payable to related parties	151,867	Note 3	0.35%
0	The Company	TBM	1	Accounts payable to related parties	130,329	"	0.30%
0	The Company	SYIT	1	Accounts receivable from related parties	105,811	"	0.24%
0	The Company	Xia Shing Motor	1	Sales revenue	621,457	"	1.52%
0	The Company	Nanyang	1	Sales revenue	6,145,001	"	15.07%
0	The Company	Nanchen	1	Sales revenue	947,016	"	2.32%
0	The Company	SYIT	1	Sales revenue	414,350	"	1.02%
0	The Company	VMEP	1	Sales revenue	125,951	"	0.31%
0	The Company	Chu-Yang	1	Sales revenue	759,076	"	1.86%
0	The Company	Xia Shing Motor	1	Cost of goods sold	1,836,641	"	4.50%
0	The Company	Youth Taisun	1	Cost of goods sold	297,527	"	0.73%
0	The Company	TBM	1	Cost of goods sold	570,465	"	1.40%
0	The Company	NOVA Design	1	Cost of goods sold	146,113	"	0.36%
1	Nanyang	Nanchen	1	Sales revenue	499,268	"	1.22%
1	Nanyang	SUNSHINE AUTO-LEASE	1	Sales revenue	279,170	"	0.68%
2	Xia Shing Motor	VMEP	3	Sales revenue	182,573	"	0.45%
2	Xia Shing Motor	SCK	3	Cost of goods sold	219,379	"	0.54%
2	Xia Shing Motor	XTBM	3	Cost of goods sold	153,414	"	0.38%
3	VMEP	VTBM	3	Cost of goods sold	107,995	"	0.26%
4	VMEPH	VMEP	1	Other receivable from related parties	196,770	"	0.45%

Note 1: The numbering method is as follows:

1. "0" represents the parent company.
2. Subsidiaries are sequentially numbered from 1 by company.

Note 2: The Relationship is classified into the following three types:

1. Parent company to subsidiary.
2. Subsidiary to parent company.
3. Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Except for terms for transactions uncomparable to ordinary transactions are in accordance with the agreement between both parties, the others are similar to ordinary terms.

Note 4: Intra-group transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Note 5: Contra-transactions are not disclosed.

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the year ended December 31, 2020 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

(In thousands of NTD/ In thousands of shares)

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main business and products	Original investment amount		Ending balance			Maximum Percentage of ownership	Net income (losses) of investee	Investment income (losses) recognized for the period	Note
				December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Shares (in thousands)	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value				
The Company	Shan Young	Taiwan	Real estate development and management	3,843,889	2,843,889	656,300	100.00%	7,488,641	100.00%	(93,187)	(93,187)	Note 1
"	Youth Taisun	Taiwan	Manufacturing of automobiles, scooters and their parts	179,657	179,657	16,753	100.00%	208,844	100.00%	19,053	19,053	"
"	Chu-Yang	Taiwan	Sale of scooters and its parts	29,000	29,000	2,900	100.00%	37,000	100.00%	9,092	9,092	"
"	Nanyang	Taiwan	Distribution, repair, and maintenance of automobiles and its parts	833,486	833,181	126,506	89.60%	1,715,671	89.60%	153,134	137,193	"
"	Nanchen	Taiwan	Sale of automobiles	-	6,501	-	-	-	19.85%	10,983	(2,611)	Note 3
"	NOVA Design	Taiwan	Product design	195,495	195,495	19,080	100.00%	211,525	100.00%	2,440	2,440	Note 1
"	SUNSHINE AUTO-LEASE	Taiwan	Passenger car rental and leasing	35,178	35,178	6,764	16.27%	82,897	16.27%	33,151	5,394	"
"	Ching Ta	Taiwan	Investment activities	785,609	785,609	95,807	99.66%	1,532,388	99.66%	134,957	134,498	"
"	Profit Source	Samoa	Investment shareholding company	867,759	867,759	-	100.00%	3,512,031	100.00%	11,643	11,643	"
"	SYDE	Germany	Sale of scooters and its parts	122,713	122,713	-	100.00%	102,714	100.00%	1,471	1,471	"
"	SYI	Samoa	Investment shareholding company	3,662,860	3,662,860	-	100.00%	5,385,427	100.00%	334,067	334,067	"
"	SYIT	Italy	Sale of scooters and its parts	179,915	179,915	-	100.00%	184,524	100.00%	22,800	22,800	"

(Continued)

SANYANG MOTOR CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main business and products	Original investment amount		Ending balance			Maximum Percentage of ownership	Net income (losses) of investee	Investment income (losses) recognized for the period	Note
				December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Shares (in thousands)	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value				
The Company	APh ePower Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Power source development industry	260,000	260,000	26,000	23.21%	235,951	23.21%	(61,148)	(14,195)	Note 2
"	SCB	Columbia	Sale of scooters and its parts	91,466	91,466	100	100.00%	25,446	100.00%	(35,007)	(35,007)	Note 1
Nanyang	Nanchen	Taiwan	Sale of automobiles	39,533	24,228	9,011	90.07%	69,247	90.07%	10,983	Disclosure not required	"
"	SUNSHINE AUTO-LEASE	Taiwan	Passenger car rental and leasing	91,926	91,926	25,557	61.46%	295,229	61.46%	33,151	"	"
"	Li Yang	Taiwan	Repair of automobiles and sale of automobile parts	13,317	13,317	1,200	100.00%	15,092	100.00%	1,482	"	"
"	Nanyang Insurance Agent	Taiwan	Property insurance agency business	34,879	34,879	1,316	92.86%	36,450	92.86%	7,345	"	"
"	NY Samoa	Samoa	Investment shareholding company	423,487	423,487	-	100.00%	193,502	100.00%	891	"	"
"	Jau Ryh	Taiwan	Truck rental and leasing	21,328	21,328	1,693	100.00%	34,822	100.00%	14,369	"	"
"	Shian Yang	Taiwan	Repair of automobiles and sale of automobile parts	54,375	54,375	4,740	100.00%	62,871	100.00%	14,281	"	"
NOVA Design	NOVA Samoa	Samoa	Investment shareholding company	86,500	86,500	-	42.30%	64,629	42.30%	(7,051)	"	"
Ching Ta	TBM	Taiwan	Manufacturing, processing and sale of scooter parts	87,449	87,449	5,225	55.00%	54,651	55.00%	57,248	"	"
"	SUNSHINE AUTO-LEASE	Taiwan	Passenger car rental and leasing	19,680	19,680	8,782	21.12%	107,608	21.12%	33,151	"	"
"	Fact Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturing processing and sale of hardware and iron	43,840	43,840	1,000	100.00%	20,819	100.00%	1,813	"	"
"	NOVA Samoa	Samoa	Investment shareholding company	113,002	113,002	-	57.70%	88,158	57.70%	(7,051)	"	"
"	Zoeng Chang Industry Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturing, processing and sale of scooter parts	33,200	33,200	9,020	40.00%	308,628	40.00%	55,289	"	Note 2
"	Qing Zhao Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment activities	96,000	96,000	9,600	29.29%	62,627	29.29%	(18,137)	"	"
"	Winner RV Ltd.	Taiwan	Sale, manufacturing and design of recreational vehicle	100,000	100,000	5,000	26.32%	97,919	26.32%	(592)	"	"
Profit Source	Chong Hing	British Virgin Islands	Investment shareholding company	727,431 (USD25,878)	727,431 (USD25,878)	-	100.00%	3,512,035 (USD124,939)	100.00%	11,649 (USD395)	"	Note 1
SYI	Cosmos	British Virgin Islands	Investment shareholding company	371,783 (USD13,226)	371,783 (USD13,226)	-	100.00%	367,201 (USD13,063)	100.00%	16,309 (USD553)	"	"
"	VMEPH	Cayman Islands	Investment shareholding company	2,782,440 (USD98,984)	2,782,440 (USD98,984)	608,818	67.07%	1,083,444 (USD38,543)	67.07%	(167,627) (USD(5,684))	"	"
"	New Path	Samoa	Investment shareholding company	258,809 (USD9,207)	258,809 (USD9,207)	-	100.00%	292,962 (USD10,422)	100.00%	4,217 (USD143)	"	"
"	PIL	British Virgin Islands	Investment shareholding company	388,930 (USD13,836)	388,930 (USD13,836)	-	100.00%	1,529,240 (USD54,402)	100.00%	409,395 (USD13,882)	"	"
"	Sun Goal	Samoa	Investment shareholding company	245,428 (USD8,731)	245,428 (USD8,731)	-	100.00%	159,384 (USD5,670)	100.00%	7,078 (USD240)	"	"
TBM	TBM BVI	British Virgin Islands	Investment shareholding company	147,035	147,035	-	100.00%	63,379	100.00%	484	"	"
"	VTBM	Vietnam	Manufacturing, processing and sale of scooter parts	23,926	23,926	-	69.00%	36,722	69.00%	3,065	"	"
"	Fu Ta	Samoa	Investment shareholding company	47,628	47,628	-	51.00%	-	51.00%	-	"	"
VMEPH	Chin Zong	Taiwan	Wholesale and retail of scooters and its parts	150,000	150,000	15,000	100.00%	147,686	100.00%	(5,383)	"	"
"	VMEP	Vietnam	Manufacturing and sale of scooters and its parts	4,467,607 (USD158,933)	3,385,372 (USD120,433)	-	100.00%	1,174,435 (USD41,780)	100.00%	(113,629) (USD(3,853))	"	"
VMEP	VCFP	Vietnam	Manufacturing of scooter parts, etc	126,495 (USD4,500)	126,495 (USD4,500)	-	100.00%	139,285 (USD4,955)	100.00%	(708) (USD(24))	"	"
"	VTBM	Vietnam	Manufacturing, processing and sale of scooter parts	13,071 (USD465)	13,071 (USD465)	-	31.00%	16,304 (USD580)	31.00%	3,065 (USD104)	"	"
"	Dinh Duong	Vietnam	Sale of scooters and real estate development, etc.	202,757 (USD7,213)	120,789 (USD4,297)	-	99.94%	203,067 (USD7,224)	99.94%	(206) (USD(7))	"	"

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Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main business and products	Original investment amount		Ending balance			Maximum Percentage of ownership	Net income (losses) of investee	Investment income (losses) recognized for the period	Note
				December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Shares (in thousands)	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value				
Qing Zhao Investment Co., Ltd.	Sunny Mind	Samoa	Investment shareholding company	330,951	330,951	-	100.00%	164,471	100.00%	(17,409)	#	Note 2

Note 1: Subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements.

Note 2: Associate of the Group.

Note 3: For the investee whose original investment amount on December31,2020 was zero, please refer to note 4(c) for the details of liquidation or organization restructuring during the period.

(c) Information on investment in Mainland China:

(i) The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses, and other information:

(In thousands of NTD/ In thousands of shares)

Name of investee	Main business and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2020	Investment flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2020	Net income (losses) of the investee	Percentage of ownership	Maximum percentage of ownership	Investment income (losses) recognized	Carrying value	Accumulated remittance of earnings in current period
					Outflow	Inflow							
Xia Shing Motor	Manufacturing, assembling and sale of scooters and its parts, along with the follow-up warranty service	646,530 (USD23,000)	(ii) Note 1 (2)1	388,930 (USD13,836)	-	-	388,930 (USD13,836)	533,995 (USD18,107)	76.67%	76.67%	409,425 (USD13,883)	1,527,526 (USD54,341)	-
SCK	Manufacturing and sale of scooter parts	928,754 (USD33,040)	(ii) Note 1 (2)1	652,883 (USD23,226)	-	-	652,883 (USD23,226)	23,386 (USD793)	100.00%	100.00%	23,386 (USD793)	526,557 (USD18,732)	-
Xiamen King Long United Automotive Industry Co., Ltd.	Assembling and manufacturing of automobile and its parts	Note1	(ii) Note 1 (2)1	1,003,583 (USD35,702)	-	-	1,003,583 (USD35,702)	-	-%	-%	-	-	492,628 (USD17,525)
Sanyang Global	Developing, wholesaling, importing and exporting the following items: computer software, tool equipment, molds, (electric)scooter and automobile and their parts	252,990 (USD9,000)	(ii) Note 1 (2)1	252,990 (USD9,000)	-	-	252,990 (USD9,000)	4,158 (USD141)	100.00%	100.00%	4,158 (USD141)	286,891 (USD10,206)	-
Chongqing Kuayue Group Co., Ltd.	Developing, manufacturing, selling engine of automobile and its parts	42,362 (USD1,507)	(ii) Note 1 (1)	12,706 (USD452)	-	-	12,706 (USD452)	-	30.00%	30.00%	-	-	-
NOVA Shanghai	Product design	365,486 (USD13,002)	(ii) Note 1 (2)2	323,574 (USD11,511)	-	-	323,574 (USD11,511)	(18,314) (USD(621))	100.00%	100.00%	(18,314) (USD(621))	320,173 (USD11,390)	-
XTBM	Manufacturing, processing and sale of scooter parts	123,684 (USD4,400)	(ii) Note 1 (2)3	123,684 (USD4,400)	-	-	123,684 (USD4,400)	147 (USD5)	54.81%	54.81%	88 (USD3)	18,581 (USD661)	-
GTBM	Manufacturing, processing and sale of scooter parts	Note2	(ii) Note 1 (2)3	19,621 (USD698)	-	-	19,621 (USD698)	-	-%	-%	-	-	-
Su Zhou Hui Ying	Retail of automobiles and its parts	269,856 (USD9,600)	(ii) Note 1 (2)4	269,856 (USD9,600)	-	-	269,856 (USD9,600)	1,032 (USD35)	89.60%	89.60%	914 (USD31)	84,892 (USD3,020)	-
Chang Zhou Nan Yang	Retail of automobile and its parts	113,846 (USD4,050)	(ii) Note 1 (2)4	113,846 (USD4,050)	-	-	113,846 (USD4,050)	(118) (USD(4))	89.60%	89.60%	(118) (USD(4))	88,490 (USD3,148)	-
Yangrun Hotel Co., Ltd.	Developing, leasing, and selling real estate and hotel	140,550 (USD5,000)	(ii) Note 1 (2)5	140,550 (USD5,000)	-	-	140,550 (USD5,000)	(147) (USD(5))	29.19%	29.19%	(29) (USD(1))	47,534 (USD1,691)	-
Tairun Hotel Co., Ltd.	Developing, leasing, and selling real estate and hotel	140,550 (USD5,000)	(ii) Note 1 (2)5	-	-	-	-	(17,193) (USD(583))	29.19%	29.19%	(5,013) (USD(170))	4,722 (USD168)	-
Yangrun Property Management Co., Ltd.	Residential estate management, building repairing, and sale of construction materials and daily necessities	2,160 (CNY500)	(ii) Note 1 (2)6	-	-	-	-	-	29.19%	29.19%	-	2,160 (CNY500)	-

Note 1: The Group disposed its investment in Xiamen King Long United Automotive Industry Co., Ltd in the year of 2018, and the proceeds from the disposal (including accumulated investment amount) was remitted to Chong Hing, the investment shareholding company of the disposed investee company.

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Note 2: The Group disposed its investment in GTBM on July 31, 2019, and the proceeds from the disposal (including accumulated investment amount) was remitted to TBM BVI, the investment shareholding company of the disposed investee company.

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
2,502,549 (USD89,027)	3,380,480 (USD120,259)	9,640,073

Note 1: The method of investment is classified into the following three types:

- (1) Through company in the third region to transfer money to invest in the investee in Mainland China.
- (2) Through setting up company in the third region to invest in the investee in Mainland China.
 - 1.The Company set up company in the third region to invest in the investee in Mainland China.
 - 2.NOVA Design set up company in the third region to invest in the investee in Mainland China.
 - 3.TBM set up company in the third region to invest in the investee in Mainland China.
 - 4.Nanyang set up company in the third region to invest in the investee in Mainland China.
 - 5.Qing Zhao Investment Co., Ltd. set up company in the third region to invest in the investee in Mainland China.
 - 6.Split-up of Yang Zhou Tai Run Hotel Co., Ltd.
- (3) Through investing company in the third region to invest in the investee in Mainland China.

Note 2: The investment income(losses) was recognized based on the investee company' s financial reports audited by international accounting firm which collaborated with the Company' s audit team or certified public accountants of R.O.C..

Note 3: In accordance with Permit No. 10804600980 (Principles for the review of investment or technical cooperation in the Mainland China) issued by Investment Commission, MOEA on March 12, 2019, the limit on investment in Mainland China is the higher of 60% of the Company' s or the Group' s net worth.

Note 4: If the investment was invested in foreign currency, the amount stated above had been converted into New Taiwan Dollar based on the following exchange rates:

Exchange rate on the reporting date: USD1=NTD28.1100 ; CNY1=NTD4.3200

Average exchange rate for the reporting period: USD1=NTD29.4911 ; CNY1=NTD4.2727

(iii) Significant transactions:

For the direct or indirect significant transactions between the Group and its investees in Mainland China, which have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements during the year of 2020, please refer to "Information on significant transaction" .

(d) Major shareholders:

Shareholder' s Name	Shareholding	Shares	Percentage
Da Yang Investment Ltd.		64,492,000	8.03%
Chuan Yuan Investment Ltd.		47,375,000	5.89%
Bai Ke Investment Ltd.		44,230,000	5.50%

Note: The aforementioned information of major shareholders is extracted from the statistics maintained by Taiwan Depository and Clearing Corporation, which reveal the shareholders whose shareholding ratios are over 5%. The calculation is based on the non-physical securities (including ordinary shares, private shares, and treasury shares) delivered through the book-entry system to the shareholder at the last trading day of every quarter.

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(14) Segment information:

(a) General information

The Group has two main reportable segments: domestic segment overseas segment, whose major businesses are manufacturing and selling automobile, scooter and their parts, and providing related technical service and consulting service.

All operating results are submitted for review to the operational decision maker of the Group, and therefore the resources could be distributed properly among segments based on respective performance.

The segment revenues are from external customers, excluding non-operating revenues and investment income or losses.

The segment profits or losses are the remaining amount after segment revenues minus costs and expenses, which are related to revenues generation. If the costs and expenses are not directly attributable, they should be allocated among segments proportionately to respective operating revenues.

(b) Information on reportable segments and their measurement and reconciliations

The Group's operating segment information and reconciliation are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020	Domestic segment	Overseas segment	Other segment	Reconciliation and elimination	Total
Revenues:					
Revenues from external customers	\$ 32,946,345	7,703,262	125,310	-	40,774,917
Intersegment revenues	11,118,287	2,742,549	163,162	(14,023,998)	-
Total revenues	\$ 44,064,632	10,445,811	288,472	(14,023,998)	40,774,917
Interest expenses	\$ 183,445	36,508	10,847	(5,275)	225,525
Depreciation and amortization	1,111,331	152,016	117,010	-	1,380,357
Reportable segment profit or loss	\$ 2,388,931	465,824	24,911	(385,671)	2,493,995
Assets:					
Investments accounted for using the equity method	\$ -	-	705,126	-	705,126
Capital expenditure	1,726,478	225,813	33,465	-	1,985,756
Reportable segment assets	\$ 40,690,005	10,644,168	14,414,996	(21,731,092)	44,018,077
Reportable segment liabilities	\$ 23,697,364	3,639,019	1,371,674	(756,769)	27,951,288

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For the year ended December 31, 2019	Domestic segment	Oversea segment	Other segment	Reconciliation and elimination	Total
Revenues:					
Revenues from external customers	\$ 25,417,088	7,748,960	217,380	-	33,383,428
Intersegment revenues	10,336,901	3,000,488	175,781	(13,513,170)	-
Total revenues	<u>\$ 35,753,989</u>	<u>10,749,448</u>	<u>393,161</u>	<u>(13,513,170)</u>	<u>33,383,428</u>
Interest expenses	\$ 190,058	33,072	12,485	(302)	235,313
Depreciation and amortization	955,492	145,144	115,383	-	1,216,019
Reportable segment profit or loss	<u>\$ 2,446,054</u>	<u>113,513</u>	<u>96,768</u>	<u>(246,241)</u>	<u>2,410,094</u>
Assets:					
Investments accounted for using the equity method	\$ -	-	710,229	-	710,229
Capital expenditure	2,075,208	374,020	37,735	-	2,486,963
Reportable segment assets	<u>\$ 36,049,639</u>	<u>10,215,695</u>	<u>12,599,452</u>	<u>(17,742,569)</u>	<u>41,122,217</u>
Reportable segment liabilities	<u>\$ 22,032,854</u>	<u>3,110,282</u>	<u>1,145,295</u>	<u>(406,839)</u>	<u>25,881,592</u>

(c) Geographic information

In presenting information on the basis of geography, segment revenues are based on the geographical location of customers and segment non-current assets are based on the geographical location of the assets.

Geographical information	For the years ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Revenues from external customers:		
Taiwan	\$ 29,377,518	21,613,913
Mainland China	2,810,330	2,290,631
Asia	4,008,515	4,277,754
Europe	3,356,675	3,370,486
Others	1,221,879	1,830,644
Total	<u>\$ 40,774,917</u>	<u>33,383,428</u>
Non-current assets:		
Taiwan	\$ 16,229,153	15,880,379
Mainland China	1,051,866	962,001
Vietnam	253,601	241,604
Others	3,904	19,933
Total	<u>\$ 17,538,524</u>	<u>17,103,917</u>

Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, investment property, right-of-use assets, and other non-current assets, excluding financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

(d) Major customers

The revenues contributed by major customers amounted to 10% of the Group's consolidated revenues in the year of 2020 and 2019: None.