

Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Financial Statements for the
Years Ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 and
Independent Auditors' Report**

DECLARATION OF CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATES

The companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates in accordance with the “Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises” for the year ended December 31, 2019 are all the same as the companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies as provided in International Financial Reporting Standard 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements”. Relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies. Hence, we did not prepare a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Very truly yours,

Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd.

By

JUN YI WU
Chairman
March 6, 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

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, 2019 and 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matter is the matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019. This matter was 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 this matter.

Key audit matter in the audit of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 is as follows:

Sales Revenue from Hub Warehouse

Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd. mainly manufactures and sells automobile and locomotive lamps. The Company also sells its products to overseas markets. The sales model of overseas markets depends on the delivery of goods from hub warehouse. Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd. usually relies on the statements or other information from the external custodians of hub warehouse when making important strategic decisions. The inventory change related to the delivery from hub warehouse is used as the basis for recognizing revenue, and sales revenue is recognized when the customer picks up the goods (transfer of risks and rewards).

The sales revenue generated from the hub warehouse was \$1,348,678 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2019, which accounted for 25% of the total operating revenue. Considering the fact that transaction volume of revenue from the hub warehouse is significant to the consolidated financial statements of Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 2019; therefore, the revenue recognition of sales from hub warehouse needs to be verified through multiple internal controls and has been identified as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures performed in respect of the above key audit matter included the following:

1. We sampled and examined the operating effectiveness of the relevant controls during the current fiscal year.
2. We confirmed the existence of revenue by sampling the sales revenue from shipment of hub warehouse and checked the corresponding documents such as export declarations and bills of lading.

Other Matter

We have also audited the standalone financial statements of Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and 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 supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and

are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the 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 a matter that was of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 and is therefore the key audit matter. We describe this matter 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 Chi-Chen Li and Chao-Chin Yang.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 6, 2020

Notice to Readers

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

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

Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 90,914	2	\$ 114,260	3
Notes receivable (Notes 4 and 7)	4,969	-	6,609	-
Accounts receivable (Notes 4, 7 and 18)	749,794	21	572,455	17
Accounts receivable from related parties (Notes 4, 7, 18 and 24)	104,896	3	207,591	6
Other receivable (Notes 4 and 7)	3,484	-	4,193	-
Other receivables from related parties (Notes 4, 7 and 24)	31,578	1	48,599	1
Inventories (Notes 4, 5 and 8)	812,523	22	785,969	23
Prepayments (Notes 20 and 24)	361,970	10	223,668	7
Other current assets (Notes 13 and 20)	30,773	1	40,616	1
Total current assets	2,190,901	60	2,003,960	58
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 10)	393,213	11	406,241	12
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 11 and 24)	957,283	26	966,815	28
Right-of-use assets (Notes 3, 4 and 12)	19,186	1	-	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 20)	36,337	1	35,820	1
Other non-current assets (Notes 4 and 13)	40,136	1	39,205	1
Total non-current assets	1,446,155	40	1,448,081	42
TOTAL	\$ 3,637,056	100	\$ 3,452,041	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Contract liabilities - current (Notes 4, 18 and 24)	\$ 313,094	9	\$ 323,019	9
Notes payable (Note 14)	236,059	6	185,813	6
Notes payable to related parties (Notes 14 and 24)	1,005	-	6,437	-
Accounts payable (Note 14)	530,730	15	484,440	14
Accounts payable to related parties (Notes 14 and 24)	56,230	2	43,089	1
Other payables (Note 15)	230,588	6	223,564	7
Other payables to related parties (Notes 15 and 24)	66,526	2	68,737	2
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 20)	49,383	1	10,575	-
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 3, 4 and 12)	13,042	-	-	-
Other current liabilities (Note 15)	430	-	236	-
Total current liabilities	1,497,087	41	1,345,910	39
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 20)	117,403	4	119,909	3
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 3, 4 and 12)	6,333	-	-	-
Net defined benefit liabilities (Note 4, 5, and 16)	111,888	3	135,020	4
Other non-current liabilities (Note 15)	2,728	-	2,597	-
Total non-current liabilities	238,352	7	257,526	7
Total liabilities	1,735,439	48	1,603,436	46
EQUITY ATTRIBUTED TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY (Note 17)				
Ordinary shares	762,300	21	762,300	22
Capital surplus	60,736	1	60,605	2
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	615,205	17	583,285	17
Special reserve	68,264	2	68,264	2
Unappropriated earnings	436,472	12	403,043	12
Total retained earnings	1,119,941	31	1,054,592	31
Other equity	(41,360)	(1)	(28,892)	(1)
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	1,901,617	52	1,848,605	54
TOTAL	\$ 3,637,056	100	\$ 3,452,041	100

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

Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2019		2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 18 and 24)	\$ 5,390,196	100	\$ 5,703,811	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 8, 16, 19 and 24)	<u>4,423,289</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>4,872,472</u>	<u>85</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>966,907</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>831,339</u>	<u>15</u>
UNREALIZED GAIN ON TRANSACTIONS WITH ASSOCIATES	(3,008)	-	(4,565)	-
REALIZED GAIN ON TRANSACTIONS WITH ASSOCIATES	<u>3,971</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,213</u>	<u>-</u>
REALIZED GROSS PROFIT	<u>967,870</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>830,987</u>	<u>15</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 7, 16, 19 and 24)				
Selling and marketing expenses	184,519	4	180,785	3
General and administrative expenses	170,716	3	171,839	3
Research and development expenses	199,992	4	205,809	4
Expected credit loss (gain)	<u>665</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,465)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>555,892</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>553,968</u>	<u>10</u>
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	<u>411,978</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>277,019</u>	<u>5</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 19 and 24)				
Other income	76,533	2	97,040	1
Other gains and losses	(41,676)	(1)	(5,626)	-
Share of profit of associates	<u>1,516</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,369</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-operating expenses	<u>36,373</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>93,783</u>	<u>1</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	448,351	8	370,802	6
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 20)	<u>87,894</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>51,595</u>	<u>1</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>360,457</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>319,207</u>	<u>5</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Note 16)	(6,792)	-	(8,033)	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 20)	<u>1,358</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,955</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(5,434)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,078)</u>	<u>-</u>

(Continued)

Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2019		2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	\$ (15,530)	(1)	\$ (7,998)	-
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 20)	<u>3,062</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,712</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(12,468)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(6,286)</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	<u>(17,902)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(9,364)</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 342,555</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>\$ 309,843</u>	<u>5</u>
NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	<u>\$ 360,457</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>\$ 319,207</u>	<u>6</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	<u>\$ 342,555</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>\$ 309,843</u>	<u>5</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (New Taiwan dollars, Note 21)				
Basic	<u>\$ 4.73</u>		<u>\$ 4.19</u>	
Diluted	<u>\$ 4.72</u>		<u>\$ 4.18</u>	

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

(Concluded)

Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Dividends Per Share)**

	Share Capital		Retained Earnings				Other Equity	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earning	Exchange Differences on Translating Foreign Operations	
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2018	76,230	\$ 762,300	\$ 60,472	\$ 533,348	\$ 68,264	\$ 533,247	\$ (22,606)	\$ 1,935,025
Appropriation of the 2017 earnings (Note 17)								
Legal reserve	-	-	-	49,937	-	(49,937)	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company - NT\$5.2 per share	-	-	-	-	-	(396,396)	-	(396,396)
Unclaimed cash dividends overdue transferred to capital surplus	-	-	133	-	-	-	-	133
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	319,207	-	319,207
Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2018, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(3,078)	(6,286)	(9,364)
Total comprehensive income loss for the year ended December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	316,129	(6,286)	309,843
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2018	76,230	762,300	60,605	583,285	68,264	403,043	(28,892)	1,848,605
Appropriation of the 2018 earnings (Note 17)								
Legal reserve	-	-	-	31,920	-	(31,920)	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company - NT\$3.8 per share	-	-	-	-	-	(289,674)	-	(289,674)
Unclaimed cash dividends overdue transferred to capital surplus	-	-	131	-	-	-	-	131
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	360,457	-	360,457
Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2019, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(5,434)	(12,468)	(17,902)
Total comprehensive income loss for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	355,023	(12,468)	342,555
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	76,230	762,300	60,736	615,205	68,264	436,472	(41,360)	1,901,617

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

Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 448,351	\$ 370,802
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	131,369	151,702
Expected credit loss recognized (reversed) on trade receivables	665	(4,465)
Net gain on fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1)	(10)
Finance costs	1,617	838
Interest income	(420)	(362)
Share of profits of associates	(1,516)	(2,369)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	157	424
Provision for loss on inventories	2,744	-
Unrealized gain on transactions with associates	3,008	4,565
Realized gain on transactions with associates	(3,971)	(4,213)
Net loss (gain) on foreign currency exchange	13,825	(7,262)
Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets	(11)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Notes receivable	1,354	397
Accounts receivable	(188,336)	200,831
Accounts receivable from related parties	97,812	77,953
Other receivables	709	4,541
Other receivables from related parties	16,627	(965)
Inventories	(29,298)	76,147
Prepayments	(138,302)	(98,971)
Other current assets	9,843	(710)
Contract liabilities	(9,925)	123,934
Notes payable	50,246	(49,589)
Notes payable to related parties	(5,432)	(8,601)
Accounts payable	46,893	(177,843)
Accounts payable to related parties	14,608	(18,221)
Other payables	7,024	(50,254)
Other payables to related parties	(2,211)	(8,172)
Other current liabilities	194	(779)
Net defined benefit liabilities	(29,925)	(32,385)
Other non-current assets	81	210
Cash generated from operations	437,779	547,173
Interest received	420	362
Interest paid	(1,277)	(838)
Income tax paid	(47,688)	(93,504)
Net cash generated from operating activities	389,234	453,193
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(10,000)	(50,000)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,001	50,010
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(111,101)	(122,834)
Increase in refundable deposits	(3,624)	(7,919)
Decrease in refundable deposits	4,502	5,613
Net cash used in investing activities	(110,222)	(125,130)

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Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	\$ 836,026	\$ 718,400
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(836,026)	(718,400)
Proceeds from guarantee deposits received	80	-
Refunds of guarantee deposits received	(30)	(50)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(12,842)	-
Cash dividends	(289,674)	(396,396)
Unclaimed cash dividends overdue transferred to capital surplus	<u>131</u>	<u>133</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(302,335)</u>	<u>(396,313)</u>
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	<u>(23)</u>	<u>31</u>
NET DECREASE IN CASH	(23,346)	(68,219)
CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>114,260</u>	<u>182,479</u>
CASH AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 90,914</u>	<u>\$ 114,260</u>

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

(Concluded)

Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated in 1964. It was formerly known as Ta Yih Industrial Corp. and changed to the present name in 1976. The Company mainly sells, manufactures and processes automobile parts, motorcycle parts, railway vehicle parts, transportation machineries, industrial plastic parts, as well as invests in related industries.

The Company’s shares have been traded on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since October 1997.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in the Company’s functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company’s board of directors and authorized for issue on March 6, 2020.

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

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

Except for the following, whenever applied, the initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC would not have any material impact on the Group’s accounting policies:

IFRS 16 “Leases”

IFRS 16 provides a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and their treatment in the financial statements of both lessee and lessor. It supersedes IAS 17 “Leases”, IFRIC 4 “Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease”, and a number of related interpretations. Refer to Note 4 for information relating to the relevant accounting policies.

Definition of a lease

The Group elects to apply the guidance of IFRS 16 in determining whether contracts are, or contain, a lease only to contracts entered into (or changed) on or after January 1, 2019. Contracts identified as containing a lease under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 are not reassessed and are accounted for in accordance with the transitional provisions under IFRS 16.

The Group as lessee

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases on the consolidated balance

sheets except for those whose payments under low-value asset and short-term leases are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis. On the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, the Group presents the depreciation expense charged on right-of-use assets separately from the interest expense accrued on lease liabilities; interest is computed using the effective interest method. On the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash payments for the principal portion of lease liabilities are classified within financing activities; cash payments for the interest portion are classified within operating activities. Prior to the application of IFRS 16, payments under operating lease contracts, were recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis. Prepaid lease payments were recognized as prepayments for leases. Cash flows for operating leases were classified within operating activities on the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Lease liabilities were recognized on January 1, 2019 for leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17. Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate on January 1, 2019. Right-of-use assets are measured at an amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments. The Group applies IAS 36 to all right-of-use assets.

The Group applies the following practical expedients:

The Group accounts for those leases for which the lease term ends on or before December 31, 2019 as short-term leases.

The lessee's weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognized on January 1, 2019 was 1.44%. The difference between the (i) lease liabilities recognized and (ii) operating lease commitments disclosed under IAS 17 on December 31, 2018 is explained as follows:

The future minimum lease payments of non-cancellable operating lease commitments on December 31, 2018	\$ 27,221
Less: Recognition exemption for short-term leases	<u>(1,210)</u>
Undiscounted amounts on January 1, 2019	<u>\$ 26,011</u>
Discounted amounts using the incremental borrowing rate and lease liabilities recognized on January 1, 2019	<u>\$ 25,543</u>

The Group as lessor

The Group does not make any adjustments for leases in which it is a lessor, and it accounts for those leases with the application of IFRS 16 starting from January 1, 2019.

The impact on assets, liabilities and equity as of January 1, 2019 from the initial application of IFRS 16 is set out as follows:

	As Originally Stated on January 1, 2019	Adjustments Arising from Initial Application	Restated on January 1, 2019
Right-of-use assets	\$ -	\$ 25,543	\$ 25,543
Total effect on assets	\$ -	\$ 25,543	\$ 25,543
Lease liabilities - current	\$ -	\$ 11,289	\$ 11,289
Lease liabilities - non-current	-	14,254	14,254
Total effect on liabilities	\$ -	\$ 25,543	\$ 25,543

- b. The IFRSs endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) for application starting from 2020

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Definition of a Business”	January 1, 2020 (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform”	January 1, 2020 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 “Definition of Material”	January 1, 2020 (Note 3)

Note 1: The Group shall apply these amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period.

Note 2: The Group shall apply these amendments retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

Note 3: The Group shall apply these amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 “Definition of material”

The amendments are intended to make the definition of material in IAS 1 easier to understand and are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in IFRSs. The concept of “obscuring” material information with immaterial information has been included as part of the new definition. The threshold for materiality influencing users has been changed from “could influence” to “could reasonably be expected to influence”.

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

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

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”	January 1, 2022

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

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

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

b. Basis of preparation

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

The fair value measurements, which are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and based on the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

- 1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- 2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- 3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

c. Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

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

Current liabilities include:

- 1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Liabilities for which the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

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

d. Basis of consolidation

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

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

Refer to Note 9 and Table 2 for detailed information on subsidiaries (including percentages of ownership and main businesses).

e. Foreign currencies

In preparing the consolidated financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (i.e. foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the investments of the Group's foreign operations (including subsidiaries and associates in other countries that use currencies which are different from the Company) are translated into the New Taiwan dollar using exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

f. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, supplies, finished goods and work in progress and are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at the standard cost on the balance sheet date. The difference between actual costs and normal standard costs is allocated in proportion to inventory and operational costs on fiscal year-end, in order to approach the amount of weighted-average cost.

g. Investments in associates

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

The Group uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates.

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

The entire carrying amount of an investment is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

When a group entity transacts with its associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognized in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent that interests in the associate are not related to the Group.

h. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction are measured at cost. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Such assets are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for their intended use.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

i. Impairment of tangible assets and assets related to contract costs

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered any impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

Before the Group recognizes an impairment loss from assets related to contract costs, any impairment loss on inventories related to the contract applicable under IFRS 15 shall be recognized in accordance with applicable standards. Then, impairment loss from the assets related to the contract costs is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the remaining amount of consideration that the Group expects to receive in exchange for related goods or services less the costs which relate directly to providing those goods or services and which have not been recognized as expenses. The assets related to the contract costs are then included in the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit to which they belong for the purpose of evaluating impairment of that

cash-generating unit.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the corresponding asset, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

j. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement categories

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

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such a financial asset is mandatorily classified as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, and any dividends, interest earned and remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 23.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash, accounts receivable at amortized cost (including related parties), notes receivable (including related parties), other receivables (including related parties), and refundable deposits (classified under other non-current assets), are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross

carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

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

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

A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more of the following events have occurred:

- i) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- ii) Breach of contract, such as a default;
- iii) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or undergo a financial reorganization; or
- iv) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

b) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Group determines that the following situations indicate that a financial asset is in default (without taking into account any collateral held by the Group):

- i. Internal or external information show that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.
- ii. When a financial asset is more than 365 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their

carrying amounts through a loss allowance account.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

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

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

k. Revenue recognition

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

For contracts where the period between the date on which the Group transfers a promised good or service to a customer and the date on which the customer pays for that good or service is one year or less, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component.

1) Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from sales of car lamps and molds. Sales of goods are recognized as revenue and accounts receivable when the goods are delivered to the customer's specific location because it is the time when the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility for sales to future customers and bears the risks of obsolescence.

The Group does not recognize revenue on materials delivered to subcontractors because this delivery does not involve a transfer of control.

2) Royalty revenue

Royalty revenue is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement and provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and that the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Royalty arrangements that are based on sales are recognized with reference to the underlying arrangement.

1. Leases

2019

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

The Group as lessee

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

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

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

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

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

2018

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Group as lessee

Operating lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

m. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to an acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Other than that which is stated above, all other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

n. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

2) Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on settlements) and net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) represent the actual deficit (surplus) in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

3) Other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are accounted for in the same way as the accounting required for defined benefit plans except that remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss.

o. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

According to the Income Tax Law, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

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

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

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

foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

3) Current and deferred taxes

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

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

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

a. Write-down of inventories

The net realizable value of inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The estimation of net realizable value is based on current market conditions and historical experience with product sales of a similar nature. Changes in market conditions may have a material impact on the estimation of the net realizable value.

b. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit plans

The net defined benefit liabilities (assets) and the resulting defined benefit costs under the defined benefit pension plans are calculated using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial assumptions comprise the discount rates, rates of employee turnover, future salary increases, etc. Changes in economic circumstances and market conditions will affect these assumptions and may have a material impact on the amount of related expenses and liabilities.

6. CASH

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Cash on hand	\$ 943	\$ 1,297
Checking accounts and demand deposits	<u>89,971</u>	<u>112,963</u>
	<u>\$ 90,914</u>	<u>\$ 114,260</u>

7. NOTES RECEIVABLE, ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (INCLUDING RELATED PARTIES), AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (INCLUDING RELATED PARTIES)

	December 31	
	2019	2018
<u>Notes receivable</u>		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount - operating	\$ 5,370	\$ 6,724
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>401</u>	<u>115</u>
	<u>\$ 4,969</u>	<u>\$ 6,609</u>
<u>Accounts receivable</u>		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 754,641	\$ 576,807
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>4,847</u>	<u>4,352</u>
	<u>\$ 749,794</u>	<u>\$ 572,455</u>
<u>Accounts receivable from related parties</u>		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 104,997	\$ 207,808
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>101</u>	<u>217</u>
	<u>\$ 104,896</u>	<u>\$ 207,591</u>
<u>Other receivables</u>		
Tariff refund receivables	\$ 712	\$ 1,554
Others	<u>2,772</u>	<u>2,639</u>
	<u>\$ 3,484</u>	<u>\$ 4,193</u>
<u>Other receivables from related party</u>		
Royalty receivables	\$ 31,171	\$ 48,599
Others	<u>407</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 31,578</u>	<u>\$ 48,599</u>

The average credit period of sales of goods was 60 to 90 days. No interest was charged on accounts receivable.

The Group measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of economic conditions at the reporting date. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Group's different customer base.

The Group writes off a trade receivables when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation. For trade receivables that have been written off, the Group continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the loss allowance of trade receivables based on the Group's provision matrix.

December 31, 2019

	No indication of default of debtor					The debtor has defaulted	Total
	Not Past Due	Less than 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	91 to 365 Days	Over 365 Days		
Expected credit loss rate	0%~0.97%	0.97%~1.1%	1.1%~7.47%	7.47%~18.48%	18.48%~100%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 817,832	\$ 41,511	\$ 1,090	\$ 532	\$ 3,652	\$ 391	\$ 865,008
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	(2,500)	(454)	(81)	(98)	(1,825)	(391)	(5,349)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 815,332</u>	<u>\$ 41,057</u>	<u>\$ 1,009</u>	<u>\$ 434</u>	<u>\$ 1,827</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 859,659</u>

December 31, 2018

	No indication of default of debtor				The debtor has defaulted	Total
	Not Past Due	Less than 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	91 to 365 Days		
Expected credit loss rate	0%~0.78%	0.78%~0.9%	0.9%~5.85%	5.85%~87.72%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 788,009	\$ 30	\$ 126	\$ 2,783	\$ 391	\$ 791,339
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	(1,844)	(1)	(7)	(2,441)	(391)	(4,684)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 786,165</u>	<u>\$ 29</u>	<u>\$ 119</u>	<u>\$ 342</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 786,655</u>

The movements of the loss allowance of trade receivables were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Balance at January 1	\$ 4,684	\$ 9,149
Add: Net remeasurement of loss allowance	665	-
Less: Net remeasurement of loss allowance	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,465)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 5,349</u>	<u>\$ 4,684</u>

8. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Merchandise	\$ 95,944	\$ 84,116
Finished goods	323,265	317,302
Work in progress	211,500	206,200
Raw materials	<u>181,814</u>	<u>178,351</u>
	<u>\$ 812,523</u>	<u>\$ 785,969</u>

The costs of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were \$4,423,289 thousand and \$4,872,472 thousand, respectively. The cost of goods sold included inventory write-down for the year ended December 31, 2019 of \$2,744 thousand.

9. SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

Investor	Investee	Nature of Activities	Proportion of Ownership (%)	
			December 31	
			2019	2018
The Company	Ta Yih International Investment Co., Ltd. (BVI)	Investment	100	100

10. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Material associates		
Fuzhou Koito Ta Yih Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 393,213</u>	<u>\$ 406,241</u>

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, The Company's percentage of ownership and voting rights in Fuzhou Koito Ta Yih Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd. were both 49%

The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the associates' financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs adjusted by the Company for equity accounting purposes.

Fuzhou Koito Ta Yih Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd.

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Current assets	\$ 2,203,533	\$ 2,402,310
Non-current assets	1,201,867	1,123,316
Current liabilities	(2,589,490)	(2,665,526)
Non-current liabilities	-	(15,639)
Equity	<u>\$ 815,910</u>	<u>\$ 844,461</u>
Proportion of the Group's ownership	49%	49%
Equity attributable to the Group	\$ 399,795	\$ 413,786
Unrealized gain or loss with associates	<u>(6,582)</u>	<u>(7,545)</u>
Carrying amount	<u>\$ 393,213</u>	<u>\$ 406,241</u>
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Operating revenue	<u>\$ 2,708,164</u>	<u>\$ 3,045,038</u>
Net profit for the year	<u>\$ 3,095</u>	<u>\$ 4,835</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>\$ 3,095</u>	<u>\$ 4,835</u>
Dividends received from Fuzhou Koito Ta Yih Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Refer to Table 3 "Information on Investments in Mainland China" for the nature of activities, principal places of business and countries of incorporation of the associates.

The investments in associates accounted for using the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were based on the associates' financial statements which have been audited for the same years.

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Machinery Equipment	Molding Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Total
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2018	\$ 601,050	\$ 235,666	\$ 1,024,114	\$ 291,112	\$ 17,797	\$ 381,437	\$ 2,551,176
Additions	-	20,835	35,408	13,591	4,300	34,239	108,373
Disposals	-	-	(20,370)	(268)	-	(6,729)	(27,367)
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>\$ 601,050</u>	<u>\$ 256,501</u>	<u>\$ 1,039,152</u>	<u>\$ 304,435</u>	<u>\$ 22,097</u>	<u>\$ 408,947</u>	<u>\$ 2,632,182</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2018	\$ -	\$ 203,638	\$ 777,088	\$ 234,617	\$ 12,155	\$ 313,110	\$ 1,540,608
Depreciation expenses	-	5,889	53,277	53,779	2,714	36,043	151,702
Disposals	-	-	(19,981)	(268)	-	(6,694)	(26,943)
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 209,527</u>	<u>\$ 810,384</u>	<u>\$ 288,128</u>	<u>\$ 14,869</u>	<u>\$ 342,459</u>	<u>\$ 1,665,367</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2018	<u>\$ 601,050</u>	<u>\$ 46,974</u>	<u>\$ 228,768</u>	<u>\$ 16,307</u>	<u>\$ 7,228</u>	<u>\$ 66,488</u>	<u>\$ 966,815</u>

(Continued)

	Land	Buildings	Machinery Equipment	Molding Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Total
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 601,050	\$ 256,501	\$ 1,039,152	\$ 304,435	\$ 22,097	\$ 408,947	\$ 2,632,182
Additions	-	4,150	45,147	27,244	949	31,802	109,292
Disposals	-	(4,666)	(33,255)	(284,522)	(5,743)	(158,537)	(486,723)
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 601,050</u>	<u>\$ 255,985</u>	<u>\$ 1,051,044</u>	<u>\$ 47,157</u>	<u>\$ 17,303</u>	<u>\$ 282,212</u>	<u>\$ 2,254,751</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	\$ 209,527	\$ 810,384	\$ 288,128	\$ 14,869	\$ 342,459	\$ 1,665,367
Depreciation expenses	-	8,816	57,617	17,650	2,338	32,246	118,667
Disposals	-	(4,663)	(33,132)	(284,522)	(5,743)	(158,506)	(486,566)
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 213,680</u>	<u>\$ 834,869</u>	<u>\$ 21,256</u>	<u>\$ 11,464</u>	<u>\$ 216,199</u>	<u>\$ 1,297,468</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 601,050</u>	<u>\$ 42,305</u>	<u>\$ 216,175</u>	<u>\$ 25,901</u>	<u>\$ 5,839</u>	<u>\$ 66,013</u>	<u>\$ 957,283</u>

(Concluded)

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings

Main buildings 40 - 60 years

Factory and other buildings 5 - 40 years

Machinery equipment 3 - 12 years

Molding equipment 2 - 3 years

Transportation equipment 5 - 12 years

Other equipment 3 - 8 years

12. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets - 2019

December 31,
2019

Carrying amounts

Buildings	\$ 5,745
Office equipment	2,612
Transportation equipment	<u>10,829</u>
	<u>\$ 19,186</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
Additions to right-of-use assets	\$ <u>8,570</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets	
Buildings	\$ 5,745
Office equipment	523
Transportation equipment	<u>6,434</u>
	<u>\$ 12,702</u>

b. Lease liabilities - 2019

	December 31, 2019
<u>Carrying amounts</u>	
Current	\$ <u>13,042</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 6,333</u>

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31, 2019
Buildings	1.44%
Office equipment	1.44%
Transportation equipment	1.44%-1.45%

c. Material lease-in activities and terms

The Group leases certain company car and office equipment with lease terms of 2 to 5 years. These arrangements do not contain renewal or purchase options.

The Group also leases land and buildings for the use of plants with lease terms of 2 years. The Group does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold land and buildings at the end of the lease terms. In addition, the Group is prohibited from subleasing or transferring all or any portion of the underlying assets without the lessor's consent.

d. Other lease information

2019

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ <u>5,186</u>
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	<u>\$ 254</u>
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	<u>\$ -</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ (18,396)</u>

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

13. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31	
	2019	2018
<u>Current</u>		
Input tax	\$ 21,604	\$ 30,481
Tax refund receivable	8,813	8,813
Payment on behalf of others	<u>356</u>	<u>1,322</u>
	<u>\$ 30,773</u>	<u>\$ 40,616</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Refundable deposits	\$ 16,001	\$ 16,879
Prepayment for properties, plant, and equipment	<u>24,135</u>	<u>22,326</u>
	<u>\$ 40,136</u>	<u>\$ 39,205</u>

14. NOTES PAYABLE AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE (INCLUDING RELATED PARTIES)

Notes payable and accounts payable were both resulted from operating activities. The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

15. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2019	2018
<u>Current</u>		
Other payables		
Payables for salaries or bonuses	\$ 169,261	\$ 158,847
Payables for molding equipment	16,940	18,558
Payables for annual leave	17,061	17,831
Payables for employee's compensation	8,274	9,665
Payables for utilities expense	4,592	4,489
Others	<u>14,460</u>	<u>14,174</u>
	<u>\$ 230,588</u>	<u>\$ 223,564</u>

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Other payables to related parties		
Payables for royalty	\$ 60,715	\$ 64,427
Payables for inspection expense	3,386	4,036
Payables for molds	2,125	-
Others	<u>300</u>	<u>274</u>
	<u>\$ 66,526</u>	<u>\$ 68,737</u>
Other current liabilities		
Receipts under custody	<u>\$ 430</u>	<u>\$ 236</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Other non-current liabilities		
Provision for employee benefits	\$ 2,488	\$ 2,407
Guarantee deposits received	<u>240</u>	<u>190</u>
	<u>\$ 2,728</u>	<u>\$ 2,597</u>
		(Concluded)

Provision for employee benefits is the estimate of long-term bonus for senior employees.

16. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company of the Group adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (the "LPA"), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plans adopted by the Company of the Group in accordance with the Labor Standards Law is operated by the government of the Republic of China ("ROC"). Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company contribute amounts equal to 11% and 8% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee and a manager pension fund administered by the manager pension fund managing committee. Pension contributions are deposited respectively in the Bank of Taiwan and Taiwan Business Bank in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Group assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Group is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Group has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets in respect of the Group's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 341,705	\$ 371,377
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(229,817)</u>	<u>(236,357)</u>
Net defined benefit liabilities	<u>\$ 111,888</u>	<u>\$ 135,020</u>

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities (Assets)
Balance at January 1, 2018	<u>\$ 372,343</u>	<u>\$ (212,971)</u>	<u>\$ 159,372</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	4,913	-	4,913
Net interest expense (income)	<u>4,654</u>	<u>(2,736)</u>	<u>1,918</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>9,567</u>	<u>(2,736)</u>	<u>6,831</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(5,104)	(5,104)
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	6,897	-	6,897
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	4,890	-	4,890
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	<u>1,350</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,350</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>13,137</u>	<u>(5,104)</u>	<u>8,033</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(39,216)</u>	<u>(39,216)</u>
Benefits paid	<u>(23,670)</u>	<u>23,670</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018	371,377	(236,357)	135,020
Service cost			
Current service cost	4,003	-	4,003
Net interest expense (income)	<u>4,178</u>	<u>(2,696)</u>	<u>1,482</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>8,181</u>	<u>(2,696)</u>	<u>5,485</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(7,030)	(7,030)
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	1,467	-	1,467
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	13,369	-	13,369
Actuarial profit - experience adjustments	<u>(1,014)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,014)</u>

(Continued)

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities (Assets)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	\$ 13,822	\$ (7,030)	\$ 6,792
Contributions from the employer	-	(35,409)	(35,409)
Benefits paid	(51,675)	51,675	-
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 341,705</u>	<u>\$ (229,817)</u>	<u>\$ 111,888</u> (Concluded)

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Operating costs	\$ 4,014	\$ 4,561
Selling and marketing expenses	45	116
General and administrative expenses	925	1,561
Research and development expenses	<u>501</u>	<u>593</u>
	<u>\$ 5,485</u>	<u>\$ 6,831</u>

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Group is exposed to the following risks:

- 1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.
- 2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plans' debt investments.
- 3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Discount rate	0.750%	1.125%
Expected rate of salary increase	2.000%	2.000%

If possible reasonable changes in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase (decrease) as follows:

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	\$ (9,004)	\$ (9,875)
0.25% decrease	\$ 9,353	\$ 10,264
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	\$ 9,074	\$ 9,990
0.25% decrease	\$ (8,782)	\$ (9,661)

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

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Expected contributions to the plans for the next year	\$ 10,771	\$ 6,610
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	10.7 years	10.9 years

17. EQUITY

a. Shares capital

Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	76,230
Shares authorized	\$ 762,300
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	
Ordinary shares	76,230
Shares issued	
Ordinary shares	\$ 762,300

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of \$10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Issuance of ordinary shares	\$ 56,330	\$ 56,330
Capital surplus from gain on disposal of assets	4,142	4,142
Donations (dividends expired)	264	133
	\$ 60,736	\$ 60,605

Such capital surplus from issuance of ordinary shares and donations may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Company's capital surplus and once a year). Capital surplus from gain on disposal of assets may only be used to offset a deficit.

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

Under the dividends policy as set forth in the amended Articles, where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as a legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to shareholders. For the policies on the distribution of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors before and after amendment, refer to Note 19(e) "Employees' compensation and remuneration of director and supervisors in for 2019 and 2018".

In order to take the future needs of funding and long-term financial plan into consideration, when the board of directors drafts the surplus distribution, more than 50% of accumulated unappropriated earnings will be allocated as shareholders' dividends, and the cash dividends shall not be lower than the 50% of the shareholders' dividends. The said proportion of allocation of dividends and cash dividends shall be resolved by the resolution of the shareholders in their meeting.

The appropriation of earnings to a legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset a deficit. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

Items referred to under Rule No. 1010012865, Rule No. 1010047490 and Rule No. 1030006415 issued by the FSC and the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs" should be appropriated to or reversed from a special reserve by the Company.

The appropriations of earnings for 2018 and 2017 were approved in the shareholders' meetings on June 18, 2019 and June 11, 2018, respectively, as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings		Dividends Per Share (NT\$)	
	For the Year Ended December 31		For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Legal reserve	\$ 31,920	\$ 49,937		
Cash dividends	289,674	396,396	\$ 3.8	\$ 5.2

The appropriation of earnings for 2019 were proposed by the Company's board of directors on March 6, 2020. The appropriations were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	Dividends Per Share (NT\$)
Legal reserve	\$ 36,046	
Cash dividends	304,920	\$ 4

The appropriations of earnings for 2019 are subject to the resolution of the shareholders in their meeting to be held on June 12, 2020.

18. REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from sale of goods	<u>\$ 5,390,196</u>	<u>\$ 5,703,811</u>

a. Contract information

Revenue from sale of goods

The Group's primary products are car lamps and molds. Car lamps and molds are sold at their respective fixed amounts as agreed in the contracts. Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when the Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.

b. Contract balances

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	January 1, 2018
Accounts receivable (including related parties) (Note 7)	<u>\$ 854,690</u>	<u>\$ 780,046</u>	<u>\$ 1,045,052</u>
Contract liabilities - current			
Deferred revenue	<u>\$ 313,094</u>	<u>\$ 323,019</u>	<u>\$ 199,085</u>

The changes in the balance of contract assets and contract liabilities primarily result from the timing differences between the Group's performance and the respective customer's payment.

Revenue of the reporting period recognized from the beginning contract liabilities and from the performance obligations which were satisfied in the previous period is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
From the beginning contract liabilities		
Sale of goods	<u>\$ 276,527</u>	<u>\$ 199,085</u>

c. Disaggregation of revenue

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
<u>Type of goods</u>		
Car lamps	\$ 4,091,095	\$ 4,488,820
Molds	713,040	603,582
Others	<u>586,061</u>	<u>611,409</u>
	<u>\$ 5,390,196</u>	<u>\$ 5,703,811</u>

19. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

a. Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Bank deposit interest income	\$ 420	\$ 362
Royalty revenue	70,203	86,639
Others	<u>5,910</u>	<u>10,039</u>
	<u>\$ 76,533</u>	<u>\$ 97,040</u>

b. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Fair value changes of financial assets and financial liabilities		
Financial assets classified as at FVTPL	\$ 1	\$ 10
Interest on bank loans	(1,277)	(838)
Interest on lease liabilities	(340)	-
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	(3,376)	30,097
Royalty expense	(26,813)	(27,955)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(157)	(424)
Others	<u>(9,714)</u>	<u>(6,516)</u>
	<u>\$ (41,676)</u>	<u>\$ (5,626)</u>

c. Depreciation

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	\$ 113,919	\$ 137,498
Operating expenses	<u>17,450</u>	<u>14,204</u>
	<u>\$ 131,369</u>	<u>\$ 151,702</u>

d. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Short-term benefits		
Salaries	\$ 581,610	\$ 567,805
Directors' remuneration	690	690
Labor and health insurance	53,939	54,072
Others	<u>25,379</u>	<u>25,871</u>
	<u>661,618</u>	<u>648,438</u>

(Continued)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	\$ 22,244	\$ 22,289
Defined benefit plans (Note 16)	5,485	6,831
	<u>27,729</u>	<u>29,120</u>
Total employee benefits expense	<u>\$ 689,347</u>	<u>\$ 677,558</u>
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	\$ 442,022	\$ 446,339
Operating expenses	247,325	231,219
	<u>\$ 689,347</u>	<u>\$ 677,558</u>
		(Concluded)

e. Employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors

According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the Company accrued employees' compensation at the rates of no less than 1% of net profit after offsetting previous fiscal deficits, and before income tax, and employees' compensation. The employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, which were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 6, 2020 and March 15, 2019, respectively, were as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Employees' compensation	1%	1%

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Employees' compensation - cash	\$ 4,529	\$ 3,746

Remuneration of directors and supervisors was not issued over the years.

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

There was no difference between the actual amounts of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors paid and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Information on the employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors resolved by the Company's board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

f. Gains or losses on foreign currency exchange

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Foreign exchange gains	\$ 40,031	\$ 59,217
Foreign exchange losses	<u>(43,407)</u>	<u>(29,120)</u>
	<u>\$ (3,376)</u>	<u>\$ 30,097</u>

20. INCOME TAX

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Current tax		
In respect of the current period	\$ 86,437	\$ 50,352
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	-	3,885
Adjustment for prior periods	<u>60</u>	<u>(14,089)</u>
	86,497	40,148
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current period	1,397	7,540
Adjustments to deferred tax attributable to changes in tax rates and laws	<u>-</u>	<u>3,907</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 87,894</u>	<u>\$ 51,595</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Profit before tax	<u>\$ 448,351</u>	<u>\$ 370,802</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	\$ 89,670	\$ 74,160
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	(1,836)	(12,361)
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	-	3,885
Adjustments for prior years' tax	<u>60</u>	<u>(14,089)</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 87,894</u>	<u>\$ 51,595</u>

The Income Tax Act in the ROC was amended in 2018, and the corporate income tax rate was adjusted from 17% to 20%. In addition, the rate of the corporate surtax applicable to the 2018 unappropriated earnings was reduced from 10% to 5%.

In July 2019, the President of the ROC announced the amendments to the Statute for Industrial Innovation, which stipulate that the amounts of unappropriated earnings in 2018 and thereafter that are reinvested in the construction or purchase of certain assets or technologies are allowed as deduction when computing the income tax on unappropriated earnings.

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
Effect of change in tax rate		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	\$ -	\$ 3,348
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	-	106
In respect of the current year		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	1,358	1,607
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	<u>3,062</u>	<u>1,606</u>
	<u>\$ 4,420</u>	<u>\$ 6,667</u>

c. Current tax assets and liabilities

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Current tax assets		
Tax refund receivable (classified under other current assets)	\$ 8,813	\$ 8,813
Prepaid income tax (classified under prepayments)	<u>4,947</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 13,760</u>	<u>\$ 8,813</u>
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	<u>\$ 49,383</u>	<u>\$ 10,575</u>

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred Tax Assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Allowance for reduction of inventory to market	\$ 949	\$ 549	\$ -	\$ 1,498
Unrealized gain or loss with associates	1,509	(193)	-	1,316
Long-term employee benefit liability	481	17	-	498
Defined benefit plans	27,004	(5,985)	1,358	22,377
Payables for annual leave	3,566	(154)	-	3,412
Unrealized exchange losses	-	1,863	-	1,863
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	2,311	-	3,062	5,373
	<u>\$ 35,820</u>	<u>\$ (3,903)</u>	<u>\$ 4,420</u>	<u>\$ 36,337</u>

(Continued)

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred Tax Liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Unappropriated earnings of associates	\$ 42,207	\$ (1,540)	\$ -	\$ 40,667
Unrealized exchange gains	966	(966)	-	-
Land value tax	76,736	-	-	76,736
	<u>\$ 119,909</u>	<u>\$ (2,506)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 117,403</u>
				(Concluded)

For the year ended December 31, 2018

	Opening Balance	Tax Rate Change (Recognized in Profit or Loss)	Tax Rate Change (Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income)	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred Tax Assets</u>						
Temporary differences						
Allowance for reduction of inventory to market	\$ 1,285	\$ 227	\$ -	\$ (563)	\$ -	\$ 949
Unrealized gain or loss with associates	1,223	216	-	70	-	1,509
Long-term employee benefit liability	374	66	-	41	-	481
Defined benefit plans	27,093	1,433	3,348	(6,477)	1,607	27,004
Payables for annual leave	2,956	522	-	88	-	3,566
Unrealized exchange losses	512	90	-	(602)	-	-
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	599	-	106	-	1,606	2,311
	<u>\$ 34,042</u>	<u>\$ 2,554</u>	<u>\$ 3,454</u>	<u>\$ (7,443)</u>	<u>\$ 3,213</u>	<u>\$ 35,820</u>

Deferred Tax Liabilities

Temporary differences						
Unappropriated earnings of associates	\$ 36,615	\$ 6,461	\$ -	\$ (869)	\$ -	\$ 42,207
Unrealized exchange gains	-	-	-	966	-	966
Land value tax	76,736	-	-	-	-	76,736
	<u>\$ 113,351</u>	<u>\$ 6,461</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 97</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 119,909</u>

e. Income tax assessments

The tax returns of the Company through 2017 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

21. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The net profit and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in the computation of earnings per share were as follows:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
Net profit for the year	<u>\$ 360,457</u>	<u>\$ 319,207</u>

Shares

Unit: In Thousands of Shares

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computation of basic earnings per share	76,230	76,230
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Employees' compensation	<u>82</u>	<u>87</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>76,312</u>	<u>76,317</u>

If the Group offered to settle compensation paid to employees in cash or shares, the Group assumed that the entire amount of the compensation will be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares were included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the shareholders resolve the number of shares to be distributed to employees at their meeting in the following year.

22. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (cash) and equity of the Group. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**a. Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value**

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments that are not measured at fair value, such as cash, accounts receivable (including related parties), refundable deposits (classified under other non-current assets), accounts payable (including related parties), and guarantee deposit received (classified under other non-current liabilities) approximate their fair values.

b. Categories of financial instruments

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	\$ 1,001,636	\$ 970,586
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (2)	1,121,378	1,012,270

1) The balances include financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash, notes and accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables (including related parties), and refundable deposits (classified under other non-current assets).

2) The balances include financial liabilities at amortized cost, which comprise notes and accounts

payable (including related parties), other payables (including related parties), and guarantee deposit received (classified under non-current liabilities).

c. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's major financial instruments include equity investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable and lease liabilities

The Group's corporate treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks are market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

1) Market risk

The Group's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see (a) below) and interest rates (see (b) below).

a) Foreign currency risk

The Group had foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposed the Group to foreign currency risk.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities exposed to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 25.

Sensitivity analysis

The Group was mainly exposed to the USD.

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to an increase and decrease of 1% in the functional currency against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items. A positive number below indicates an increase in pre-tax profit. For a 1% weakening of the functional currency against the relevant foreign currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit, and the balances below would be negative.

	USD Impact	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Profit or loss	\$ 2,437	\$ 2,759

Exchange rate fluctuations are mainly attributable to the exposure on outstanding cash, accounts receivable, other receivables and accounts payable in foreign currency which were not hedged at the end of the reporting period.

In management's opinion, sensitivity analysis was unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period did not reflect the exposure during the period. Sales quoted in the USD may change with the fluctuation of client's order.

b) Interest rate risk

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial liabilities	\$ 19,375	\$ -
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	82,556	112,344

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, there were no floating interest rate liabilities in the consolidated financial statements. Hence, no significant interest rate risk was identified.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. As at the end of the reporting period, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk, which would cause a financial loss to the Group due to the failure of the counterparty to discharge its obligation and due to the financial guarantees provided by the Group, could be equal to the total of the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Group's credit risk primarily arose from sales of the top 3 clients, which contributed more than 10% of the operating revenue in the statements of comprehensive income. The total percentages of accounts receivable (include related parties) from the above clients for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were 70% and 59%, respectively.

3) Liquidity risk

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

All of the financial liabilities of the Group had original maturities of less than one year, except the lease liabilities. Because equity was greater than liabilities in the Group's capital structure, and the unused bank quotas and working capital were abundant, there was no material liquidity risk.

Additional information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years
Lease liabilities	\$ <u>13,235</u>	\$ <u>6,441</u>

24. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Details of transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed below.

a. Related party name and category

Related Party Name	Related Party Category
Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Investors with significant influence over the Company
Fuzhou Koito Ta Yih Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd	Associates
Guangzhou Koito Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
India Japan Lighting Private Limited	Subsidiary of Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
PT. Indonesia Koito	Subsidiary of Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Thai Koito Company Limited	Subsidiary of Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Hubei Koito Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
TYC Brother Industrial Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
DBM Reflex of Taiwan Co., Limited	Substantive related party
Mai Huang Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Juoku Technology Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Ta Yih Investment Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Ta Yih International Hotel Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Nai Yi Entertainment Company Ltd.	Substantive related party
Kenmos Auto Parts (USA) LLC	Substantive related party
Wu Jinmao Culture and Education Foundation	Substantive related party

b. Sales of goods

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Investors with significant influence over the Company		
Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$ 911,282	\$ 1,250,831
Associates		
Fuzhou Koito Ta Yih Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd	162,734	235,265
Subsidiary of Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	61,722	25,646
Substantive related party	<u>649</u>	<u>2,557</u>
	<u>\$ 1,136,387</u>	<u>\$ 1,514,299</u>

The prices of sales of goods with related parties did not have substantive difference compared to non-related parties, except the prices of sales of goods with associates were added based on the costs. The collection term of domestic sales with related parties is 90 days, the collection term of export sales with related parties apart from associates, according to the term of individual transaction, is 120 to 180 days, and the collection term does not have substantive difference compared to non-related parties.

The unrealized gains on sales with associates for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were \$ 6,582 thousand and \$7,545 thousand, respectively, and had been recognized as a reduction of investments accounted for using the equity method.

c. Purchases of goods

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Investors with significant influence over the Company		
Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$ 364,661	\$ 278,565
Associates	3,062	2,870
Subsidiary of Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	465	602
Substantive related party	<u>15,776</u>	<u>33,044</u>
	<u>\$ 383,964</u>	<u>\$ 315,081</u>

The payment term and price of goods purchased do not have substantive difference between related and non-related parties. The payment term for related parties depends on individual transaction, which is normally 90 days, and does not have substantive difference from non-related parties.

d. Contract liabilities

Related Party Category/Name	December 31, 2019
Investors with significant influence over the Company	\$ 3,652
Associates	
Fuzhou Koito Ta Yih Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd.	<u>46,117</u>
	<u>\$ 49,769</u>

e. Receivables from related parties (excluding loans to related parties)

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2019	2018
Accounts receivable	Investors with significant influence over the Company		
	Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$ 98,473	\$ 147,783
	Associates		
	Fuzhou Koito Ta Yih Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd	6,512	57,875
	Substantive related party	<u>12</u>	<u>2,150</u>
		<u>104,997</u>	<u>207,808</u>
	Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>101</u>	<u>217</u>
		<u>\$ 104,896</u>	<u>\$ 207,591</u>
Other receivables	Investors with significant influence over the Company		
	Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$ 76	\$ -
	Associates		
	Fuzhou Koito Ta Yih Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd	31,502	48,599
		<u>\$ 31,578</u>	<u>\$ 48,599</u>

The outstanding trade receivables from related parties are unsecured.

f. Payables to related parties (excluding loans from related parties)

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2019	2018
Notes payable	Substantive related party	\$ <u>1,005</u>	\$ <u>6,437</u>
Accounts payable	Investors with significant influence over the Company		
	Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$ 46,751	\$ 41,820
	Associates	417	636
	Substantive related party	<u>9,062</u>	<u>633</u>
		<u>\$ 56,230</u>	<u>\$ 43,089</u>
Other payable	Investors with significant influence over the Company		
	Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$ 64,392	\$ 68,463
	Associates	9	109
	Substantive related party	<u>2,125</u>	<u>165</u>
		<u>\$ 66,526</u>	<u>\$ 68,737</u>

The outstanding payables from related parties are unsecured.

g. Prepayments

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2019	2018
Prepaid expenses	Investors with significant influence over the Company	\$ <u>1,419</u>	\$ <u>2,444</u>

h. Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment

Related Party Category/Name	Purchase Price	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Investors with significant influence over the Company Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>6,584</u>

i. Other transactions with related parties

1) Rental expenses

The Group entered into a contract with substantive related party to rent land, factory and a plant from May 1, 2017 to December 31, 2020. The total rental expenses were \$112 thousand and \$5,887 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

2) Royalty expenses

The Group entered into a royalty expense contract with its investor with significant influence - Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd. from April 23, 2016 to April 22, 2022. The royalty expenses were \$96,574 thousand and \$103,562 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and had been recognized as operating costs and operating expenses.

3) Examination expenses

The Group entrusted its investor with significant influence - Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd. for assistance on the examination of the headlight products. The examination expenses were \$20,092 thousand and \$22,429 thousand the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and had been recognized as selling and marketing expenses.

4) Royalty revenue

The Group entered into a royalty revenue contract with its associate - Fuzhou Koito Ta Yih Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd. from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2019. The royalty revenues were \$62,847 thousand and \$77,763 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and had been recognized as other income of non-operating income and expenses. According to the contract, 50% of the royalty revenue should be paid to its investor with significant influence - Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd. which amounted to \$26,813 thousand and \$27,955 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and had been recognized as other losses, net of non-operating income and expenses.

The Group entered into a contract with subsidiary of Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd - Hubei Koito Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd. from December 25, 2015 to December 24, 2020. The royalty revenues were \$7,193 thousand and \$8,876 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and had been recognized as other income of non-operating income and expenses.

The Group entered into a contract with subsidiary of Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd - Guangzhou Koito Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd. from November 11, 2019 to December 31, 2020. The royalty revenue was \$163 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2019, and had been recognized as other income of non-operating income and expenses.

j. Donations (classified under general and administrative expenses)

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Substantive related party	\$ 1,000	\$ 800

k. Compensation of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 18,806	\$ 21,566
Post-employment benefits	165	128
	<u>\$ 18,971</u>	<u>\$ 21,694</u>

The remuneration of directors and key executives was determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

25. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Group's significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies and the related exchange rates between foreign currencies and respective functional currencies were as follows:

December 31, 2019

	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 8,769	30.005	\$ 263,105
CNY	20,089	4.299	86,363
JPY	390,852	0.2758	107,797
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	93,030	4.297	399,795
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	647	30.005	19,412
CNY	4,285	4.299	18,420
JPY	202,742	0.2758	55,916

December 31, 2018

	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 9,460	30.71	\$ 290,509
CNY	29,305	4.473	131,082
JPY	548,611	0.2780	152,514
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	92,460	4.475	413,786
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	475	30.71	14,597
CNY	5,987	4.473	26,780
JPY	204,352	0.2780	56,810

The carrying amount of investments accounted for using the equity method does not contain the reduction of unrealized gains.

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

Foreign Currencies	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2019	Net Foreign Exchange Gains (Losses)	2018	Net Foreign Exchange Gains (Losses)
	Exchange Rate		Exchange Rate	
USD	30.85 (USD:NTD)	\$ (5,279)	30.14 (USD:NTD)	\$ 13,289
CNY	4.47 (CNY:NTD)	(3,226)	4.551 (CNY:NTD)	(4,516)
JPY	0.2828 (JPY:NTD)	5,129	0.2730 (JPY:NTD)	21,324
		<u>\$ (3,376)</u>		<u>\$ 30,097</u>

26. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information about significant transactions and investees:

- 1) Financing provided to others (None)
- 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided (None)
- 3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) (None)
- 4) Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
- 5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
- 6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
- 7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 1)
- 8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
- 9) Trading in derivative instruments (None)
- 10) Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions (None)
- 11) Information on investees (Table 2)

b. Information on investments in mainland China

- 1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area (Table 3)
- 2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either

directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses (Table 4):

- a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period
- b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period
- c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses
- d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes
- e) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds
- f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the year or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services

27. SEGMENT INFORMATION

- a. Segment revenue, results, total assets and liabilities

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of goods or services delivered or provided. The Group is considered one segment by the chief operating decision maker. The basis for such measurement is the same as that for the preparation of financial statements. Refer to the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the related segment revenue and operating results.

- b. Revenue from major products and services

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Car lamps	\$ 4,091,095	\$ 4,488,820
Molds	713,040	603,582
Others	<u>586,061</u>	<u>611,409</u>
	<u>\$ 5,390,196</u>	<u>\$ 5,703,811</u>

- c. Geographical information

The Group mainly operates in one principal geographical area - Taiwan.

The Group's revenue from continuing operations from external customers by location of operations and information about its non-current assets by location of assets are detailed below.

	Revenue from External Customers	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Taiwan	\$ 2,609,919	\$ 2,798,751
Japan	930,818	1,273,168
China	264,970	293,600
USA	1,441,893	1,126,914
Others	<u>142,596</u>	<u>211,378</u>
	<u>\$ 5,390,196</u>	<u>\$ 5,703,811</u>
	Non-current Assets	
	December 31	
	2019	2018
Taiwan	<u>\$ 1,393,817</u>	<u>\$ 1,395,382</u>

Non-current assets exclude financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

d. Information about major customers

Single customers contributing 10% or more to the Group's revenue were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2019	%	2018	%
Customer A	\$ 1,522,789	28	\$ 1,300,884	23
Customer B	1,536,520	29	1,260,518	22
Investors with significant influence over the Company	911,282	17	1,250,831	22
	<u> </u>	<u>—</u>	<u> </u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>\$ 3,970,591</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>\$ 3,812,233</u>	<u>67</u>

TABLE 1

Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd. And Subsidiaries

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Buyer	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% of Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% of Total	
The Company	Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Investors with significant influence over the Company	Sales	\$ (911,282)	(17)	90 days	No significant differences	No significant differences	Accounts receivable \$ 98,473	12	
			Purchases	364,661	10	90 days	No significant differences	No significant differences	Accounts payable (46,751)	(6)	
	Fuzhou Koito Ta Yih Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd	Associates accounted for using the equity method	Sales	(162,734)	(3)	120 to 180 days	Cost plus pricing	120 to 180 days. Generally 90 days.	Accounts receivable 6,512	1	

TABLE 2

Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd. And Subsidiaries

INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2019			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	Number of Shares	%	Carrying Amount			
The Company	Ta Yih International Investment Co., Ltd.	Onar Hodge Building, Wickhams Cay I P.O. Box 362, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Investment	\$ 1,367	\$ 1,367	50,000	100	\$ 960	\$ (37)	\$ (37)	

Note: Information on investments in mainland China, refer to Table 3.

TABLE 3

Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd. And Subsidiaries

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2018 (Note 5)	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2019	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 1)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2019 (Note 1)	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2019 (Note 4)
					Outward	Inward						
Fuzhou Koito Ta Yih Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd	Import, export and sale of automobile lamps in mainland China	US \$9 million (Note 2) (NT \$270,045 thousand) (Note 3)	Entrusting Ta Yih International Investment Co., Ltd. which was established in third region to invest in mainland China. Items referred to Rule No. 84022220 issued by the Investment Commission, MOEA.	\$ 42,470	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,470	\$ 3,095	49	\$ 1,516	\$ 393,213	\$ 238,605
Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2019				Investment Amount Authorized by The Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by The Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 6)							
\$	42,470		US\$4.41 million (Note 2) (NT\$132,322 thousand) (Note 3)		\$1,901,617*60%=\$1,140,970							

Note 1 : Amount was recognized based on the audited financial statements.

Note 2 : On January 18, 1996, the Investment Commission, MOEA approved the investment of US\$2.5 million (including cash investment of US\$1.76 million and machinery investment of US\$740,000) through the approval of the Rule No. 84022220. On February 20, 2001, according to the Rule No. 90003791, approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA, the Company entrusted Ta Yih Investment Co., Ltd. which was established in the third region to invest US\$500,000 on machinery equipment. However, there was still US\$150,000 left unpaid. Therefore, the amount of capital owned by Fuzhou Koito Ta Yih Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd was only US\$2.85 million. However, at the end of November 2005, the Company transferred 51% of the investment to Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd. In December 2007, Fuzhou Koito Ta Yih Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd resolved to issue share dividends from capital surplus of US\$2.45 million, of which the investment amount belonged to the Company was US\$2.45 million $\times$ 49% = US\$1,205 million, and had been approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA on March 24, 2008. In August 2008, the Company applied for issuing share dividends from capital surplus of US\$1.5 million, of which the amount of investment belonged to the company was US\$1.5 million $\times$ 49% = US\$735,000, and had been approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA on August 6, 2008. In May 2010, the Company applied for issuing share dividends from capital surplus of US\$2.2 million, of which the amount of investment belonged to the Company was US\$2.2 million $\times$ 49% = US\$1,078 million. As of December 31, 2019, the paid-in capital of Fuzhou Koito Ta Yih Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd was US\$9 million. The registration was completed in July 2010 and had been approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA on November 30, 2010.

Note 3 : The amount in the table should be shown in NTD (exchange rate was 30,005 at reporting date).

Note 4 : Inward cash dividends.

Note 5 : The original amount of investment was NT\$86,673 thousands. 51% equity of Fuzhou Koito Ta Yih Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd was sold for NT\$44,203 thousands.

Note 6 : The upper limit according to "Principle of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China" issued by the Investment Commission, MOEA on August 29, 2008.

Ta Yih Industrial Co., Ltd. And Subsidiaries

SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH INVESTEE COMPANIES IN MAINLAND CHINA, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY THROUGH A THIRD PARTY, AND THEIR PRICES, PAYMENT TERMS, AND UNREALIZED GAINS OR LOSSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Transaction Type	Purchase/Sale	Price	Transaction Details		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Unrealized Gain	Note
		Amount		Payment Terms	Comparison with Normal Transactions	Ending Balance	%		
Fuzhou Koito Ta Yih Automotive Lamp Co., Ltd	Sales	\$ 162,734	Cost plus pricing	120 to 180 days	90 days	Accounts receivable \$ 6,512	1	\$ 3,008	
	Royalty revenue	62,847	According to the contract	Every 180 days.	N/A	Other receivables 31,502	90	-	