

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

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

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Associated Industries China, Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Associated Industries China, Inc. (“the Company”), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the report of another auditor (please refer to Other Matter paragraph), the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Matter

We did not audit the financial statements of Taiwan Biophotonic Corporation (tBPC), which represented the investment in accounted for using equity method of the Company. Those statements were audited by another auditor, whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for tBPC, is based solely on the report of another auditor. The balance of investment in tBPC accounted for using equity method constituted 2.43% of total assets as of December 31, 2019, and the related share of profit and loss of associates accounted for using equity method constituted 6.63% of total loss before tax for the year then ended.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key and it matters to be communicated in our report.

1. Inventory valuation

Please refer to Note 4(g) Inventories and Note 5(a) of the financial statements for inventory valuation and uncertainties of inventory valuation, respectively. Detailed information regarding the inventory is presented in Note 6(e) of the financial statements.

Description of key audit matters:

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The major business activities of the Company are the research, development and sale of LCD monitors, medical equipment and related components. The Inventories are exposed to the risk of valuate loss and obsolescence due to market vulnerability. Therefore, inventory valuation is one of the important assessment items to perform our audit.

Audit Procedures:

Our principal audit procedures include: examining whether the inventory valuation policy and accounting policy applied by the Company are reasonable and in compliance with the accounting standards; inspecting the inventory aging report; analyzing the changes of inventory aging for each period; and testing the relevant amount of calculation for the lower of cost or net realizable value.

2. Impairment loss of investments accounted for using equity method

Please refer to Note 4(n) Investment in associates and Note 5(b) “ Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty” of the financial statements. Detailed information regarding the assessment of investment impairment of investments accounted for using equity method is shown in Note 6(f) of the financial statements.

Description of key audit matters:

The Company had significant influence over tBPC in 2018; thus, it remeasured its previously held equity in tBPC at fair value. The difference between the book value and fair value of the identifiable asset of tBPC is recognized as goodwill and patented technology, and is included in the carrying amount of the investments accounted for using equity method. The Company assessed that there were indications of impairment due to tBPC’ s continuous loss in operations in recent years; hence, the Company conducted an impairment test in accordance with IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets”. As the assessment of fair value of the identifiable asset and goodwill involves a high degree of estimation uncertainty, impairment assessment on investments accounted for using equity method is one of the important assessment items to perform our audit.

Audit Procedures:

Our principal audit procedures include: examining the appropriateness of accounting procedures, evaluating the qualifications, professional competence and independence of external expert, and understanding the assumptions and methods applied on the identifiable assets and the goodwill.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 financial statements.

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

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

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

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



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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Yiu-Kwan Au and Kuan-Ying Kuo.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 18, 2020

Notes to Readers

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

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(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018		December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Assets								
Current assets:								
1100 Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	\$ 49,661	6	52,661	6	2100		148,000	18
1170 Notes and accounts receivable, net (note 6(d))	2,449	-	4,922	1	2130		152,771	19
1180 Accounts receivable due from related parties, net (notes 6(d) and 7)	14,773	2	-	-	2170		58,915	7
1200 Other receivables	126	-	419	-	2200		9,122	1
1300 Inventories, net (note 6(c))	215,545	27	171,200	20	2250		2,014	-
1410 Prepayments	644	-	278	-	2300		368	-
1470 Other current assets (note 8)	1,454	-	961	-			371,190	45
	<u>284,652</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>230,441</u>	<u>27</u>			<u>286,099</u>	<u>33</u>
Non-current assets:								
1510 Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	10,000	1	-	-	2600		891	-
1551 Investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(f))	237,102	29	351,657	40			891	-
1600 Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(g) and 8)	119,703	15	121,652	14			372,081	45
1760 Investment property, net (notes 6(h) and 8)	163,650	20	164,833	19	3110		543,506	67
1780 Intangible assets, net (note 6(i))	3,040	-	3,470	-	3200		25,330	3
1900 Other non-current assets	255	-	255	-	3310		52,704	6
	<u>533,750</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>641,867</u>	<u>73</u>	3320		79,510	10
					3350		(112,809)	(14)
					3400		19,405	2
					3500		(117,089)	(14)
							(24,831)	(3)
							446,321	55
Total assets	<u>\$ 818,402</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>872,308</u>	<u>100</u>			<u>\$ 818,402</u>	<u>100</u>
Liabilities								
Current liabilities:								
Short-term borrowings (note 6(j))								
Current contract liabilities (notes 6(r) and 7)								
Notes and accounts payable								
Other payables								
Current provisions (note 6(k))								
Other current liabilities								
Non-current liabilities:								
Other non-current liabilities								
Total liabilities								
Equity (notes 6(o) and 6(p))								
Common stock								
Capital surplus								
Retained earnings:								
Legal reserve								
Special reserve								
Undistributed earnings (accumulated deficits)								
Other equity								
Treasury shares								
Total equity								
Total liabilities and equity								

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.

Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2019		2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
4000 Operating revenues, net (note 6(r) and 7):				
4110 Sales revenue	\$ 344,832	99	411,395	99
4310 Rental income (note 6(l))	<u>3,213</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4,044</u>	<u>1</u>
	348,045	100	415,439	100
5000 Cost of sales (notes 6(e) and (l))	<u>278,461</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>339,987</u>	<u>82</u>
5950 Gross profit	<u>69,584</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>75,452</u>	<u>18</u>
Operating expenses (note 6(m), 6(s) and 12):				
6100 Selling expenses	21,960	6	18,973	5
6200 Administrative expenses	38,615	11	29,638	7
6300 Research and development expenses	<u>13,285</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14,919</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>73,860</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>63,530</u>	<u>15</u>
6900 Net operating income (loss)	<u>(4,276)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>11,922</u>	<u>3</u>
Non-operating income and expenses:				
7100 Interest income	112	-	92	-
7190 Other income	53	-	240	-
7070 Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, net	(28,456)	(8)	809	-
7230 Foreign exchange gains (losses), net	(1,669)	-	806	-
7510 Interest expense (note 6(f))	(2,151)	(1)	(1,773)	-
7670 Impairment loss (note 6(f))	<u>(76,422)</u>	<u>(22)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(108,533)</u>	<u>(31)</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>-</u>
7900 Profit (loss) from continuing operations before tax	<u>(112,809)</u>	<u>(32)</u>	<u>12,096</u>	<u>3</u>
7950 Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(n))	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
8200 Profit (loss)	<u>(112,809)</u>	<u>(32)</u>	<u>12,096</u>	<u>3</u>
8300 Other comprehensive income:				
8310 Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
8316 Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 6(c))	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(34,534)</u>	<u>(9)</u>
8360 Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
8361 Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	<u>(9,677)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(1,707)</u>	<u>-</u>
8300 Other comprehensive income (loss), net	<u>(9,677)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(36,241)</u>	<u>(9)</u>
8500 Comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ (122,486)</u>	<u>(35)</u>	<u>(24,145)</u>	<u>(6)</u>
Earnings per share (note 6(q))				
9750 Basic earnings per share (NT dollars)	<u>\$</u>	<u>(2.20)</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>0.23</u>
9850 Diluted earnings per share (NT dollars)			<u>\$</u>	<u>0.23</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Retained earnings			Other equity interest				Total equity			
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	(Undistributed earnings) Accumulated deficits	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		Uncearned employee benefit	Total other equity	Treasury shares
Balance at January 1, 2018	\$ 528,048	26,107	51,494	45,440	(20,266)	(63,309)	44,274	(837)	(19,872)	-	610,951
Profit for the year ended December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	12,096	-	-	-	-	-	12,096
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	(1,707)	(34,534)	-	(36,241)	-	(36,241)
Comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	12,096	(1,707)	(34,534)	-	(36,241)	-	(24,145)
Other changes in capital surplus:											
Share-based payments transactions	(3,258)	213	-	-	-	-	-	823	823	-	(2,222)
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	680
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	43,450	-	(43,450)	-	(43,450)	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2018	524,790	27,000	51,494	45,440	35,280	(65,016)	(33,710)	(14)	(98,740)	-	585,264
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:											
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	1,210	-	(1,210)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	34,070	(34,070)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	(112,809)	-	-	-	-	-	(112,809)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	(112,809)	(9,677)	-	-	(9,677)	-	(9,677)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	(112,809)	(9,677)	-	-	(9,677)	-	(122,486)
Other changes in capital surplus:											
Share-based payments transactions	18,716	(2,247)	-	-	-	-	-	(8,672)	(8,672)	-	7,797
Donation from shareholders	-	577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24,831)	(24,831)
Purchase of treasury share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24,831)	(24,831)
Balance at December 31, 2019	543,506	25,330	52,704	79,510	(112,809)	(74,693)	(33,710)	(8,686)	(117,089)	(24,831)	446,321

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2019	2018
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
(Loss) profit before tax	\$ (112,809)	12,096
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation expense	3,264	3,251
Amortization expense	1,316	1,665
Expected credit loss (gain)	(1)	1
Interest expense	2,151	1,773
Interest income	(112)	(92)
Share-based payments transactions	7,797	(2,222)
Share of loss (profit) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	28,456	(809)
Impairment loss	76,422	-
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	<u>119,293</u>	<u>3,567</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable	(12,299)	1,339
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	300	(11)
Increase in inventories	(44,345)	(9,961)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	(366)	283
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	(296)	552
Increase in contract liabilities	15,161	137,610
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable	33,362	(17,236)
Increase (decrease) in other payables	(2,671)	3,958
Increase (decrease) in provisions	203	(1,725)
Increase (decrease) in other operating liabilities	33	(118,758)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	<u>(10,918)</u>	<u>(3,949)</u>
Total adjustments	<u>108,375</u>	<u>(382)</u>
Cash flows from generated from operations	(4,434)	11,714
Interest received	112	92
Interest paid	(2,148)	(1,753)
Income taxes paid	(7)	(2)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	<u>(6,477)</u>	<u>10,051</u>
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	(10,000)	-
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	-	(31,527)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(132)	(492)
Decrease in refundable deposits	(197)	22
Acquisition of intangible assets	(886)	(2,861)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(11,215)</u>	<u>(34,858)</u>
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Increase in short-term borrowings	39,000	35,000
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	(54)	-
Cost of increase in treasury stock	(24,831)	-
Other financing activities	577	680
Net cash flows from financing activities	<u>14,692</u>	<u>35,680</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(3,000)</u>	<u>10,873</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	<u>52,661</u>	<u>41,788</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 49,661</u>	<u>52,661</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

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

(1) Company history

Associated Industries China, Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated in May 18, 1978 as a company limited by shares, and registered under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, in the Republic of China. The major business activities of the Company are the research, development and sale of LCD monitors, and related components, sale of medical equipment, and real estate rental business.

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

These financial statements were authorized for issuance by the board of directors on March 18, 2020.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted

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

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments have been endorsed by the FSC and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

<u>New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations</u>	<u>Effective date per IASB</u>
IFRS 16 “Leases”	January 1, 2019
IFRIC 23 “Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments”	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IFRS 9 “Prepayment features with negative compensation”	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 19 “Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement”	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 28 “Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures”	January 1, 2019
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle	January 1, 2019

Except for the following items, the Company believes that the adoption of the above IFRSs would not have any material impact on its financial statements. The extent and impact of signification changes are as follows:

(i) IFRS 16 “Leases”

IFRS 16 replaces the existing leases guidance, including IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases – Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.

The Company applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognized in retained earnings on January 1, 2019. The details of the changes in accounting policies are disclosed below.

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

1) Definition of a lease

Previously, the Company determined at contract inception whether an arrangement is or contains a lease under IFRIC 4. Under IFRS 16, the Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition of a lease, as explained in Note 4(l).

On transition to IFRS 16, the Company elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. The Company applied IFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 were not reassessed for whether there is a lease. Therefore, the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 was applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after January 1, 2019.

2) As a lessee

As a lessee, the Company previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Company. Under IFRS 16, the Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases – i.e. these leases are on-balance sheet.

The Company decided to apply recognition exemptions to short-term and / or low-value item leases of office equipment.

- Leases classified as operating leases under IAS 17

At transition, lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate as of January 1, 2019. Right-of-use assets are measured at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments – the Company applied this approach to all other lease.

In addition, the Company used the following practical expedients when applying IFRS 16 to leases.

- Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.
- Adjusted the right-of-use assets by the amount of IAS 37 onerous contract provision immediately before the date of initial application, as an alternative to an impairment review.
- Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term.
- Excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
- Used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3) As a lessor

The Company is not required to make any adjustments on transition to IFRS 16 for leases in which it acts as a lessor, except for a sub-lease. The Company accounted for its leases in accordance with IFRS 16 from the date of initial application.

4) Impacts on financial statements

On transition to IFRS 16, the Company applied an exemption to for short-term leases without recognizing right-of-use assets and liabilities on the date of initial application.

(ii) IFRIC 23 “Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments”

In assessing whether and how an uncertain tax treatment affects the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits, as well as tax rates, an entity shall assume that a taxation authority will examine the amounts it has the right to examine and have a full knowledge on all related information when making those examinations.

If an entity concludes that it is probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the entity shall determine the taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits, as well as tax rates consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings. Otherwise, an entity shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method the entity expects to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty.

On transition to IFRSIC 23, there is no significant impact on the tax liabilities and retain earning.

(b) The impact of IFRS endorsed by FSC but not yet effective

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments have been endorsed by the FSC and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020 in accordance with Ruling No. 1080323028 issued by the FSC on July 29, 2019:

<u>New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations</u>	<u>Effective date per IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Definition of a Business”	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS39 and IFRS7 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform”	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 “Definition of Material”	January 1, 2020

Except for the following items, the Company believes that the adoption of the above IFRSs would not have any material impact on its financial statements. The extent and impact of significant changes are as follows:

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Amendments to IAS 1 “Presentation of financial statement” and IAS 8 “Definition of Material”.

The amendments clarify the definition of material and how it should be applied by including in the definition guidance that until now has featured elsewhere in IFRS Standards. In addition, the explanations accompanying the definition have been improved. Finally, the amendments ensure that the definition of material is consistent across all IFRS Standards. The Company will continue to assess the impacts of this amendment on its consolidated financial position and financial performance.

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

As of the date, the following IFRSs that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

<u>New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations</u>	<u>Effective date per IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”	Effective date 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

The Company is evaluating the impact of its initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations on its financial position and financial performance. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Company completes its evaluation.

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies presented in the financial statements are summarized as follows. Except for those specifically indicated, the following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the presented periods in the financial statements.

- (a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

- (b) Basis of preparation

- (i) Basis of measurement

Except for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, the financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

- (ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is determined based on the primary economic environment. The financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar, which is the Company’s functional currency. All financial information presented in New Taiwan Dollar has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(c) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Company entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Nonmonetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

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

- an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

(ii) Foreign operations

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

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

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

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

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

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

- (i) It expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The asset is cash and cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

An entity shall classify a liability as current when:

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

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(f) Financial instruments

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

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(i) Financial assets

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

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

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

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

2) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

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

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

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

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

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

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

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

3) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

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

4) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

Loss allowance for accounts receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

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

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

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

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 180 days past due;
- the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

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

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.**Notes to the Financial Statements**

5) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

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

2) Equity instrument

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

3) Treasury shares

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

4) Financial liabilities

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

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

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.**Notes to the Financial Statements**

5) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

6) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

(iii) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognized in profit or loss.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method, and includes other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

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

(h) Investment in associates

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

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

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

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

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

When the Company's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interests in an associate, it discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. After the recognized interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

(i) Investment in subsidiaries

When preparing the parent-company-only financial statements, investment in subsidiaries which are controlled by the Company is accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the net income, other comprehensive income and equity attributable to shareholders of the Company in the parent-company-only financial statement, are equal to those in the consolidated financial statements.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(j) Investment property

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

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

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

(k) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

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

(iii) Depreciation

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

Land is not depreciated.

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

1) Buildings	50 years
2) Improvement to buildings	10 years
3) Machinery and research equipment	6 years
4) Molding equipment	2 years
5) Other equipment	3~5 years

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

(iv) Reclassification to investment property

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

(I) Lease

Applicable from January 1, 2019

(i) Identifying a lease

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

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

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

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

(ii) As a lessee

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

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

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

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

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

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

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or
- there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or
- there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment of whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or
- there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option; or
- there is any lease modifications

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

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

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and lease liabilities as a separate line item respectively in the statement of financial position.

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

(iii) As a lessor

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

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

Applicable before January 1, 2019

(i) Lessor

Lease income from an operating lease is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income. Incentives granted to the lessee to enter into the operating lease are spread over the lease term on a straight-line basis so that the lease income received is reduced accordingly.

Contingent rents are recognized as income in the period when the lease adjustments are confirmed.

(ii) Lessee

Other leases are operating lease and are not recognized in the Company's balance sheet.

Payments made under operating lease (excluding insurance and maintenance expenses) are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense on a straight-line basis, over the term of the lease.

Contingent rents are recognized as expense in the period in which it is incurred.

(m) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

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

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(iii) Amortization

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

The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1) Computer software	1~5 years
2) Product development expenses	1 years

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

(n) Impairment – non-derivative financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

(o) Provisions

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

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

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

(p) Revenue

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

1) Sale of goods

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

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

2) Financing components

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

(q) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

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

(ii) Short-term employee benefits

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

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(r) Share-based payment

The grant-date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment arrangements granted to employees is generally recognized as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date based on the fair value of the share appreciation rights. Any changes in the liability are recognized in profit or loss.

(s) Income taxes

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

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

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

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

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

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

- (i) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- (ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
 - 1) the same taxable entity; or
 - 2) different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

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

(t) Earnings (loss) per share

The Company discloses the basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company. Basic earnings (loss) per share is based on the profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. The calculation of diluted earnings (loss) per share is based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive ordinary shares, such as employee compensation, new restricted stocks for employees and employee stock options.

(u) Operating segments

The Company discloses the operating segments information in the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, the Company does not disclose the operating segments information in the parent company only financial statements.

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

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

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

There are no critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on amounts recognized in the financial statements.

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year is as follows:

(a) Valuation of inventories

As inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on assumptions as to future sales price. Due to the industry and market transformation, there may be changes in the net realizable value of inventories. Please refer to note 6(e) for further description of the valuation of inventories.

(b) Assessment impairment loss of investment accounted for using equity method

In the process of assessment on asset impairment, the Company based its assets on the model and industrial characteristics of its associate accounted for using equity method, to determine the independent cash flows, useful lives, expected future income and expenses related to the specific asset groups, which take into consideration the nature of the industry. Any changes in these estimates based on the changes on economic conditions or business strategies and could result in significant impairment charges or reversal in future years. Please refer to note 6(f) for further information.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Petty cash, checking accounts and demand deposits	\$ 46,290	49,278
Time deposits	3,371	3,383
	\$ 49,661	52,661

Please refer to note 6(t) for the exchange rate risk, the interest rate risk and the fair value sensitivity analysis of the financial assets of the Company.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-non-current

	December 31, 2019
Mandatorily designated at fair value through profit or loss	
Convertible bond-tBPC	\$ 10,000

The Company acquired 100 units of convertible bonds issued by tBPC in October 2019, at a par value of \$100, amounting to \$10,000 with a duration of one year, and it is expected to be converted into common stock of tBPC. The host contract of the hybrid financial instrument, which must be classified as mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, is a financial asset within the scope of IFRS 9.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company did not provide any of the aforementioned financial assets as collaterals for its loans.

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

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

	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:	
Preferred stock unlisted on foreign market-IRONYUN	<u>\$ -</u>
<p>(i) The Company designated the investments shown above as equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income because these equity securities represent those investments that the Company intends to hold for long-term for strategic purposes.</p> <p>(ii) The Company purchased newly issued shares of IRONYUN INCORPORATED (IRONYUN) in November 2017, amounting to \$3,010. The investments were accounted for as non-current prepayments for investments since the Company has not yet acquired the shares. On December 31, 2018, the Company's cumulative investment amount was \$36,984 (including prepayment for investments), then the Company measured its fair value to \$0, and recognized unrealized loss \$36,984, recorded as unrealized loss from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.</p> <p>(iii) tBPC increased its capital through cash injection, wherein the Company participated and increased its investment amounting to \$31,527 in 2018. The percentage of equity ownership on the investment of the Company in tBPC, therefore, had increased to 26.3%, resulting in the Company to have significant influence over it. At the end of May 2018, the Company remeasured the fair value of its investment in tBPC amounting to \$93,450, and changed to account it for using equity method, in which, the gain of \$43,450 was transferred to retained earnings from other comprehensive income. Please refer to Note 6(f) for other related information.</p> <p>(iv) As of December 31, 2019, the Company did not provide any of the aforementioned financial assets as collaterals for its loans.</p> <p>(v) For credit risk and market risk, please refer to note 6 (t).</p>	

(d) Notes and accounts receivable

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Notes receivable from operating activities	\$ 374	52
Accounts receivable	<u>16,850</u>	<u>4,873</u>
	17,224	4,925
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
	<u>\$ 17,222</u>	<u>4,922</u>

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, accounts receivable have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as incorporated forward looking information. The loss allowance provision was determined as follows:

	December 31, 2019		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted- average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Current	\$ 17,058	0%	-
1 to 30 days past due	166	1.20%	2
	\$ 17,224		2
	December 31, 2018		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted- average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Current	\$ 4,842	0%	-
1 to 30 days past due	35	2.86%	1
31 to 90 days past due	48	4.17%	2
	\$ 4,925		3

The movement in the allowance for notes and accounts receivable was as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance at January 1	\$ 3	2
Impairment losses recognized	-	1
Impairment losses reversed	(1)	-
Balance at December 31	\$ 2	3

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company did not provide any of the aforementioned notes and accounts receivable as collaterals for its loans.

(e) Inventories

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Merchandise inventories	\$ 215,545	171,200

The details of cost of sales for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

	2019	2018
Cost of goods sold and expense	\$ 279,244	335,069
Inventory valuation loss and obsolescence (reversed)	(2,884)	3,330
	\$ 276,360	338,399

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company reversed its allowance for inventory valuation loss and obsolescence amounted to \$2,884 for sale of its obsolete inventories. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the write-down of inventories to net realizable value amounted to \$3,330.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company did not provide any inventories as collaterals for its loans.

(f) Investments accounted for using equity method

The components of investments accounted for using the equity method at the reporting date were as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Subsidiaries	\$ 208,600	236,558
Associate	<u>28,502</u>	<u>115,099</u>
	<u>\$ 237,102</u>	<u>351,657</u>

(i) Subsidiaries

For information on subsidiaries, please refer to consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

(ii) Associate

Taiwan Biophotonic Corporation (tBPC) increased its capital through cash injection, wherein the Company participated and increased its investment amounting to \$31,527 in 2018. The percentage of equity ownership on the investment of the Company had increased to 26.3%; therefore, the Company had significant influence over it.

The details of the material associate were as follows:

<u>Name of Associate</u>	<u>Nature of the relationship with the Company</u>	<u>Main operating location/ Registered Country of the Company</u>	<u>Proportion of shareholding and voting rights</u>	
			<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
tBPC	Shareholder with significant influence	Taiwan	26.30 %	26.30 %

The following aggregated financial information of the significant affiliates has been adjusted according to individually prepared IFRS financial statement to reflect the fair value adjustments made at the time of acquisition.

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

1) Summarized financial information of tBPC

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Current assets	\$ 33,412	46,587
Non-current assets	72,334	64,141
Current liabilities	(16,573)	(6,247)
Non-current liabilities	(12,234)	-
Net assets	<u>\$ 76,939</u>	<u>104,481</u>
Notes assets attributable to owners of the associate	<u>\$ 76,939</u>	<u>104,481</u>
		For the period from July 1, to December 31,
	2019	2018
Operating revenue	<u>\$ 12,839</u>	<u>2,718</u>
Loss from continuing operations (equal to comprehensive loss)	<u>\$ (27,830)</u>	<u>(31,145)</u>
Total comprehensive loss attributable to owners of the associate	<u>\$ (27,830)</u>	<u>(31,145)</u>
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Share of net assets of the associate to the Company at the acquisition date	\$ -	35,670
Share of net assets of associates to the Company as of January 1, 2019	27,365	-
Comprehensive loss attributable to the Company	(7,477)	(8,305)
Share of net assets of the associate as of December 31, 2019	19,888	27,365
Additional fair value adjustments of patented technology	1,061	46,994
Additional goodwill	7,553	40,740
Carrying amounts of the investment	<u>\$ 28,502</u>	<u>115,099</u>

The Company assessed that there were indications of impairment due to tBPC's continuous loss in operations in recent years. On December 31, 2019, the Company conducted an impairment test, through the assistance of an independent appraisal institute, on the valuation of its value-in-use of net identified assets and its value-in-use of equity in accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of Asset". Based on the result of assessment, the Company recognized the impairment losses of \$43,235 and \$33,187, in term of the fair value of its patented technology and goodwill, respectively; totaling \$76,422, which was recorded as the carrying amount of investment accounted for using equity method.

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(iii) Pledges

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company did not provide any investment accounted for using equity method as collateral for its loans.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

The cost and depreciation of the property, plant and equipment of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Land	Buildings and building improvement	Machinery and R&D equipment	Molding equipment and other equipment	Total
Cost:					
Balance on January 1, 2019	\$ 95,104	29,484	2,889	14,100	141,577
Additions	-	-	-	132	132
Balance on December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 95,104</u>	<u>29,484</u>	<u>2,889</u>	<u>14,232</u>	<u>141,709</u>
Balance on January 1, 2018	\$ 95,104	28,992	2,889	13,736	140,721
Additions	-	492	-	-	492
Transferred in	-	-	-	364	364
Balance on December 31, 2018	<u>\$ 95,104</u>	<u>29,484</u>	<u>2,889</u>	<u>14,100</u>	<u>141,577</u>
Depreciation:					
Balance on January 1, 2019	\$ -	5,249	1,968	12,708	19,925
Depreciation for the year	-	1,014	418	649	2,081
Balance on December 31, 2019	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>6,263</u>	<u>2,386</u>	<u>13,357</u>	<u>22,006</u>
Balance on January 1, 2018	\$ -	4,247	1,487	12,123	17,857
Depreciation for the year	-	1,002	481	585	2,068
Balance on December 31, 2018	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>5,249</u>	<u>1,968</u>	<u>12,708</u>	<u>19,925</u>
Book value:					
Balance on December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 95,104</u>	<u>23,221</u>	<u>503</u>	<u>875</u>	<u>119,703</u>
Balance on January 1, 2018	<u>\$ 95,104</u>	<u>24,745</u>	<u>1,402</u>	<u>1,613</u>	<u>122,864</u>
Balance on December 31, 2018	<u>\$ 95,104</u>	<u>24,235</u>	<u>921</u>	<u>1,392</u>	<u>121,652</u>

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the property, plant and equipment has been pledged as collateral for short-term borrowings and credit lines. Please refer to note 8.

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(h) Investments property

Details of investments property were summarized as follows:

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and construction</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost			
Balance as of January 1, 2019	\$ <u>111,400</u>	<u>59,151</u>	<u>170,551</u>
(Same balance as of December 31, 2019)			
Balance as of January 1, 2018	\$ <u>111,400</u>	<u>59,151</u>	<u>170,551</u>
(Same balance as of December 31, 2018)			
Depreciation:			
Balance on January 1, 2019	\$ -	5,718	5,718
Depreciation for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>1,183</u>	<u>1,183</u>
Balance on December 31, 2019	\$ <u>-</u>	<u>6,901</u>	<u>6,901</u>
Balance on January 1, 2018	\$ -	4,535	4,535
Depreciation for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>1,183</u>	<u>1,183</u>
Balance on December 31, 2018	\$ <u>-</u>	<u>5,718</u>	<u>5,718</u>
Book value:			
Balance on December 31, 2019	\$ <u>111,400</u>	<u>52,250</u>	<u>163,650</u>
Balance on January 1, 2018	\$ <u>111,400</u>	<u>54,616</u>	<u>166,016</u>
Balance on December 31, 2018	\$ <u>111,400</u>	<u>53,433</u>	<u>164,833</u>
Fair Value:			
Balance on December 31, 2019			\$ <u>192,450</u>
Balance on December 31, 2018			\$ <u>207,890</u>

Investment property comprises of commercial property that is leased to third parties. Each of the leases contains an initial non-cancellable lease period. Subsequent renewals are negotiated with the lessee. No contingent rents are charged. Please refer to note 6 (l). The fair value measurement for the investment properties has been categorized as a Level 3 fair value based on the current market value for comparable properties in similar locations and condition.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the investment property has been pledged as collateral for short-term borrowings and credit lines. Please refer to note 8.

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(i) Intangible Assets

	<u>Product Development expense</u>	<u>Computer software and others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost:			
Balance on January 1, 2019	\$ 26,862	12,166	39,028
Additions	-	886	886
Disposals	<u>(26,862)</u>	<u>(193)</u>	<u>(27,055)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2019	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>12,859</u>	<u>12,859</u>
Balance on January 1, 2018	26,862	9,305	36,167
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>2,861</u>	<u>2,861</u>
Balance on December 31, 2018	<u>\$ 26,862</u>	<u>12,166</u>	<u>39,028</u>
Amortization:			
Balance on January 1, 2019	\$ 26,862	8,696	35,558
Amortization for the period	-	1,316	1,316
Disposals	<u>(26,862)</u>	<u>(193)</u>	<u>(27,055)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2019	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>9,819</u>	<u>9,819</u>
Balance on January 1, 2018	\$ 26,862	7,031	33,893
Amortization for the period	<u>-</u>	<u>1,665</u>	<u>1,665</u>
Balance on December 31, 2018	<u>26,862</u>	<u>8,696</u>	<u>35,558</u>
Book value:			
Balance on January 1, 2018	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>3,040</u>	<u>3,040</u>
Balance on January 1, 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>2,274</u>	<u>2,274</u>
Balance on December 31, 2018	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>3,470</u>	<u>3,470</u>

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company did not provide any intangible assets as collaterals for its loans.

(j) Short-term borrowings

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Unsecured bank loans	\$ 50,000	25,000
Secured bank loans	<u>98,000</u>	<u>84,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 148,000</u>	<u>109,000</u>
Unused credit lines for short-term borrowings	<u>\$ 270,149</u>	<u>331,552</u>
Annual interest rates	<u>1.72%~1.85%</u>	<u>1.72%~3.34%</u>

Please refer to note 6(t) for the interest risk, foreign currency exchange rate risk, and liquidity risk information of the Company.

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company provided property, plant and equipment and investments property as collaterals for its bank loans. Please refer to note 8.

(k) Provisions-warranties

	2019	2018
Balance on January 1	\$ 1,811	3,536
Provisions made during the period	3,347	1,743
Provisions used during the period	(3,144)	(2,358)
Provisions reversed during the period	-	(1,110)
Balance on December 31	<u>\$ 2,014</u>	<u>1,811</u>

Provisions related to sales of products are assessed based on historical information.

(l) Operating lease

The Company as lessor

The Company leases out its investment property and some machinery. The Company has classified these leases as operating leases, because it does not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets. Please refer to note 6(h) sets out information about the operating leases of investment property.

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

	December 31, 2019
Less than one year	\$ 5,090
Between one and five years	5,090
Total undiscounted lease payments	<u>\$ 10,180</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the future lease receivables under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

	December 31, 2018
Less than one year	\$ 4,044
Between one and five years	8,914
	<u>\$ 12,958</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the rentals recognized in operating revenue amounted to \$3,213 and \$4,044, respectively; the direct costs incurred in rental, which were recognized as operating costs, amounted to \$2,101 and \$1,588, respectively.

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(m) Employee benefits

The Company allocates no less than 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under this defined contribution plan, the Company allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligations.

The Company recognized pension costs under the defined contribution method amounting to \$2,421 and \$2,025 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Payment was made to the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

(n) Income taxes

(i) Income tax expenses

- 1) The amount of income tax for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was as follows:

	2019	2018
Current tax expenses	\$ -	-

- 2) Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax for 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Profit before tax	\$ (112,809)	12,096
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	(22,562)	2,419
Recognition of domestic investment losses from investment using equity method	17,319	1,976
Recognition of previously unrecognized tax losses	-	(2,869)
Deferred tax assets unrecognized in respect of the current tax losses	1,780	-
Recognition of previously unrecognized temporary differences	3,463	(1,526)
	\$ -	-

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Deferred tax assets

1) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

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

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2018</u>
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences	\$ 92,754	89,291
The carryforward of unused tax losses	33,763	37,180
Foreign currency translation differences of foreign operations	<u>14,939</u>	<u>13,003</u>
	<u>\$ 141,456</u>	<u>139,474</u>

The Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences related to the investments in subsidiaries on December 31, 2019 and 2018. The temporary differences arising from the investments in subsidiaries where there is a probability that such temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future were not recognized as deferred tax assets.

The R.O.C Income Tax Act allows net losses, as assessed by the tax authorities, to offset against taxable income over a period of ten years for local tax reporting purposes. Because of the uncertainty of future taxable income, the Company did not recognize the deferred tax assets arising from the tax losses.

The Company estimated tax losses which could be used to offset future taxable income as of December 31, 2019, were as follows:

<u>Year of loss</u>	<u>Unused tax credits</u>	<u>Expiry year</u>	<u>Remark</u>
2010	\$ 9,697	2020	(assessed)
2012	46,884	2022	(assessed)
2014	66,771	2024	(assessed)
2015	25,105	2025	(assessed)
2016	8,868	2026	(assessed)
2017	2,593	2027	(assessed)
2019	<u>8,898</u>	2029	(declared)
	<u>\$ 168,816</u>		

2) Recognized deferred tax assets tax liabilities: None.

(iii) The Company's income tax returns for the year through 2017 have been examined by the tax authorities.

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(o) Capital and other equities

(i) Ordinary shares

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's authorized common stocks were consisting of 200,000 thousand shares with a par value of 10 New Taiwan dollars per share amounted 2,000,000 of which 54,351 and 52,479 thousand shares, respectively, were issued. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

Reconciliation of shares outstanding for 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Unit: in thousand shares	
	Common stock	
	2019	2018
Balance on January 1	52,479	52,805
Issuance of new restricted employee shares	1,880	-
Cancellation of new restricted employee shares	(8)	(326)
Balance on December 31	54,351	52,479

8 and 326 thousand shares of employee restricted shares were repurchased in 2019 and 2018 as certain employees of the Company did not meet the vesting requirements, and the cancellation procedure had been completed.

(ii) Capital surplus

The balances of capital surplus were as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Additional paid-in capital	\$ 20,986	20,986
Restricted employee shares	(2,256)	(9)
Employee stock options	5,343	5,343
Donation from shareholders	1,257	680
	\$ 25,330	27,000

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

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.**Notes to the Financial Statements****(iii) Retained Earnings**

The Company's article of incorporation stipulate that Company's net earnings should first be used to offset the prior years' deficits, if any, before paying any income taxes. Of the remaining balance, 10% is to be appropriated as legal reserve, and the others are supposed to be set aside or reversed as the special reserve in accordance with laws and regulations. And then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be distributed according to the distribution plan proposed by the Board of Directors and submitted to the stockholders' meeting for approval.

The Company adopts the residual dividend policy. In consideration of the expansion of operations and the need of cash flows in the future, when the Company plans to distribute its dividends, the distributable amounts cannot be less than 50% of the cumulative distributable surplus. Moreover, at least 10% of the dividends should be distributed in cash.

1) Legal reserve

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

2) Special reserve

In accordance with Ruling No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC on April 6, 2012, a portion of current-period earnings and undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as a special earnings reserve during earnings distribution. The amount to be reclassified should equal to the current-period total net reduction of other shareholders' equity. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior period earnings shall be reclassified as a special earnings reserve (and does not qualified for earnings distribution) to account for cumulative changes to other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior periods. Amounts of subsequent reversals pertaining to the net reduction of other shareholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions. The balances of special reserve as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are \$79,510 and \$45,440, respectively.

3) Earnings distribution

Based on the resolutions made during the annual stockholders' meetings held on June 19, 2019 and June 13, 2018, there will be no distribution of dividends in 2018 and 2017, respectively, due to the losses incurred by the Company.

(iv) Treasury shares

Based on the resolutions made during the board meetings on May 8 and August 7, 2019, respectively, the Company determined to repurchase 1,500 shares each, totaling 3,000 treasury shares, to be converted into employee stock options. As of December 31, 2019, a total of 2,760 treasury shares, which had been repurchased, have yet to be converted or cancelled.

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

Movement of treasury share was as follows:

	2019	
	Share (thousands)	Amount
Balance at period beginning	-	\$ -
Repurchase	2,760	24,831
Balance at period ended	2,760	\$ 24,831

In accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act requirements as stated above, the number of treasury shares purchased should not exceed 10% of all shares outstanding. Also, the value of the repurchased shares should not exceed the sum of the Company retained earnings, paid-in capital in excess of par value and realized capital surplus.

In accordance with the requirements of Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares held by the Company should not be pledged. These shares do not hold any shareholder rights before their completion of transfer.

(p) Share-based payment

(i) Restricted employee shares

On June 25, 2014, the Company's shareholders decided to issue 1,500 thousand shares of employee restricted shares to the Company's full-time employee who meet certain requirements. The restricted shares have been registered with and approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau of FSC. On October 13, 2014, the board of directors decided to issue the restricted shares on an installment basis. The Company issued the first restricted shares of 1,370 thousand, and the effective date was October 22, 2014. On August 11, 2015, the board of directors decided to issue the second restricted shares of 126 thousand shares, and the effective date issuance was September 11, 2015.

1,370 thousand shares and 126 thousand shares of the aforementioned restricted shares were issued without consideration. 20%, 20%, 30% and 30% of the restricted shares were vested when the employees continue to provide service for at least 1 year, 2 years, 3 years and 4 years from the registration and the effective date, and at the same time, meet the performance requirement. After the issuance, the restricted shares are kept by a trust, which is appointed by the Company, before they are vested. These restricted shares shall not be sold, pledged, transferred, gifted or by any other means of disposal to third parties during the custody period. The voting rights of these shares are executed by the custodian, and the custodian shall act based on the law and regulations.

If the shares remain unvested after the vesting period, the Company will purchase all the unvested shares without consideration and cancel the shares thereafter. Restricted shares could be distributed as cash or stock dividends. Employees who are given restricted shares are entitled to participate in the cash injection plan of the Company. The aforementioned new shares are also kept by a trust. If the employees of the Company fail to meet the vesting requirements, the cash or stock dividends will be withdrawn in the form of cash, and a share cancellation procedure will be performed. However, if employees are able to meet such requirements, the cash or stock dividends will be paid to individual accounts from the trust.

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company repurchased all the unvested shares at the issue price, and cancelled the shares on November 15, 2019.

On June 13, 2018, the Company's shareholders decided to award 2,000 thousand shares of employee restricted shares to the Company's full-time employees who meet the certain requirements. The restricted shares have been registered with and approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau of the FSC. On November 7, 2018, the board of directors decided to issue the restricted shares on an installment basis. The Company issued the first restricted shares of 1,880 thousand shares, and the effective date was January 14, 2019.

1,880 thousand shares of the aforementioned restricted shares were issued without consideration. 20%, 20%, 30%, and 30% of the restricted shares were vested when the employees continue to provide service for at least 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, and 4 years from the registration and the effective date, and at the same time, meet the performance requirement. After the issuance, the restricted shares are kept by a trust, which is appointed by the Company, before they are vested. These restricted shares shall not be sold, pledged, transferred, gifted or by any other means of disposal to third parties during the custody period. The voting rights of these shares are executed by the custodian, and the custodian shall act based on the law and regulations.

If the shares remain unvested after the vesting period, the Company will purchase all the unvested shares without consideration and cancel the shares thereafter. Restricted shares could be distributed as cash or stock dividends. Employees who are given restricted shares are entitled to participate in the cash injection plan of the Company. The aforementioned new shares are also kept by a trust. If the employees of the Company fail to meet the vesting requirements, the cash or stock dividends will be withdrawn in the form of cash, and a shares cancellation procedure will be performed. However, if employees are able to meet such requirements, the cash or stock dividends will be paid to individual accounts from the trust.

The information of the Company's restricted stock was as follows:

	Unit: in thousand shares	
	2019	2018
Outstanding units at January 1	8	334
Granted during the year	1,880	-
Forfeited during the year	(8)	(326)
Outstanding units at December 31	1,880	8

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, unearned employee compensation balances were \$8,686 and \$14, respectively.

The expense (reversal) incurred by the Company of restricted stocks for employee for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, were \$7,797 and \$(2,974).

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Employee stock options

On May 6, 2015, the Company's board of directors decided to issue employee stock options of 1,850 units, with an exercisable right of 1,000 shares of the Company's common stock per unit. The total options issued were 1,850,000 shares, and the issuance date was on November 5, 2015. The information on total options issued was as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted- average exercise price (NT dollars)	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted- average exercise price (NT dollars)
Outstanding shares on January 1	1,850	\$ 10.00	1,850	10.00
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-
	(1,850)	-	-	-
Outstanding shares on December 31	<u>-</u>	\$ 10.00	<u>1,850</u>	10.00
Exercisable shares on December 31	<u>-</u>	-	<u>1,850</u>	-

As of December 31, 2018, the weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding stock options was 0.83 years. All the employee stock options were forfeited on November 15, 2019.

The issuance terms of the stock options are as follows:

- 1) Exercise price: NT\$10 per share.
- 2) Exercisable duration: The employees who received stock options that exceed 2 years can exercise a specific percentage in each period as below. The exercisable duration of the options is 4 years. It is not allowed to be transferred, pledged, gifted, or disposed in any other means except for inheritance. After the expiration date, the Company will retire the unexercised options and the employees can no longer exercise their rights.

Period to exercise options	Exercisable percentage (cumulative)
2 years after options received	50 %
3 years after options received	100 %

- 3) Exercise method: The Company will issue new shares when the options are exercised.

According to Company Act, Article 161, Paragraph 1, the registration of capital amount change should be made after the issuance of shares.

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company adopted the Binomial options pricing model to compute the fair value on the grant date, and the assumptions are summarized as follows:

Exercise price (TWD)	10.00
Current price (TWD)	9.46
Expected dividend yield rate	0%
Expected volatility	41.50%
Risk-free interest rate	0.66%
Expected life of the option	4 years
Expected life of the option	
The weighted average fair value (TWD / unit)	2.89

The compensation cost related to employee stock options amounted to \$752 in 2018.

(q) Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, was computed as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share:		
Net income (loss)	\$ <u>(112,809)</u>	<u>12,096</u>
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding (thousands)	<u>51,230</u>	<u>52,471</u>
Basic earnings per share (dollars)	\$ <u>(2.20)</u>	<u>0.23</u>
Diluted earnings per share:		
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding (thousands)		52,471
Effect of restricted employee shares unvested		<u>7</u>
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding (thousand)		<u>52,478</u>
Diluted earnings per share (dollars)		\$ <u>0.23</u>

The employee stock options have an anti-dilutive effect; hence, they were not include in the computation of the weighted-average number of shares (diluted).

(r) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Primary geographical markets		
Netherland	\$ 318,102	391,384
Germany	16,034	16,985
United States	11,099	5,302
Other	<u>2,810</u>	<u>1,768</u>
	\$ <u>348,045</u>	<u>415,439</u>

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Major products / services lines		
LCD monitors	\$ 334,682	394,840
Medical equipment	2,433	6,131
Others accessories	7,717	10,424
Rental revenue	<u>3,213</u>	<u>4,044</u>
	<u>\$ 348,045</u>	<u>415,439</u>

(ii) Contract balances

- 1) Please refer to note 6(d) for the information of notes and accounts receivable and its impairment.
- 2) Contract liability

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Contract liability (Unearned sales revenue)	\$ <u>152,711</u>	<u>137,610</u>

The amount of revenue recognized for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, that included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the periods were \$137,610 and \$118,722, respectively.

The major change in the balance of contract liabilities is the difference between the time frame in the performance obligation to be satisfied and the payment to be received.

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

According to the Company's articles of incorporation which, before revised, require that earning shall first be offset against any deficit, then, a minimum of 10% will be distributed as employee remuneration and a maximum of 2% will be allocated as directors' and supervisors' remuneration. Employees who are entitled to receive the above mentioned employee remuneration, in share or cash, include the employees of the subsidiaries of the Company who meet certain specific requirement.

According to the Company's articles of incorporation which were revised on June 13, 2018, require that earning shall first be offset against any deficit, then, a minimum of 10% will be distributed as employee remuneration and a maximum of 2% will be allocated as directors' remuneration. Employees who are entitled to receive the above mentioned employee remuneration, in share or cash, include the employees of the subsidiaries of the Company who meet certain specific requirement.

The remunerations to employees amounted to \$1,344, and the remunerations to directors amounted to \$0 for the year ended December 31, 2018. These amounts were calculated using the Company's net income before tax without the remunerations to employees and directors for each period, multiplied by the proposed percentage which is stated under the Company's proposed Article of Incorporation. These remunerations were expensed under operating expenses for each period. The

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

amounts, as stated in the financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions. Related information would be available at the Market Observation Post System website.

The Company had loss before income tax for the year ended December 31, 2019. No remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors was recognized.

(t) Financial Instruments

(i) Credit risk

1) Exposure to credit risk

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

2) Concentration to credit risk

The proportion of the Company's sales from subsidiaries were 95% and 95% in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

3) Receivables and debt securities

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

Other financial assets at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, and guaranteed deposits, are considered to have low risk, and thus, the impairment provision recognized during the period is limited to 12 months expected losses. Regarding how the financial instruments are considered to have low credit risk, please refer to note 4(f).

(ii) Liquidity Risk

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, excluding estimated interest payments:

	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Contractual cash flows</u>	<u>Within a year</u>	<u>Over 1 years</u>
December 31, 2019				
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Short-term borrowings	\$ 148,000	(148,000)	(148,000)	-
Notes and accounts payable	58,915	(58,915)	(58,915)	-
Other payables	4,817	(4,817)	(4,817)	-
Guarantee deposits	<u>891</u>	<u>(891)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(891)</u>
	<u>\$ 212,623</u>	<u>(212,623)</u>	<u>(211,732)</u>	<u>(891)</u>

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Contractual cash flows</u>	<u>Within a year</u>	<u>Over 1 years</u>
December 31, 2018				
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Short-term borrowings	\$ 109,000	(109,000)	(109,000)	-
Notes and accounts payable	25,553	(25,553)	(25,553)	-
Other payables	6,065	(6,065)	(6,065)	-
Guarantee deposits	945	(945)	-	(945)
	<u>\$ 141,563</u>	<u>(141,563)</u>	<u>(140,618)</u>	<u>(945)</u>

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

(iii) Market risk

1) Currency risk (expressed in thousands for foreign currencies)

The Company's significant exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>			<u>December 31, 2018</u>		
	<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>TWD</u>	<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>TWD</u>
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	\$ 1,364	USD/TWD =29.98	40,881	1,470	USD/TWD =30.715	45,161
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD	1,862	USD/TWD =29.98	55,808	703	USD/TWD =30.715	21,599

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, short-term borrowings, notes and accounts payable, and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency.

A weakening (strengthening) 5% of each foreign currency against the functional currency on December 31, 2019 and 2018 would have affected the net profit before tax as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
USD (against the TWD)		
Appreciate 5%	\$ (746)	1,178
Depreciate 5%	746	(1,178)

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
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The analysis is performed on the same basis for both periods.

3) Foreign exchange gain and loss on monetary items

As the Company deals in diverse foreign currencies, gains or losses on foreign exchange were summarized as a single amount for disclosure. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the foreign exchange gains (losses), including realized and unrealized, amounted to \$(1,669) and \$806, respectively.

(iv) Interest rate analysis

Please refer to liquidity risk for the details of financial assets and liabilities exposed to interest rate risk.

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2018</u>
Variable rate instruments (carrying amount):		
Financial assets	\$ 41,210	44,449
Financial liabilities	(148,000)	(109,000)

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the risk exposure to interest rate on the derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. The rate of change is expressed as the interest rate increases or decreases by 0.25% when reporting to management internally, which also represents management of the Company's assessment on the reasonably possible interval of interest rate change.

If the interest rate had increased or decreased by 0.25%, the net loss before tax would have increased or decreased by \$267 for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the net profit before tax would have decreased or increased by \$161 for the year ended December 31, 2018, which would mainly result from the bank savings and short-term borrowings with variable interest rates at the reporting date.

(v) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial instruments used for hedging and of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured on a recurring basis.

Different levels of the fair value hierarchy to be used in determining the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

- a) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identifiable assets or liabilities.
- b) Level 2: 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).

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

	December 31, 2018				
	Book value	Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Short-term borrowing	\$ 109,000	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts payable	25,553	-	-	-	-
Other payables	6,065	-	-	-	-
Guaranteed deposits	<u>945</u>	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 141,563</u>				

2) Fair value valuation technique for financial instruments not measured at fair value

The book value of financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost in the report is approximately its fair value.

3) Fair value valuation technique for financial instruments measured at fair value

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

A financial instrument will use the public quoted price of the active market as the fair value if it has the public quoted price of the active market.

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

b) Derivative financial instruments

Measurement of fair value of derivative instruments is based on the valuation techniques that are generally accepted by the market participants. Fair value of forward currency exchange is usually determined by using the forward currency rate.

4) There were no transfer among fair value hierarchies for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

5) Reconciliation of level 3 fair values

	Non derivative mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss
Balance on January 1, 2019	\$ -
Purchased	<u>10,000</u>
Balance on December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 10,000</u>

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

	Unquoted equity investments
Balance on January 1, 2018	\$ 124,974
Transferred from prepayments for investment	3,010
Total profit or loss recognized	
In other comprehensive income	(34,534)
Change to equity method	(93,450)
Balance on December 31, 2018	\$ -

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

The Company's financial instruments that use Level 3 inputs to measure fair value include "financial assets measured at "fair value through other comprehensive income-convertible bonds".

Quantified information of significant unobservable inputs was as follows:

Item	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – convertible bonds	Revenue method (Discounted Cash Flow Method)	Discounted rate in lack of market liquidity as of December 31, 2019 was 35%	The higher the discounted rate is, the lower the fair value will be.

- (u) Financial risk management

- (i) Briefings

The Company is exposed to the following risks arising from financial instruments :

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

In this note expressed the information on risk exposure and objectives, policies and process of risk measurement and management. For detailed information, please refer to the related notes of each risk.

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Company's finance department provides business services for the overall internal department. It sets the objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk arising from both domestic and international financial market operations.

The Company minimizes the risk exposure through derivative financial instruments. The Board of Directors regulated the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments in accordance with the Company's policy about risks arising from financial instruments such as currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of non-derivative financial instruments, and the investments of excess liquidity. The internal auditors of the Company continue with the review of the amount of the risk exposure in accordance with the Company's policy and the risk management policies and procedures. The Company has no transactions in financial instruments for the purpose of speculation.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and cash and cash in banks.

1) Accounts receivable and other receivables

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Purchase limits are established for each customer, and these limits are reviewed periodically. Customers that fail to meet the Company's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Company only on a prepayment basis. The Company constantly assesses the financial status of the customers.

Also, the Company through subsidiaries to sell products at Europe and America area, and controls the credit and evaluates the financial condition of these clients to reduce the credit risk of accounts receivable.

2) Investment

The exposure to credit risk for the bank deposits and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Company's finance department. The Company deposits the cash in different financial institutions for the purpose of controlling the credit risk in each financial institution. Therefore, there is no significant credit risk of bank deposits.

3) Guarantees

Please refer to note 13(a) for the Company provided financial guarantees to its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2019.

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
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(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company manages sufficient cash and cash equivalents so as to cope with its operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The Company's management supervises the banking facilities and ensures in compliance with the terms of the loan agreements.

The loans and borrowings from the bank forms an important source of liquidity for the Company. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the unused short-term bank facilities were \$270,149 and \$331,552, respectively.

(v) Market risk

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

1) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Company's entities, primarily, the New Taiwan Dollars (TWD), Euro (EUR), US Dollars (USD), and Chinese Yuan (CNY).

The Company uses the derivate financial instrument for hedging. Hence, the gains or losses deriving from the fluctuation of exchange rate will be offset with the hedging item. The market risk is insignificant.

2) Interest rate risk

The Company borrows funds on variable interest rates, which has a risk exposure in cash flow.

(v) Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of ordinary shares and retained earnings.

The Company monitors the capital structure by way of periodical review on the liability ratio. The Company's capital is the "total equity" in the balance sheet, same with the total liabilities being subtracted to the total assets.

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
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As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the liability ratio were as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Total liabilities	\$ 372,081	287,044
Total assets	818,402	872,308
Liability ratio	45 %	33 %

As of December 31, 2019, the raise in the debt-to-equity ratio was due to the increase in borrowing. Likewise, the borrowing increase was a direct result of the Company's demand for funding.

(w) Investing and financing activities not affecting current cash flow

- (i) The Company's investing and financing activities which did not affect the current cash flow for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018: the inventory were transferred to the equipment and the equipment was transferred to the inventory amounting to \$0 and \$364, respectively.
- (ii) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

	January 1, 2019	Cash flows	December 31, 2019
Short-term borrowings	\$ 109,000	39,000	148,000
Guaranteed deposits	945	(54)	891
	<u>\$ 109,945</u>	<u>38,946</u>	<u>148,891</u>

	January 1, 2018	Cash flows	December 31, 2018
Short-term borrowings	\$ 74,000	35,000	109,000

(7) Related-party transactions:

(a) Names and relationship with related parties

The followings are subsidiaries and entities that have had transactions with related parties during the periods covered in the financial statements :

<u>Names and relationship with related parties</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Global Maritime Finance Co., Ltd (GMF)	Subsidiary
AG Neovo Technology B.V. (AG Neovo B.V.)	Subsidiary
AG Neovo Investment Co., Ltd. (AG Neovo Investment)	Subsidiary

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ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

<u>Names and relationship with related parties</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
AG Neovo International Ltd.	GMF's subsidiary
AG Neovo Technology Corp. (AG Neovo USA)	GMF's subsidiary
AG Neovo Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd (AG Neovo Shanghai)	AG Neovo Investment's subsidiary
Taiwan Biophotonic Corporation (tPBC)	An associate

(b) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) Sales

The amounts of significant sales by the Company to related parties were as follows:

	<u>Sales</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Subsidiary—AG Neovo B.V.	\$ 318,102	389,538
Subsidiary—AG Neovo USA	11,099	5,302
	<u>\$ 329,201</u>	<u>394,840</u>

The Company sells monitors to the subsidiaries and grandson companies, the price is based on the cost mark-up by a certain percentage, and makes necessary adjustments as appropriate. The ending inventory of the subsidiaries and grandson companies are recorded as the Company's inventory, and the Company shall not be recognized as sales until they are delivered. The credit terms of unrelated parties are 30~90 days after delivery.

(ii) Accounts receivable with related parties

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Subsidiary—AG Neovo USA	\$ <u>14,773</u>	<u>-</u>

(iii) Unearned sales revenue

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Subsidiary—AG Neovo B.V.	\$ 152,111	129,495
Sub-subsidiary—AG Neovo USA	-	7,451
	<u>\$ 152,111</u>	<u>136,946</u>

(iv) Acquisitions of financial assets

The Company acquired 100 units of convertible bonds issued by tBPC in October 2019, amounting to \$10,000. The convertible bonds were classified financial assets as mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss. Please refer to note 6(b).

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(v) Guarantees

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Subsidiary—AG Neovo B.V.	\$ 150,000	150,000
Sub-subsidiary—AG Neovo USA	30,000	30,000
	<u>\$ 180,000</u>	<u>180,000</u>

(c) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	2019	2018
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 9,864	8,933
Post-employment benefits	288	216
	<u>\$ 10,152</u>	<u>9,149</u>

(8) Pledged assets:

The carrying amounts of pledged assets were as follows:

Pledged assets	Object	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Land and buildings	Guarantee for short-term loans and the credit line	\$ 118,325	119,339
Investment property	"	163,650	164,833
Restricted deposits	Warranty guarantee	326	129
		<u>\$ 282,301</u>	<u>284,301</u>

(9) Significant commitments and contingencies:

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the unused balance of the Company's letters of credit amounted to \$4,818 and \$0, respectively.

(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters: None

(11) Subsequent Events: None

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(12) Other:

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

By function By item	2019			2018		
	Cost of sales	Operating expenses	Total	Cost of sales	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits						
Salary	-	43,916	43,916	-	34,320	34,320
Labor and health insurance	-	3,046	3,046	-	2,950	2,950
Pension	-	2,421	2,421	-	2,025	2,025
Remuneration of directors	-	1,731	1,731	-	1,487	1,487
Others	-	2,233	2,233	-	3,126	3,126
Depreciation (note)	1,183	2,081	3,264	1,183	2,068	3,251
Amortization	230	1,086	1,316	917	748	1,665

Note: The depreciation for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 included the depreciation of investment property both amounted to \$1,183.

Additional information on the numbers of employee and employee benefits were as follows:

	2019	2018
Number of employees	<u>40</u>	<u>43</u>
Non employee directors	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Average labor cost	<u>\$ 1,395</u>	<u>1,061</u>
Average salary and bonus	<u>\$ 1,187</u>	<u>858</u>
Percentage change in average salary and bonus	<u>38.34 %</u>	

Note: The increase of percentage change is due to the expense (reversal) of restricted employee shares amounting to \$7,797 and \$(2,974) for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Please refer to note 6(p).

(13) Other disclosures:

- (a) Information on significant transactions:

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” for the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019:

- (i) Loans to other parties: None.

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and foreign currencies)

No.	Name of guarantor	Counter-party of guarantee and endorsement		Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for a specific enterprise	Highest balance for guarantees and endorsements during the period	Balance of guarantees and endorsements as of reporting date (note 4)	Actual usage amount during the period	Property pledged for guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and endorsements to net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount for guarantees and endorsements	Parent company endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiary (note)	Subsidiary endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of parent company (note)	Endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of companies in Mainland China (note)
		Name	Relationship with the Company										
0	The Company	AG Neovo B.V.	100% owned subsidiary	446,321	150,000	150,000	26,032	-	33.61 %	446,321	Yes	No	No
0	"	AG Neovo USA	"	446,321	30,000	30,000	-	-	6.72 %	446,321	Yes	No	No

Note : According to the Company's Procedures for Endorsement and Guarantee, the total amount of endorsement guarantees the Company or the Company is permitted to provide shall not exceed 100% of the Company's net worth.

(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2019 (excluding the investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company holding securities	Security type and name	Relationship with the Company	Account	December 31, 2019				Remark
				Shares/Units (in thousands)	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	
The Company	IRONYUN INCORPORATED	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income-noncurrent	6,025	-	6.79 %	-	Note
"	Convertible bonds (tBPC)	-	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss-current	100	10,000	- %	10,154	"

Note: Preferred stock and common stock are 5,512 and 513 thousands shares.

- (iv) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.
- (v) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.
- (vi) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.
- (vii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transaction details				Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/Accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchase /Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/ sales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
The Company	AG Neovo B.V	100% owned subsidiary	(Sale)	(318,102)	(91) %	Depending on the demand for funding	Not applicable	General transactions for 30 to 150 days collection	Note	-%	

Note : As of December 31, 2019, the amount of unearned sales revenue was NT\$152,111.

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(viii) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

(ix) Trading in derivative instruments:

The Company did not engage in derivative trading in 2019. As of December 31, 2019, the subsidiaries did not have any unsettled derivative financial instruments.

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the year ended December 31, 2019 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/ foreign currencies and thousand units)

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Ending Balance as of December 31, 2019			Net income (losses) of investee (Note2)	Share of profits/ losses of investee (Note1)	Note
				December 31, 2019 (Note 1)	December 31, 2018 (Note 1)	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value (Note 1)			
The Company	GMF	British Virgin Islands	Investment	313,522	313,522	0.7	100 %	11,806	(11,084)	(11,084)	
"	AG Neovo B.V	Netherlands	Sales LCD monitors	187,013	187,013	4.8	100 %	188,058	(3,199)	(3,199)	
"	AG Neovo Investment	British Virgin Islands	Investment	14,796	14,796	0.5	100 %	8,736	(3,998)	(3,998)	
	Taiwan Biophotonic Corporation	Taiwan	Manufacturing and sale of medical equipment	81,527	81,527	8,153	26 %	28,502	(27,830)	(10,175)	
GMF	AG Neovo International	British Virgin Islands	Investment	14,390 (US\$ 480)	14,390 (US\$ 480)	0.01	100 %	7 (US\$ -)	- (US\$ -)	Recognized by shareholding percentage by GMF	
"	AG Neovo USA	U.S.A.	Sales LCD monitors and medical equipment	59,960 (US\$ 2,000)	59,960 (US\$ 2,000)	701	100 %	10,525 (US\$ 351)	(10,768) (US\$ 348)	-	

Note1: The amounts in New Taiwan Dollars were translated at the exchange rates of USD29.98 at reporting date.

Note2: The amounts in New Taiwan Dollars were translated at the exchange rates of USD30.9048 based on the average exchange rate at reporting date.

(c) Information on investment in Mainland China:

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

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/ foreign currencies and thousand units)

Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Total amount of paid-in capital (Note 2)	Method of investment	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2019 (Note 2)	Investment flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2019 (Note 2)	Net income (losses) of the investee (Note 3)	Percentage of ownership	Investment income (losses) (Note3)	Book value (Note 2)	Accumulated remittance of earnings in current period
					Outflow	Inflow						
AG Neovo (Shanghai)	Sales LCD monitors	14,990 (US\$500)	Note 1	14,990 (US\$500)	-	-	14,990 (US\$500)	(4,050) (US\$(131))	100%	(4,050) (US\$(131))	9,307 (US\$310)	-

(Continued)

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and foreign currencies)

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2019 (Notes 2 and 4)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (Notes 2 and 4)	Upper Limit on Investment
120,999 (US\$4,036)	120,999 (US\$4,036)	267,793

Note 1 : Indirect investment in Mainland China through companies registered in the third region.

Note 2 : The amounts in New Taiwan Dollars were translated at the exchange rates of USD29.98 at reporting date.

Note 3 : The amounts in New Taiwan Dollars were translated at the exchange rates of USD30.9048 based on the average exchange rate at reporting date.

Note 4 : Including the withdrawal amount of investment on the Shanghai CIMC Baowell Industries Co., Ltd.

(iii) Significant transactions: None.

(14) Segment information:

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.

Statement of cash and cash equivalents

December 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Cash	Petty cash and Cash on hand	\$ 480
Checking accounts		4,600
Demand deposits	NTD	810
"	Foreign currency(USD1,348 thousand dollars)	40,400
Time deposits	NTD and Foreign currency (CNY109 thousand dollars)	<u>3,371</u>
		<u>\$ 49,661</u>

Note: The exchange rate: USD1= NTD29.98 ; CNY1 = NTD4.305

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.

Statement of notes and accounts receivable

December 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Client name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Notes Receivable		
A Company	Non-related party	\$ 266
Other (Note)	"	108
Accounts Receivable		
AM Company	Non-related party	474
H Company	"	389
AK Company	"	385
AN Company	"	242
AA Company	"	148
Other (Note)		<u>439</u>
		2,451
Less: Loss allowance		<u>(2)</u>
Total		<u>\$ 2,449</u>

Note: The amount of individual customers included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

Statement of inventories

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Net Realizable Value</u>
Inventories	\$ 228,897	<u>244,835</u>
Less: allowance for inventory valuation loss and obsolescence	<u>(13,352)</u>	
Total	<u>\$ 215,545</u>	

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.

Statement of changes in investments accounted for using the equity method

For the year ended December 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Invested Company	Beginning Balance shares (in thousands)	Amount	Additions (Decrease)		Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries and associate	Impairment loss	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	shares (in thousands)	Ending Balance Percentage of ownership	Amount	Net assets value	Collaterals or Pledged assets
			shares (in thousands)	Amount								
GMF	0.7	\$ 23,149	-	-	(11,084)	-	(259)	0.7	100 %	11,806	11,806	None
AG Nuevo B.V.	4.8	200,326	-	-	(3,199)	-	(9,069)	4.8	100 %	188,058	188,058	"
AG Neovo	0.5	13,083	-	-	(3,998)	-	(349)	0.5	100 %	8,736	8,736	"
Investment												
Taiwan Biophotonic												
Corporation	8,152.7	115,099	-	-	(10,175)	(76,422)	-	8,153	26.3 %	28,502	19,888	"
Total		\$ 351,657	-	-	(28,456)	(76,422)	(9,677)			237,102		

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.

Statement of changes in property, plant and equipment

For the year ended December 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Please refer to Note (6)(g).

Statement of changes in investment property

Please refer to Note (6)(h).

Statement of changes in intangible assets

Please refer to Note (6)(i).

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.

Statement of short-term borrowings

December 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Creditor</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Contract Period</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Credit Lines</u>	<u>Collateral or Pledged assets</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
HUA NAN BANK	Unsecured loans	2019.10~2020.10	Note	30,000	None	\$ 25,000
TAIWAN COOPERATIVE BANK	Unsecured loans	2019.9~2020.9	"	24,000	None	20,000
CHANG HWA BANK	Secured loans	2019.6~2020.6	"	370,000	Land and Building	98,000
Mega International Commercial Bank	Unsecured loans	2019.7~2020.7	"	25,000	None	5,000
						<u>\$ 148,000</u>

Note: Between 1.72%~1.85%。

Statement of notes and accounts payable

<u>Suppliers Items</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Notes Payable:	Non-related party operating cost	\$ 536
Accounts payables:		
AQ Company	Non-related party operating cost	55,732
Other (Note)	"	2,647
		<u>58,379</u>
		<u>\$ 58,915</u>

Note: The amount of individual vendor included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.

Statement of other payables

December 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Payroll payable and bonuses	Estimated year-end bonuses and unpaid leave	\$ 4,305
Professional service fees payable	Professional service fee	755
Other (Note)	Shipping expenses and miscellaneous expense	<u>4,062</u>
		<u>\$ 9,122</u>

Note: The amount of each item included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

Statement of operating revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2019

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity (thousand units)</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Sales Revenue		
LCD monitors	58	\$ 334,682
Medical equipment	1	2,433
Others accessories and others	18	<u>7,717</u>
Net sales		344,832
Rental revenue		<u>3,213</u>
Operating revenues, net		<u>\$ 348,045</u>

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES CHINA, INC.

Statement of operating costs

For the year ended December 31, 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
The inventory, beginning of year	\$ 187,436
Add: Purchases	316,840
Less: Transferred to expense and others	(153)
The inventory, end of year	(228,897)
Cost of goods sold	275,226
Add: The depreciation of molding equipment, Amortization and others	4,018
Lease Cost	2,101
Inventory valuation loss and obsolescence	(2,884)
Operating costs	\$ 278,461

Statement of operating expenses

Item	Selling expenses	Administrative expenses	Research and development expenses
Payroll expense	\$ 11,940	22,483	9,493
Business promotion fee	1,801	524	
Insurance fee	1,518	1,612	1,080
Depreciation	790	592	699
Agency fee	-	2,477	-
Professional service fees	-	3,850	79
Others (Note)	5,911	7,077	1,934
Total	\$ 21,960	38,615	13,285

Note: The amount of each item included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.