CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

PWCR 19003197

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd. (the "Company") as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of 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 other auditors (please refer to the "other matter" section of our report), the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 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 audits in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants" and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China (ROC GAAS). 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 Code of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in the Republic of China (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the report of other auditors are sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, 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, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Company's financial statements of the current period are stated as follows:

Appropriateness of cut-off on sales revenue

Description

For the accounting policy of revenue recognition, please refer to Note 4(31). For the year ended December 31, 2019, the sales revenue amounted to NT$19,497,888 thousand.

The Company's main business is the manufacturing and sales of various tires and rubber products. The main sources of sales revenue are from the assembly plants and dealers. In accordance with the contract terms with some assembly plants, as inspections are completed in the assembly plants, the transfer of control to the merchandise is completed and sales revenue is recognised. The sales revenue recognition process involves many manual controls and adjustments are likely to occur. As a result, the timing of sales revenue recognition could be inappropriate. The aforementioned issue arises from the Company's subsidiaries, recognised under investments accounted for using equity method. Therefore, we included the appropriateness of cut-off on sales revenue as one of the key areas of focus for this year.

How our audit addressed the matter

The procedures that we have conducted in response to the above key audit matter are summarized as follows:

1. We obtained an understanding of the Company's sales revenue cycle, reviewed internal control process and contracts of assembly plant sales in order to assess the effectiveness of managements' control of revenue recognition on assembly plant sales.

2. We tested the Company's sales transactions around the year-end date to check whether assembly plant sales are recorded in the proper period. We also tested whether changes in inventory and cost of goods sold were carried over and recorded in the proper period in order to assess the appropriateness of cut-off on sales revenue.
3. We tailored our audit over sales cut-off through accounts receivable testing based on the confirmation procedures in order to check whether sales revenue and accounts receivable are recorded in the proper period.

Timing of reclassification of unfinished construction and uninspected equipment to property, plant and equipment.

Description

For the accounting policy of property, plant and equipment, please refer to Note 4(14). For the details of property, plant and equipment, please refer to Note 6(7). As at December 31, 2019, the unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance amounted to NT$1,673,323 thousand.

To maintain market competitiveness, the Company replaces old production lines with new ones and incurs significant amounts of capital expenditures every year. The unfinished construction and uninspected equipment are measured at cost. When the finished construction's inspection report is issued and the uninspected equipment is ready for use, they are reclassified to property, plant and equipment and starts accrual of depreciation expense. The inspection process involves human judgement, thus, the timing of reclassification and accrual of depreciation expense could be inappropriate. Therefore, we indicated that the audit of timing of depreciation recognition after reclassification of unfinished construction and uninspected equipment to property, plant and equipment as one of the key areas of focus for this year.

How our audit addressed the matter

The procedures that we have conducted in response to the above key audit matter are summarized as follows:

1. We obtained an understanding of the Company's property, plant and equipment process cycle, reviewed internal control process and purchase contracts of property, plant and equipment in order to assess the effectiveness of managements' control of timing of reclassification of unfinished construction and uninspected equipment to property, plant and equipment.
2. We tailored our audit over fixed asset classification to check whether reclassification of assets are correct and recorded in the proper period.
3. We verified the status of unfinished construction and uninspected equipment and assessed the reasonableness of the recognition of unfinished construction and uninspected equipment.

Other matter – Scope of the audit

We did not audit the financial statements of certain investments recognised under the equity method that are included in the financial statements. The balances of investments accounted for under equity method were NT$3,249,905 thousand and NT$2,828,988 thousand, representing 3% and 2% of total assets as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively; and the share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method were NT$723,598 thousand and NT$690,601 thousand, representing 41% and 24% of the total comprehensive income for the years then ended, respectively. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose report thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion expressed herein is based solely on the audit reports of the other auditors.

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 the "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 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 ROC GAAS 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 ROC GAAS, we exercise professional judgement 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 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 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.

Hung, Shu-Hua	Wu, Der Feng

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
March 24, 2020

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.
As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2019 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2018 AMOUNT	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 8,525,572	8	$ 12,820,135	11
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	-	-	3,243	-
1120	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	6(3)	25,935	-	22,885	-
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(4)	22,919	-	28,017	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	1,161,388	1	1,251,493	1
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	7	1,379,208	1	1,611,889	1
130X	Inventories	6(5)	2,564,562	2	3,358,079	3
1410	Prepayments		128,780	-	263,624	-
1470	Other current assets	7 and 8	555,502	1	533,142	1
11XX	**Current Assets**		14,363,866	13	19,892,507	17
	Non-current assets					
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6(3)	58,187	-	58,187	-
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	6(6)	79,687,896	71	81,045,015	68
1600	Property, plant and equipment,net	6(7)(28)	16,688,254	15	16,326,183	14
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)	107,294	-	-	-
1760	Investment property, net	6(9)	289,951	-	290,562	-
1780	Intangible assets,net	6(10)	40,633	-	70,740	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(26)	1,618,542	1	1,153,491	1
1900	Other non-current assets		1,335	-	1,024	-
15XX	**Non-current assets**		98,492,092	87	98,945,202	83
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 112,855,958	100	$ 118,837,709	100

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CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

			December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(11)(29)	$ 2,450,000	2	$ 500,000	-
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6(21)	99,878	-	127,663	-
2170	Accounts payable		1,047,861	1	1,313,078	1
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	45,165	-	31,509	-
2200	Other payables	6(12) and 7	1,750,638	2	1,825,048	2
2230	Current income tax liabilities	6(26)	404,309	-	571,305	1
2280	Lease liabilities - current		34,501	-	-	-
2300	Other current liabilities	6(13)(14)(15)(29)	5,335,864	5	8,675,481	7
21XX	**Current Liabilities**		11,168,216	10	13,044,084	11
	Non-current liabilities					
2530	Corporate bonds payable	6(14)(29)	14,500,000	13	17,000,000	14
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(15)(29)	7,130,000	6	7,500,000	6
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(26)	1,293,851	1	1,341,768	1
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current		69,640	-	-	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(6)(16)	1,298,568	1	758,075	1
25XX	**Non-current liabilities**		24,292,059	21	26,599,843	22
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		35,460,275	31	39,643,927	33
	Equity					
	Share capital					
3110	Shares capital - common stock	6(17)	32,414,155	29	32,414,155	27
	Capital surplus					
3200	Capital surplus	6(18)	52,576	-	52,576	-
	Retained earnings	6(19)				
3310	Legal reserve		15,186,978	13	14,834,946	13
3320	Special reserve		5,200,298	5	4,430,061	4
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		31,445,921	28	32,662,342	27
	Other equity interest	6(20)				
3400	Other equity interest		(6,904,245)	(6)	(5,200,298)	(4)
3XXX	**Total equity**		77,395,683	69	79,193,782	67
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9				
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 112,855,958	100	$ 118,837,709	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share)

			Years ended December 31			
			2019		2018	
	Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	**Sales revenue**	6(21) and 7	$ 19,497,888	100	$ 19,374,623	100
5000	**Operating costs**	6(5)	(15,805,867)	(81)	(14,887,361)	(77)
5900	**Net operating margin**		3,692,021	19	4,487,262	23
5910	Unrealized loss (profit) from sales		40,205	-	(61,424)	-
5950	**Gross profit from operation**		3,732,226	19	4,425,838	23
	Operating expenses					
6100	Selling expenses		(1,882,641)	(10)	(1,811,255)	(10)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(659,712)	(3)	(627,510)	(3)
6300	Research and development expenses		(1,246,753)	(6)	(1,338,868)	(7)
6000	**Total operating expenses**		(3,789,106)	(19)	(3,777,633)	(20)
6900	**Operating (loss) profit**		(56,880)	-	648,205	3
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7010	Other income	6(22) and 7	1,482,241	8	1,526,407	8
7020	Other gains and losses	6(23)	(18,771)	-	361,293	2
7050	Finance costs	6(24)	(306,641)	(2)	(357,835)	(2)
7070	Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		3,398,541	17	2,708,390	14
7000	**Total non-operating income and expenses**		4,555,370	23	4,238,255	22
7900	**Profit before income tax**		4,498,490	23	4,886,460	25
7950	Income tax expense	6(26)	(1,031,663)	(5)	(1,366,140)	(7)
8200	**Profit for the year**		$ 3,466,827	18	$ 3,520,320	18
	Other comprehensive income					
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Other comprehensive income, before tax, actuarial gains on defined benefit plans	6(16)	$ 4,820	-	$ 29,288	1
8316	Unrealized gain(loss) on valuation of equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	6(3)	3,050	-	(4,633)	-
8330	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		722	-	891	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(26)	(964)	-	20,036	-
8310	**Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**		7,628	-	45,582	1
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations		(2,133,746)	(11)	(1,130,613)	(6)
8380	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-	-
8399	Income tax relating to the components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(26)	426,749	2	387,749	2
8360	**Components of other comprehensive loss that will be reclassified to profit or loss**		(1,706,997)	(9)	(742,864)	(4)
8300	**Other comprehensive loss for the year**		($ 1,699,369)	(9)	($ 697,282)	(3)
8500	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		$ 1,767,458	9	$ 2,823,038	15
9750	**Basic earnings per share**	6(27)	$	1.07	$	1.09
9850	**Diluted earnings per share**	6(27)	$	1.07	$	1.08

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Capital surplus			Retained earnings			Other equity interest			
	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Treasury stock transactions	Gain on sale of assets	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unrealized gain or loss on available-for-sale financial assets	Total equity
Year ended December 31, 2018											
Balance at January 1, 2018		$ 32,414,155	$ 9,772	$ 42,804	$ 14,280,767	$ 3,307,822	$ 36,580,033	($ 4,471,654)	$ -	$ 41,593	$ 82,205,292
Effect of retrospective application and retrospective restatement		-	-	-	-	-	22,740	-	18,853	(41,593)	-
Balance after restatement on January 1		32,414,155	9,772	42,804	14,280,767	3,307,822	36,602,773	(4,471,654)	18,853	-	82,205,292
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	3,520,320	-	-	-	3,520,320
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	50,215	(742,864)	(4,633)	-	(697,282)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	3,570,535	(742,864)	(4,633)	-	2,823,038
Appropriation and distribution of 2017 earnings:											
Legal reserve		-	-	-	554,179	-	(554,179)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	-	1,122,239	(1,122,239)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	6(19)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,834,548)	-	-	-	(5,834,548)
Balance at December 31, 2018		$ 32,414,155	$ 9,772	$ 42,804	$ 14,834,946	$ 4,430,061	$ 32,662,342	($ 5,214,518)	$ 14,220	$ -	$ 79,193,782
Year ended December 31, 2019											
Balance at January 1, 2019		$ 32,414,155	$ 9,772	$ 42,804	$ 14,834,946	$ 4,430,061	$ 32,662,342	($ 5,214,518)	$ 14,220	$ -	$ 79,193,782
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	3,466,827	-	-	-	3,466,827
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	4,578	(1,706,997)	3,050	-	(1,699,369)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	3,471,405	(1,706,997)	3,050	-	1,767,458
Appropriation and distribution of 2018 earnings:											
Legal reserve		-	-	-	352,032	-	(352,032)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	-	770,237	(770,237)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	6(19)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,565,557)	-	-	-	(3,565,557)
Balance at December 31, 2019		$ 32,414,155	$ 9,772	$ 42,804	$ 15,186,978	$ 5,200,298	$ 31,445,921	($ 6,921,515)	$ 17,270	$ -	$ 77,395,683

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Years ended December 31 2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 4,498,490	$ 4,886,460
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Unrealised (loss) gain on inter-company transaction		(66,038)	20,551
Depreciation	6(7)(25)	1,517,236	1,483,656
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	6(8)(25)	49,790	-
Depreciation on investment property	6(9)(25)	611	611
Amortization expense	6(10)(25)	45,506	35,551
Net gain on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)(23)	2,383	(4,703)
Loss on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	6(23)	-	2,654
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(23)	(150,244)	(160,336)
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		(3,398,541)	(2,708,390)
Interest income	6(22)	(134,367)	(177,277)
Interest expense	6(24)	306,641	357,835
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(221,900)	68,959
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		-	41,698
Notes receivable		5,098	(4,514)
Accounts receivable		90,105	(70,365)
Accounts receivable - related parties		232,681	36,327
Inventories		790,750	74,978
Other current assets		111,236	221,275
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities - current		(27,785)	42,432
Accounts payable		(265,217)	(93)
Accounts payable - related parties		13,656	(3,410)
Other payables		37,530	(88,268)
Accrued pension liabilities		(8,461)	(18,171)
Other current liabilities		383	(17,524)
Cash inflow generated from operations		3,429,543	4,019,936
Interest received		114,370	139,757
Dividends received		3,290,468	5,118,286
Interest paid		(337,126)	(349,183)
Income tax paid		(1,285,843)	(1,722,502)
Income tax refund received		-	27,754
Net cash flows from operating activities		5,211,412	7,234,048

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CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Years ended December 31 2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Net changes on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		$ 860	$ 1,025
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method		-	(468,390)
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for using equity method		-	20,582
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(7)(28)	(1,996,606)	(2,397,391)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		138,313	132,906
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(10)	(15,399)	(11,401)
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits		(311)	491
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(1,873,143)	(2,722,178)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in short-term loans	6(29)	3,950,000	1,000,000
Decrease in short-term loans	6(29)	(2,000,000)	(500,000)
Proceeds from issuing bonds	6(14)(29)	-	5,000,000
Repayments of bonds	6(29)	(4,800,000)	(1,900,000)
Proceeds from long-term loans	6(29)	6,050,000	300,000
Repayments of long-term loans	6(29)	(7,460,000)	(1,690,667)
Decrease in guarantee deposits received		(80)	(234)
Repayments of principal portion of lease liabilities		(29,095)	-
Cash dividends paid	6(19)	(3,565,557)	(5,834,548)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(7,854,732)	(3,625,449)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		221,900	(68,959)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(4,294,563)	817,462
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6(1)	12,820,135	12,002,673
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6(1)	$ 8,525,572	$ 12,820,135

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated on December 1969 and is primarily engaged in: (a) Processing, manufacturing and trading of bicycle tires, electrical vehicle tires, reclaimed rubber, various rubbers and resin and other rubber products. (b) Manufacturing and trading of various rubber products and relevant rubber machinery. The Company has been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange starting from December 1987.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORIZATION

These parent company only financial statements have been authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 24, 2020.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC")

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2019 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 9, 'Prepayment features with negative compensation'	January 1, 2019
IFRS 16, 'Leases'	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
IFRIC 23, 'Uncertainty over income tax treatments'	January 1, 2019
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 cycle	January 1, 2019

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

IFRS 16, 'Leases'

A. IFRS 16, 'Leases', replaces IAS 17, 'Leases' and related interpretations and SICs. The standard requires lessees to recognise a 'right-of-use asset' and a lease liability (except for those leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets). The accounting stays the same for lessors, which is to classify their leases as either finance leases or operating leases and account for those two types of leases differently. IFRS 16 only requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors.

B. The Company has elected to apply IFRS 16 by not restating the comparative information (referred herein as the 'modified retrospective approach') when applying "IFRSs" effective in 2019 as endorsed by the FSC. Accordingly, the Company increased 'right-of-use asset' by $135,944 thousand, increased 'lease liability' by $123,217 thousand and decreased prepayments by $12,727 thousand, respectively, with respect to the lease contracts of lessees on January 1, 2019.

C. The Company has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard at the date of initial application of IFRS 16:

(a) Reassessment as to whether a contract is, or contains, a lease is not required, instead, the application of IFRS 16 depends on whether or not the contracts were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

(b) The use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.

(c) The exclusion of initial direct costs for the measurement of 'right-of-use asset'.

(d) The use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

D. The Company calculated the present value of lease liabilities by using weighted average incremental borrowing interest rate range from 0.92%.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Company

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2020 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendment to IAS 1 and IAS 8, 'Disclosure Initiative-Definition of Material'	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Definition of a business'	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS7 ,'Interest rate benchmark reform'	January 1, 2020

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

(3) IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or noncurrent'	January 1, 2022

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the parent company only financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Compliance statement

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are prepared in conformity with "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers".

(4) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following items, the parent company only financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

(a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(c) Defined benefit liabilities recognized based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs") requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the parent company only financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(5) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The accompanying parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

(a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognized in profit or loss.

(c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

(d) All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

B. Translation of foreign operations

The operating results and financial position of all the Company entities, associates and joint arrangements that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

(b) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and

(c) All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(6) Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

(a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realized, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

(c) Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

(a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

(c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. 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.

(7) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(8) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.

D. The Company recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(9) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income and debt instruments which meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Company's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

(b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value:

(a) The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(b) Except for the recognition of impairment loss, interest income and gain or loss on foreign exchange which are recognised in profit or loss, the changes in fair value of debt instruments are taken through other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

(10) Accounts and notes receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(11) Impairment of financial assets

The Company measured the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component on every balance sheet dates.

(12) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(13) Leasing arrangements (lessor) – lease receivables/operating leases

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(14) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

(15) Investments accounted for using equity method / subsidiaries and associates

A. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

B. Unrealized gains or losses on transactions between the Company and subsidiaries have been eliminated. Accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

C. The Company's share of subsidiaries' post-acquisition profit or loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, and its share of subsidiaries' post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals to or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company shall recognize the loss proportional to its shares.

D. Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

E. When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, the Company remeasures any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the related assets or liabilities were disposed of. That is, when the Company loses control of a subsidiary, all gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary should be reclassified from equity to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of.

F. Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost.

G. The Company's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

H. When changes in an associate's equity that are not recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes not affecting the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, the Company recognizes the Company's share of change in equity of the associate in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.

I. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

J. When the Company disposes its investment in an associate, if it loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it still retains significant influence over this associate, then the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.

K. According to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, net income and other comprehensive income in the parent company only financial statements shall use the same allotments as the ones that are attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements. Equity in parent company only financial statements should equal to equity attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements.

(16) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalized.

B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.

D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

(a) Buildings: 5 ~ 60 years

(b) Machinery and equipment: 5 ~ 30 years

(c) Test equipment: 5 ~ 15 years

(d) Transportation equipment: 5 ~ 10 years

(e) Office equipment: 3 ~ 10 years

(f) Other assets: 3~ 20years

(17) Leasing arrangements (lessee) - right-of-use assets/ lease liabilities

Effective 2019

A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of the following:

(a) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable; and

(b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate.

The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:

(a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;

(b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date; and

(c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(18) Leased assets/ operating leases (lessee)

Prior to 2019

Payments made under an operating lease (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(19) Investment property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. Except for land, investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 5 ~ 40 years.

(20) Intangible assets

Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 2 to 5 years.

(21) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortized historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized.

(22) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise long-term and short-term bank borrowings. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(23) Notes and accounts payable

A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.

B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(24) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorised as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

B. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

(25) Bonds payable

Ordinary corporate bonds issued by the Company are initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is presented as an addition to or deduction from bonds payable, which is amortised to profit or loss over the period of bond circulation using the effective interest method as an adjustment to 'finance costs'.

(26) Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(27) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported in the net amount in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(28) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Company to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. A financial guarantee contract is initially recognized at its fair value adjusted for transaction costs on the trade date. After initial recognition, the financial guarantee is measured at the higher of the initial fair value less cumulative amortization and the best estimate of the amount required to settle the present obligation on each balance sheet date.

(29) Non-hedging derivatives

Non-hedging derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and recorded as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and the gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(30) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognized as expenses in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognized as pension expenses when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability; when there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the Company uses interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) instead.

ii. Remeasurement arising on defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

C. Employees', directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' remuneration and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognized as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal obligation or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates.

(31) Income tax

A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or items recognized directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional 10% tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

C. Deferred tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognized and recognized deferred tax assets are reassessed.

E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

F. A deferred tax asset shall be recognized for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from acquisitions of equipment or technology, research and development expenditures and equity investments to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilized.

(32) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities.

(33) Revenue recognition

Sales of goods

A. The Company manufactures and sells various tire and rubber products. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the 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, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

B. Sales revenue of the Company, which mainly consists of sale of various tires and rubber products, was recognised based on the contract price net of sales discount and price break. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the sales discounts and allowances and price break, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The estimation is subject to an assessment at each reporting date. A refund liability is recognised for expected sales discounts and allowances and price break payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. The sales are usually made with a credit term of 30 ~90 days. As the time interval between the transfer of committed goods or service and the payment of customer does not exceed one year, the Company does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.

C. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. There are no critical accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions uncertainty for the year ended December 31, 2019.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$ 550	$ 550
Checking deposit	2,627	2,981
Demand deposits	1,498,401	4,535,243
Foreign currency deposit	4,739,774	3,557,974
Time deposits	2,284,220	4,723,387
	$ 8,525,572	$ 12,820,135
Interest rate range		
Time deposits	2.90%~3.15%	2.70%~3.68%

A. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. The Company has reclassified pledged time deposits to 'other current assets'. Please refer to Note 8 for details.

(2) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Item	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative instruments	$ -	$ 3,243

A. The Company recognized net loss amounting to $2,383 thousand and net profit amounting to $4,703 on financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss – derivative instruments for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

B. The non-hedging derivative instruments transaction and contract information are as follows:

	December 31, 2018	
Derivative instruments	Contract amount (Notional principal)	Contract period
Current items:		
Forward foreign exchange contracts (USD exchange to NTD)	USD 18,000 thousand	2018/11/2~ 2019/2/12

The Company has no derivative instruments transaction on December 31, 2019.

The Company entered into forward foreign exchange contracts to sell USD to hedge exchange rate risk of import (export) proceeds. However, these forward foreign exchange contracts are not accounted for under hedge accounting.

C. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets and liability at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 12(2).

(3) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Items	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Current items:		
Equity instruments		
Listed stocks	$ 8,665	$ 8,665
Valuation adjustment	17,270	14,220
Total	$ 25,935	$ 22,885
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		
Unlisted stocks	$ 58,187	$ 58,187

A. The Company has elected to classify equity instruments investments that are considered to be steady dividend income as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to $84,122 thousand and $81,072 thousand as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

B. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	$ 3,050	($ 4,633)

C. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is provided in Note 12(2).

(4) Notes and accounts receivables

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Notes receivable	$ 32,196	$ 37,294
Less: Loss allowance	(9,277)	(9,277)
	$ 22,919	$ 28,017
Accounts receivable	$ 1,173,106	$ 1,263,211
Less: Loss allowance	(11,718)	(11,718)
	$ 1,161,388	$ 1,251,493

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable and notes receivable that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Without past due	$ 952,599	$ 32,196	$ 1,000,756	$ 37,294
Up to 30 days	141,047	-	157,646	-
31 -90 days	53,724	-	58,719	-
91 -180 days	25,222	-	44,101	-
Over 180 days	514	-	1,989	-
	$ 1,173,106	$ 32,196	$ 1,263,211	$ 37,294

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, accounts receivable and notes receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as at January 1, 2018, the balance of accounts receivable and notes receivable from contracts with customers amounted to $2,873,842 thousand.

C. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's notes and accounts receivable was $32,196 thousand and $1,173,106 thousand; $37,294 thousand and $1,263,211 thousand, respectively.

D. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable and notes receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

(5) Inventories

	December 31, 2019		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw material	$ 1,005,520	$ -	$ 1,005,520
Work in progress	828,354	-	828,354
Finished goods	744,592	(13,904)	730,688
	$ 2,578,466	($ 13,904)	$ 2,564,562

	December 31, 2018		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 1,409,058	$ -	$ 1,409,058
Work in progress	1,102,869	-	1,102,869
Finished goods	860,056	(13,904)	846,152
	$ 3,371,983	($ 13,904)	$ 3,358,079

The cost of inventories recognized as expense for the period:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Cost of goods sold	$ 15,812,603	$ 14,946,588
Loss on inventory retirement	7,036	4,668
Loss (gain) on physical inventory	10,791	(33,845)
Revenue from sale of scraps	(24,563)	(30,050)
	$ 15,805,867	$ 14,887,361

(6) Investments accounted for using equity method

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries:		
MAXXIS International Co., Ltd.	$ 40,069,847	$ 40,426,423
CST Trading Ltd.	25,199,773	24,870,869
MAXXIS Trading Ltd.	10,417,885	10,106,894
CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	2,709,443	2,683,201
MAXXIS Rubber India Private Limited	-	1,092,663
PT MAXXIS International Indonesia	-	619,612
CHENG SHIN RUBBER CANADA, INC.	705,193	649,182
MAXXIS (Taiwan) Trading CO., LTD	319,849	332,897
MAXXIS Tech Center Europe B.V.	68,500	65,172
PT. MAXXIS TRADING INDONESIA	26,315	27,644
Maxxis Europe B.V.	13,602	17,844
Associates:		
NEW PACIFIC INDUSTRY COMPANY LIMITED	157,489	152,614
	$ 79,687,896	$ 81,045,015

A. As at December 31, 2019, credit balance of long-term equity investments is caused and shown as 'other non-current liabilities' because the Company continuously provides financial support.

	December 31, 2019
Subsidiary:	
MAXXIS Rubber India Private Limited	$ 364,976
PT MAXXIS International Indonesia	186,886
	$ 551,862

B. Subsidiary

Details of the Company's subsidiaries are provided in Note 4(3) of the Company's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019.

C. Associates

The carrying amount of the Company's interests in all individually immaterial joint ventures and the Company's share of the operating results are summarized below:

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the carrying amount of the Company's individually immaterial joint ventures amounted to $157,489 thousand and $152,614 thousand, respectively.

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	$ 6,653	$ 6,643
Other comprehensive income - net of tax	722	891
Total comprehensive income	$ 7,375	$ 7,534

(7) Property, plant and equipment, net

	Year ended December 31, 2019				
	Beginning of period	Additions	Disposals	Transfer	End of period
Cost					
Land	$ 3,925,468	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,925,468
Buildings and structures	6,186,836	79,387	-	124,684	6,390,907
Machinery	12,261,955	376,909	(94,988)	173,189	12,717,065
Testing equipment	739,482	25,348	(668)	7,157	771,319
Transportation equipment	164,352	6,024	-	28,485	198,861
Office equipment	158,901	16,741	-	-	175,642
Other facilities	3,714,830	443,712	(2,024)	15,440	4,171,958
Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	1,053,091	970,057	-	(349,825)	1,673,323
	$ 28,204,915	$ 1,918,178	($ 97,680)	($ 870)	$ 30,024,543
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings and structures	($ 2,151,582)	($ 174,423)	$ -	$ -	($ 2,326,005)
Machinery	(6,488,194)	(690,620)	57,998	(10,785)	(7,131,601)
Testing equipment	(624,138)	(45,935)	668	6	(669,399)
Transportation equipment	(113,161)	(19,154)	-	-	(132,315)
Office equipment	(81,022)	(29,517)	-	-	(110,539)
Other facilities	(2,420,635)	(557,587)	1,013	10,779	(2,966,430)
	($ 11,878,732)	($ 1,517,236)	$ 59,679	$ -	($ 13,336,289)
	$ 16,326,183				$ 16,688,254

	Year ended December 31, 2018				
	Beginning of period	Additions	Disposals	Transfer	End of period
Cost					
Land	$ 3,925,468	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,925,468
Buildings and structures	6,089,762	55,716	-	41,358	6,186,836
Machinery	11,519,438	339,629	(136,635)	539,523	12,261,955
Testing equipment	717,637	8,327	(302)	13,820	739,482
Transportation equipment	141,586	25,266	(2,500)	-	164,352
Office equipment	141,215	17,511	-	175	158,901
Other facilities	2,917,127	445,773	(3,491)	355,421	3,714,830
Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	829,999	1,175,106	-	(952,014)	1,053,091
	$ 26,282,232	$ 2,067,328	($ 142,928)	($ 1,717)	$ 28,204,915
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings and structures	($ 1,981,184)	($ 170,398)	$ -	$ -	($ 2,151,582)
Machinery	(5,907,542)	(715,657)	135,005	-	(6,488,194)
Testing equipment	(553,009)	(71,431)	302	-	(624,138)
Transportation equipment	(100,561)	(15,100)	2,500	-	(113,161)
Office equipment	(57,606)	(23,416)	-	-	(81,022)
Other facilities	(1,934,726)	(487,654)	1,745	-	(2,420,635)
	($ 10,534,628)	($ 1,483,656)	$ 139,552	$ -	($ 11,878,732)
	$ 15,747,604				$ 16,326,183

(8) Leasing arrangements—lessee

Effective 2019

A. The Company leases various assets including land, buildings, business vehicles, multifunction printers. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 10 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets of land may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

B. Short-term leases comprise forklift trucks and stacking machines. Low-value assets comprise of defibrillator.

C. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation expense are as follows:

	December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2019
	Book value	Depreciation expense
Land	$ 58,085	$ 19,022
Buildings and structures	2,272	3,750
Transportation equipment	25,414	21,048
Office equipment	4,944	1,664
Other equipment	16,579	4,306
	$ 107,294	$ 49,790

D. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the additions to right-of-use assets amounted to $21,140 thousand.

E. Information on profit or loss in relation to lease contracts is as follows:

Items affecting profit or loss	Year ended December 31, 2019
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 1,035
Expense on short-term lease contracts	3,230
Expense on leases of low-value assets	87
Expense on variable lease payments	1,725
	$ 6,077

F. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company's total cash outflow for leases amounted to $42,867 thousand.

G. Variable lease payments

(a) Some of the Company's lease contracts contain variable lease payment terms that are linked to the stored amount of tires. For the aforementioned lease contracts, up to 3.08% of lease payments are on the basis of variable payment terms and are accrued based on the stored amount of tires. Variable payment terms are used for a variety of reasons. Various lease payments that depend on the stored amount of tires are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

(b) A 1% increase in the stored amount of tires with such variable lease contracts would increase total lease payments by approximately $17 thousand.

(9) Investment property, net

	Year ended December 31, 2019			
	Opening net book amount as at January 1	Additions	Transfer	Closing net book amount as at December 31
Cost				
Land	$ 336,339	$ -	$ -	$ 336,339
Buildings and structures	27,766	-	-	27,766
	$ 364,105	$ -	$ -	$ 364,105
Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings and structures	($ 22,505)	($ 611)	$ -	($ 23,116)
Accumulated impairment				
Land	($ 51,038)	$ -	$ -	($ 51,038)
	$ 290,562			$ 289,951

	Year ended December 31, 2018			
	Opening net book amount as at January 1	Additions	Transfer	Closing net book amount as at December 31
Cost				
Land	$ 336,339	$ -	$ -	$ 336,339
Buildings and structures	27,766	-	-	27,766
	$ 364,105	$ -	$ -	$ 364,105
Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings and structures	($ 21,894)	($ 611)	$ -	($ 22,505)
Accumulated impairment				
Land	($ 51,038)	$ -	$ -	($ 51,038)
	$ 291,173			$ 290,562

A. Rental income from investment property is shown below:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Rental income from investment property	$ 7,998	$ 8,725

B. The fair value of the investment property held by the Company as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 was $539,710 thousand and $539,710 thousand respectively, which were valued by independent appraisers. Valuations were made using the comparison method which is categorized within Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

C. The Company acquired the land in Shangmei Section, Dacun Township, Changhua County which is farming and pasturable land. The land will be registered under the Company after the classification of the land is changed. Currently, the land is under the name of related party, Mr. /Ms. Chiu. The Company plans to use the land for operational expansion. The Company holds the original ownership certificate of such land and signed a land trust agreement, which requires the nominal holder not to transfer the ownership of the land to others.

(10) Intangible assets

	Year ended December 31, 2019				
	Opening net book amount as at January 1	Additions	Disposals	Transfer	Closing net book amount as at December 31
Cost					
Software	$ 124,455	$ 15,399	($ 11,400)	$ -	$ 128,454
Accumulated amortisation					
Software	($ 53,715)	($ 45,506)	$ 11,400	$ -	($ 87,821)
	$ 70,740				$ 40,633

	Year ended December 31, 2018				
	Opening net book amount as at January 1	Additions	Disposals	Transfer	Closing net book amount as at December 31
Cost					
Software	$ 113,054	$ 11,401	$ -	$ -	$ 124,455
Accumulated amortisation					
Software	($ 18,164)	($ 35,551)	$ -	$ -	($ 53,715)
	$ 94,890				$ 70,740

Details of amortisation on intangible assets are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Operating costs	$ 582	$ 542
Administrative expenses	32,159	32,159
Research and development expenses	12,765	2,850
	$ 45,506	$ 35,551

(11) Short-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2019	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank borrowings			
Bank unsecured borrowings	$ 2,450,000	0.70~0.86%	None

Type of borrowings	December 31, 2018	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank borrowings			
Bank unsecured borrowings	$ 500,000	0.73%	None

(12) Other payables

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Employee compensation payable	$ 194,306	$ 246,584
Wages and salaries payable	520,424	485,080
Payable on machinery and equipment	327,645	406,073
Compensation due to directors and supervisors	61,089	74,978
Other accrued expenses	646,527	611,685
Others	647	648
	$ 1,750,638	$ 1,825,048

(13) Other current liabilities

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Long-term liabilities due within one year	$ 5,270,000	$ 8,610,000
Receipts under custody	63,078	62,677
Advance receipts	-	18
Others	2,786	2,786
	$ 5,335,864	$ 8,675,481

(14) Bonds payable

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Bonds payable -issued in 2014	$ -	$ 4,800,000
Bonds payable -issued in 2016	5,000,000	5,000,000
Bonds payable -issued in 2017	7,000,000	7,000,000
Bonds payable -issued in 2018	5,000,000	5,000,000
	17,000,000	21,800,000
Less: Current portion	(2,500,000)	(4,800,000)
	$ 14,500,000	$ 17,000,000

A. In order to fulfil its capital and repay long-term and short-term loans, the Board of Directors of the Company has resolved to issue domestic unsecured bonds ("the bonds"). The bond issuance has been approved by the Taipei Exchange on July 16, 2018 and completed on July 25, 2018. The bonds were fully issued and total issuance amount was $5 billion with a coupon rate of 0.87%. The issuance period of the bonds is 5 years, which is from July 25, 2018 and July 25, 2023. The terms are as follows:

(a) Interest accrued/ paid:

The interest is accrued/paid at a single rate annually from the issue date.

(b) Redemption:

The principal of the corporate bond will be redeemed at 50% of the total amount after four and five years from the issue date.

B. In order to fulfil its capital and repay long-term and short-term loans, the Board of Directors of the Company has resolved to issue domestic unsecured bonds ("the bonds"). The bond issuance has been approved by the Taipei Exchange on August 1, 2017 and completed on August 10, 2017. The bonds were fully issued and total issuance amount was $7 billion with a coupon rate of 1.03%. The issuance period of the bonds is 5 years, which is from August 10, 2017 to August 10, 2022. The terms are as follows:

(a) Interest accrued/ paid:

The interest is accrued/ paid at a single rate annually from the issue date.

(b) Redemption:

The principal of the corporate bond will be redeemed at 50% of the total amount after four and five years from the issue date.

C. In order to fulfil its capital and repay long-term and short-term loans, the Board of Directors of the Company has resolved to issue domestic unsecured bonds ("the bonds"). The bond issuance has been approved by the Taipei Exchange on September 13, 2016 and completed on September 26, 2016. The bonds were fully issued and total issuance amount was $5 billion with a coupon rate of 0.71%. The issuance period of the bonds is 5 years, which is from September 26, 2016 to September 26, 2021. The terms are as follows:

(a) Interest accrued/ paid:

The interest is accrued/ paid at a single rate annually from the issue date.

(b) Redemption:

The principal of the corporate bond will be redeemed at 50% of the total amount after four and five years from the issue date.

D. In order to meet operating capital requirements, repay debts and improve the financial structure, the Board of Directors of the Company has resolved to issue domestic unsecured bonds ("the bonds"). The bond issuance has been approved by FSC on June 6, 2014 and completed on July 18, 2014. The bonds were fully issued and total issuance amount was $4.8 billion with a coupon rate of 1.40%. The issuance period of the bonds was 5 years, which is from July 18, 2014 to July 18, 2019. The terms are as follows:

(a) Interest accrued/ paid:

The interest is accrued/ paid at a single rate annually from the issue date.

(b) Redemption:

The corporate bonds will be redeemed in full amount at the maturity date.

E. In order to fulfil its capital and repay long-term and short-term loans, the Board of Directors of the Company has resolved to issue domestic unsecured bonds ("the bonds"). The bond issuance has been approved by FSC on May 20, 2013 and completed on August 19, 2013. The bonds were fully issued and total issuance amount was $3.8 billion with a coupon rate of 1.55%. The issuance period of the bonds was 5 years, which is from August 19, 2013 to August 19, 2018. The terms are as follows:

(a) Interest accrued/ paid:

The interest is accrued/ paid at a single rate annually from the issue date.

(b) Redemption:

The principal of the corporate bond will be redeemed at 50% of the total amount after four and five years from the issue date.

(15) Long-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2019
Installment-repayment borrowings				
Unsecured borrowings	Principal is repayable in installment until February, 2024.	1.00%~1.21%	None	$ 9,900,000
Less: Current portion				(2,770,000)
				$ 7,130,000

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2018
Installment-repayment borrowings				
Unsecured borrowings	Principal is repayable in installment until December, 2021.	0.97%~1.25%	None	$ 11,310,000
Less: Current portion				(3,810,000)
				$ 7,500,000

According to the borrowing contract, the Company shall calculate the financial ratios based on the audited annual consolidated financial statements and the reviewed semi-annual consolidated financial statements. The financial ratios shall be maintained as follows: at least 100% for current ratio, no more than 200% for debt-to-equity ratio, at least 150% for debt-service coverage ratio. The financial ratios as assessed in the financial statements have met the abovementioned requirements as at December 31, 2019 and 2018.

(16) Pensions

A. (a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law Act, covering all regular employees' including commissioned managers service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Act. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contributions to cover the deficit by next March.

(b) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Present value of defined benefit obligations	$ 1,351,590	$ 1,389,880
Fair value of plan assets	(653,508)	(680,510)
Net defined benefit liability	$ 698,082	$ 709,370

(c) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Year ended December 31, 2019			
Balance at January 1	$ 1,389,880	($ 680,510)	$ 709,370
Current service cost	18,362	-	18,362
Interest expense (income)	13,899	(6,805)	7,094
	1,422,141	(687,315)	734,826
Remeasurements:			
Change in financial assumptions	39,375	-	39,375
Experience adjustments	(18,760)	-	(18,760)
Return on plan asset (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	(25,435)	(25,435)
	20,615	(25,435)	(4,820)
Pension fund contribution	-	(23,824)	(23,824)
Paid pension	(91,166)	83,066	(8,100)
Balance at December 31	$ 1,351,590	($ 653,508)	$ 698,082

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Year ended December 31, 2018			
Balance at January 1	$ 1,475,833	($ 721,893)	$ 753,940
Current service cost	21,861	-	21,861
Interest expense (income)	16,234	(7,941)	8,293
	1,513,928	(729,834)	784,094
Remeasurements:			
Change in financial assumptions	14,225	-	14,225
Experience adjustments	(21,478)	-	(21,478)
Return on plan asset (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	(22,035)	(22,035)
	(7,253)	(22,035)	(29,288)
Pension fund contribution	-	(29,727)	(29,727)
Paid pension	(116,795)	101,086	(15,709)
Balance at December 31	$ 1,389,880	($ 680,510)	$ 709,370

(d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's and domestic subsidiaries' defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilization plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitization products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorized by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan asset fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the actual return on plan assets was $32,240 thousand and $29,976 thousand, respectively.

(e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Discount rate	0.70%	1.00%
Future salary increases	3.00%	3.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in each territory.

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
December 31, 2019	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 32,934)	$ 34,189	$ 30,116	($ 29,219)
December 31, 2018				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 35,158)	$ 36,534	$ 32,433	($ 31,436)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2020 amounts to $23,913 thousand.

(g) As of December 31, 2019, the weighted average duration of that retirement plan is 10 years. The analysis of timing of the weighted average duration of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	$ 130,803
2-5 year(s)	276,973
Over 6 years	359,382
	$ 767,158

B. (a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries have established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.

(b) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were $156,102 thousand and $145,048 thousand, respectively.

(17) Share capital

As at December 31, 2019, the Company's authorized capital and paid-in capital were both $32,414,155 thousand, and all proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

(18) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the

Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalized mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

(19) Retained earnings

A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve. The appropriation of the remaining amount along with the unappropriated earnings shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the shareholders. According to the appropriation of earnings proposed by the Board of Directors, at least 10% ~ 80% of the Company's accumulated distributable earnings shall be appropriated as dividends, and cash dividends shall account for at least 10% of the total dividends distributed.

B. Where the Company accrues annual net income, no less than 2% of which shall be appropriated as employees' compensation and no higher than 3% of which shall be appropriated as directors' and supervisors' remuneration after offsetting accumulated deficit. The employees' compensation can be appropriated in the form of shares or cash whereas the directors' and supervisors' remuneration can only be appropriated in the form of cash. The appropriations require attendance of over two thirds of Board of Directors members and approval of over the half of attendees. The resolution of Board of Directors shall be reported at the shareholders' meeting. The recipients of aforementioned employees' compensation include eligible employees of subordinate companies who meet the requirements set out by the Board of Directors.

C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

D. (a) In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings.When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amountcould be included in the distributable earnings.

(b) The amounts previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi Letter No. 1010012865, dated April 6, 2012, shall be reversed proportionately when the relevant assets are used, disposed of or reclassified subsequently.

E. The Company recognised dividends distributed to shareholders amounting to $3,565,557 thousand and 5,834,548 thousand ($1.1 (in dollars) and $1.8 (in dollars) per share) for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. On March 24, 2020, the Board of Directors proposed that total dividends for the distribution of earnings for the year of 2019 was $3,241,416 thousand at $1.0 (in dollars) per share.

F. For the information relating to employees' remuneration and directors' and supervisors' remuneration, please refer to Note 6(25).

(20) Other equity items

	2019		
	Currency translation	Unrealized gain on valuation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
At January 1	($ 5,214,518)	$ 14,220	($ 5,200,298)
Valuation adjustment – Company	-	3,050	3,050
Currency translation differences:			-
– Subsidiaries and associates	(2,133,746)	-	(2,133,746)
– Tax on subsidiaries and associate	426,749	-	426,749
At December 31	($ 6,921,515)	$ 17,270	($ 6,904,245)

	2018				
	Currency translation	Unrealized gain (loss) on valuation of equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Unrealized gain (loss) on valuation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets	Total
At January 1	($4,471,654)	$ -	$ -	$ 41,593	($4,430,061)
Effect of retrospective application and retrospective restatement	-	22,740	18,853	(41,593)	-
Valuation adjustment - Company	-	27	(4,633)	-	(4,606)
Valuation adjustment transferred to retained earnings	-	(22,767)	-	-	(22,767)
Currency translation differences:					
– Subsidiaries and associates	(1,137,791)	-	-	-	(1,137,791)
– Tax on subsidiaries and	388,969	-	-	-	388,969
– Disposal of investments accounted for using equity method transferred to profit or loss	7,178	-	-	-	7,178
– Disposal of investments accounted for using equity method transferred to profit or loss-tax	(1,220)	-	-	-	(1,220)
At December 31	($5,214,518)	$ -	$ 14,220	$ -	($5,200,298)

(21) Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Revenue from contracts with customers	$ 1,949,788	$ 19,374,623

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services at a point in time in the following and geographical regions:

Year ended December 31, 2019	Sale of tires based on location				
	Taiwan	China	US	Others	Total
Revenue from external contracts	$ 2,148,713	$ 155,301	$ 1,094,730	$ 6,504,651	$ 9,903,395
Inter-segment revenue	3,745,078	87,253	4,113,471	1,648,691	9,594,493
Total segment revenue	$ 5,893,791	$ 242,554	$ 5,208,201	$ 8,153,342	$ 19,497,888

Year ended December 31, 2018	Sale of tires based on location				
	Taiwan	China	US	Others	Total
Revenue from external contracts	$ 2,170,451	$ 158,978	$ 1,295,375	$ 6,760,620	$ 10,385,424
Inter-segment revenue	3,698,288	170,398	3,333,935	1,786,578	8,989,199
Total segment revenue	$ 5,868,739	$ 329,376	$ 4,629,310	$ 8,547,198	$ 19,374,623

B. Contract liabilities

The Company has recognised the following revenue-related contract liabilities:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	January 1, 2018
Contract liabilities:			
Advance sales receipts	$ 99,878	$ 127,663	$ 85,231

Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Advance sales receipts	$ 102,773	$ 69,475

(22) Other income

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Revenue from patent royalties	$ 533,531	$ 531,044
Revenue from trademark royalties	388,000	380,161
Revenue from commission	232,529	237,898
Interest income endorsements/guarantees	26,122	11,855
Interest income	108,245	165,422
Income from investment	18,361	22,993
Revenue from per diem	54,783	8,042
Others	120,670	168,992
	$ 1,482,241	$ 1,526,407

(23) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Net currency exchange (loss) gain	($ 161,641)	$ 180,825
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	150,244	160,336
Net (loss) gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(2,383)	4,703
Loss on investment	-	(2,654)
Miscellaneous (disbursements) income	(4,991)	18,083
	($ 18,771)	$ 361,293

(24) Finance costs

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Interest expense:		
Bank borrowings	$ 118,052	$ 145,409
Corporate bonds	187,554	212,426
Lease liability-interest expense	1,035	-
	$ 306,641	$ 357,835

(25) Expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31, 2019		
	Operating costs	Operating expense	Total
Employee benefits costs			
Wages and salaries	$ 2,775,000	$ 1,298,640	$ 4,073,640
Labour and health insurance fees	259,478	119,832	379,310
Pension costs	122,234	59,324	181,558
Directors' remuneration	-	57,224	57,224
Other personnel expenses	89,410	27,404	116,814
	$ 3,246,122	$ 1,562,424	$ 4,808,546
Raw materials and supplies used	$ 8,851,494	$ -	$ 8,851,494
Depreciation expense on property, plant and equipment	$ 1,332,861	$ 184,375	$ 1,517,236
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	$ 19,162	$ 30,628	$ 49,790
Depreciation expense on investment property	$ -	$ 611	$ 611
Amortisation expense on intangible assets	$ 582	$ 44,924	$ 45,506

	Year ended December 31, 2018		
	Operating costs	Operating expense	Total
Employee benefits costs			
Wages and salaries	$ 2,573,824	$ 1,388,340	$ 3,962,164
Labour and health insurance fees	230,529	123,114	353,643
Pension costs	112,114	63,088	175,202
Directors' remuneration	-	68,651	68,651
Other personnel expenses	85,212	35,329	120,541
	$ 3,001,679	$ 1,678,522	$ 4,680,201
Raw materials and supplies used	$ 8,487,610	$ -	$ 8,487,610
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	$ 1,295,407	$ 188,249	$ 1,483,656
Depreciation expense on investment property	$ -	$ 611	$ 611
Amortisation expense on intangible assets	$ 542	$ 35,009	$ 35,551

Note: As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had 6,435 and 6,453 employees, respectively, of which 7 directors were not the Company's employee.

A. According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 2% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 3% for directors' and supervisors' remuneration.

B. Average employee benefit costs for the year ended December 31, 2019 was $739 thousand ((Total employee benefit costs for the year ended December 31, 2019 – Total directors' remuneration for the year ended December 31, 2019) / (Number of employees for the year ended December 31, 2019 – Number of non-employee directors for the year ended December 31, 2019)). Average employee benefit costs for the year ended December 31, 2018 was $715 thousand ((Total employee benefit costs for the year ended December 31, 2018 – Total directors' remuneration for the year ended December 31, 2018) / (Number of employees for the year ended December 31, 2018 – Number of non-employee directors for the year ended December 31, 2018)).

C. Average employee wages and salaries for the year ended December 31, 2019 were $634 thousand (Total employee wages and salaries for the year ended December 31, 2019 / (Number of employees for the year ended December 31, 2019 – Number of non-employee directors for the year ended December 31, 2019)).

D. Average employee wages and salaries for the year ended December 31, 2018 were $615 thousand (Total employee wages and salaries for the year ended December 31, 2018 / (Number of employees for the year ended December 31, 2018 – Number of non-employee directors for the year ended December 31, 2018)).

E. Changes of average employee wages and salaries was 3.09% ((Average employee wages and salaries for the year ended December 31, 2019 - Average employee wages and salaries for the year ended December 31, 2018)/ Average employee wages and salaries for the year ended December 31, 2018).

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, employees' compensation was accrued at $93,053 thousand, and $101,254 thousand, respectively; while directors' and supervisors' remuneration was accrued at $61,089 thousand and $74,978 thousand, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognized in salary expenses.

The employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 2% and 1.313% of distributable profit of current year for the year ended December 31, 2019.

For 2018, the employees' compensation of 2018, as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors amounting to $101,254 thousand, was in agreement with those amounts recognized in the 2018 financial statements. The Board of Directors during its meeting resolved to distribute 1.313% of retained earnings as directors' and supervisors' remuneration for 2018 while the amounts recognized in the financial statements based on 1.481% of retained earnings was $74,978 thousand for directors' and supervisors' remuneration. The difference in the directors' and supervisors' remuneration for 2018 was $8,505 thousand. The difference resulted from adjustment of estimated percentage of directors' and supervisors' remuneration which had been adjusted in the profit or loss for 2019. The employees' compensation for 2018 will be distributed in the form of cash. As of March 24, 2020, the employees' compensation for 2018 has not yet been distributed.

Information about employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of the Company as resolved by the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(26) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 1,193,484	$ 1,330,613
Prior year income tax (over) underestimation	(74,638)	61,100
Total current tax	1,118,846	1,391,713
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(87,183)	(80,545)
Impact of change in tax rate	-	54,972
Income tax expense	$ 1,031,663	$ 1,366,140

(b) The income tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Generated during the period:		
Currency translation differences	$ 426,749	$ 318,128
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	(964)	(5,857)
Total generated during the period	425,785	312,271
Impact of change in tax rate		
Currency translation differences	-	69,621
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	-	25,893
Total impact of change in tax rate	-	95,514
Income tax from other comprehensive income	$ 425,785	$ 407,785

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	$ 899,698	$ 977,293
Effects from items disallowed by tax regulation	89,713	86,005
Income from investing overseas subsidiaries not recognized as deferred tax liabilities	(545,723)	(361,984)
Temporary differences not recognised as deferred tax assets	694,213	610,473
Tax exempt income by tax regulation	(31,600)	(37,012)
Effect from five-year tax exemption	-	(24,707)
Prior year income tax (over) underestimation	(74,638)	61,100
Impact of change in tax rate	-	54,972
Income tax expense	$ 1,031,663	$ 1,366,140

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary difference are as follows:

	2019			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
- Deferred tax assets:				
Unrealized gain on inter -affiliated accounts	$ 169,527	($ 23,194)	$ -	$ 146,333
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	166,766	-	(964)	165,802
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	732,312	-	426,749	1,209,061
Unrealised exchange loss	19,289	44,925	-	64,214
Others	15,597	17,535	-	33,132
Subtotal	$ 1,153,491	$ 39,266	$ 423,785	$ 1,618,542
- Deferred tax liabilities:				
Gain on foreign long-term investments	($ 767,625)	$ 29,466	$ -	($ 738,159)
Adjustment of land value increment tax	(514,733)	-	-	(514,733)
Unrealized evaluation gains on financial assets and liabilities	(649)	649	-	-
Others	(58,761)	17,802	-	(40,959)
Subtotal	($ 1,341,768)	$ 47,917	$ -	($ 1,293,851)
Total	($ 188,277)	$ 87,183	$ 425,785	$ 324,691

	2018			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
- Deferred tax assets:				
Unrealized gain on inter -affiliated accounts	$ 145,841	$ 23,686	$ -	$ 169,527
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	146,730	-	20,036	166,766
Unrealized evaluation losses on financial assets and liabilities	69	(69)	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign	394,523	40	387,749	782,312
Unrealised exchange loss	26,576	(7,287)	-	19,289
Others	13,257	2,340	-	15,597
Subtotal	$ 726,996	$ 18,710	$ 407,785	$ 1,153,491
- Deferred tax liabilities:				
Gain on foreign long-term investments	($ 817,759)	$ 50,134	$ -	($ 767,625)
Adjustment of land value increment tax	(514,733)	-	-	(514,733)
Unrealized evaluation gains on financial assets and liabilities	-	(649)	-	(649)
Others	(16,139)	(42,622)	-	(58,761)
Subtotal	($ 1,348,631)	$ 6,863	$ -	($ 1,341,768)
Total	($ 621,635)	$ 25,573	$ 407,785	($ 188,277)

D. In 2009, the investment plan of the Company to increase capital for expanding its production of rubber products is qualified for "Five-year tax exemption incentive for investment in the establishment or expansion of manufacturing enterprises or related technical services from July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2009". The Company is entitled to income tax exemption for 5 consecutive years starting from 2014 to 2018.

E. The Company accrued deferred tax liabilities, taking into account operating result, degree of expansion and dividend policy of each overseas subsidiary. Based on the assessment, the amounts of temporary difference unrecognised as deferred tax liabilities as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 were $42,638,273 thousand and $41,486,669 thousand, respectively.

F. The Company's income tax returns through 2017 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

G. Under the amendments to the Income Tax Act which was promulgated by the President of the Republic of China on February 7, 2018, the Company's applicable income tax rate was raised from 17% to 20% effective from January 1, 2018. The Company has assessed the impact of the change in income tax rate.

(27) Earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2019		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 3,466,827	3,241,416	$ 1.07
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	3,466,827	3,241,416	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	2,801	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 3,466,827	3,244,217	$ 1.07

	Year ended December 31, 2018		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 3,520,320	3,241,416	$ 1.09
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	3,520,320	3,241,416	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	3,196	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 3,520,320	3,244,612	$ 1.08

(28) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 1,918,178	$ 2,067,328
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	406,073	736,136
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(327,645)	(406,073)
Cash paid during the period	$ 1,996,606	$ 2,397,391

(29) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2019						
	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Bonds payable	Dividends payable	Lease liability	Guarantee deposits received	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1	$ 500,000	$ 11,310,000	$ 21,800,000	$ 647	$ 123,217	$ 7,130	$ 33,740,994
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	1,950,000	(1,410,000)	(4,800,000)	(3,565,557)	(30,130)	(80)	(7,855,767)
Additions	-	-	-	3,565,557	10,019	-	(3,575,576)
Interest expense	-	-	-	-	1,035	-	1,035
At December 31	$ 2,450,000	$ 9,900,000	$ 17,000,000	$ 647	$ 104,141	$ 7,050	$ 29,350,000

	2018					
	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Bonds payable	Dividends payable	Guarantee deposits received	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1	$ -	$ 12,700,667	$ 18,700,000	$ 647	$ 7,364	$ 31,408,678
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	500,000	(1,390,667)	3,100,000	(5,834,548)	(234)	(3,625,449)
Additions	-	-	-	5,834,548	-	5,834,548
At December 31	$ 500,000	$ 11,310,000	$ 21,800,000	$ 647	$ 7,130	$ 33,617,777

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Information on investee companies and indirect investments in Mainland China are described in Notes 13(2) and 13(3).

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Sales of goods:		
– Subsidiaries		
CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	$ 4,113,471	$ 3,333,935
MAXXIS (Taiwan) Trading CO., LTD.	3,745,078	3,698,288
Others	1,735,944	1,956,976
– Associates	-	7,209
– Other related parties	63,318	77,854
	$ 9,657,811	$ 9,074,262

The Company's sales price to related parties was approximately the same as third parties. Credit term for exporting sales amount was the same as third parties, which was collected after 60 days to 90 days.

B. Purchases

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Sales of goods:		
Subsidiaries	$ 363,606	$ 286,230

The credit term for purchases from related parties is the same with third parties. Except for Maxxis (Thailand) is paid 30 days after the purchase, other payments are the same with third parties, which are 90 days after the purchase.

C. Property transactions

(a) Proceeds from sales of property and gain (loss) on disposal:

	Year ended December 31, 2019		Year ended December 31, 2018	
	Sales amount	Gain (loss) on disposal	Sales amount	Gain (loss) on disposal
Subsidiaries	$ 297,213	$ 103,632	$ 363,609	$ 131,159

(b) Ending balance of receivables from sales of property:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries	$ 100,374	$ 112,536

Abovementioned payments from sales of fixed assets to related parties are collected 60~90 days after the sales of equipment.

D. Revenue from patent royalties (listed other income) and other receivables (shown as 'Other current assets')

(a) Revenue from patent royalties:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries	$ 533,531	$ 531,044

(b) Ending balance of royalty receivables from technology:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries	$ 152,458	$ 155,403

Abovementioned royalty revenue for technology was calculated by applying the agreed upon ratio to net sales amounts, and payment was originally collected yearly and was changed to quarterly since 2014.

E. Interest income-endorsements/guarantees (listed other income) and other receivables (shown as 'Other current assets')

(a) Interest income-endorsements/guarantees:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries	$ 26,122	$ 11,855

(b) Ending balance of interest receivables from endorsements and guarantees:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries	$ 23,660	$ 8,062

Abovementioned interest income from endorsements and guarantees was calculated by applying the agreed ratio to the amount guaranteed and payment was originally collected yearly but was changed to quarterly since 2014.

F. Revenue from commission (listed other income) and other receivables (shown as 'Other current assets')

(a) Revenue from commission:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries	$ 232,529	$ 237,898

(b) Ending balance of receivables from commission:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries	$ 55,155	$ 54,084

Abovementioned commission revenue was determined at certain rate of sales amounts and payment was originally collected yearly but was changed to quarterly since 2014.

G. Revenue from trademark royalties (listed other income) and other receivables (shown as 'Other current assets')

(a) Revenue from trademark royalties:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries	$ 388,000	$ 379,903

(b) Ending balance of receivables from trademark royalties:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries	$ 93,873	$ 88,338

Abovementioned revenue from trademark royalties was determined at certain rate of sales and was originally collected yearly but was changed to quarterly since 2014.

H. Revenue from per diem (listed other income) and other receivables (shown as 'Other current assets')

(a) Revenue from per diem:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries	$ 54,783	$ 8,042

(b) Ending balance of receivables from per diem:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries	$ 39,570	$ 2,763

The aforementioned per diem income is based on agreed per diem rate multiplied by traveling days. Collection terms have been revised from yearly to quarterly since year 2014.

I. Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Accounts receivable		
–Subsidiaries		
MAXXIS (Taiwan) Trading CO., LTD.	$ 355,857	$ 296,946
CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	654,683	693,701
CHENG SHIN RUBBER CANADA, INC.	203,503	415,261
Others	145,108	184,535
–Other related parties	20,057	21,446
	$ 1,379,208	$ 1,611,889

J. Other receivables (shown as 'Other current assets')

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries	$ 100,374	$ 112,528

Other receivables mainly arose from supplies and packaging material sold to related parties and payment on behalf of related parties.

K. Accounts payable

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries	$ 45,017	$ 31,220
Associates	148	289
	$ 45,165	$ 31,509

L. Other payables

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries	$ 160,346	$ 129,196

Abovementioned payments are advertisement expense and sponsorship to racing drivers paid by related parties on behalf of the Company.

M. Information about guarantees

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company and the financial institutions agreed the Company's subsidiary may apply for loans within the following credit lines as stated in the letter of credit with a local branch of the aforementioned financial institutions. The Company will be responsible for the guarantee. Details is as follows:

Warrantee	Guaranteed line of credit	Used amounts as of December 31, 2019
Subsidiaries	USD 638,800 thousand	USD 578,039 thousand
	THB 2,000,000 thousand	THB 1,257,280 thousand
	RMB 450,000 thousand	RMB 169,677 thousand
	INR 1,450,000 thousand	INR 0 thousand

Warrantee	Guaranteed line of credit	Used amounts as of December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries	USD 693,800 thousand	USD 578,198 thousand
	THB 2,000,000 thousand	THB 1,942,880 thousand
	RMB 550,000 thousand	RMB 270,273 thousand
	INR 400,000 thousand	INR 61,630 thousand

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's endorsements/guarantees have not exceeded the limit.

(3) Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Short-term employee benefits	$ 186,049	$ 205,067
Post-employment benefits	2,561	3,054
	$ 188,610	$ 208,121

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Company's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

	Book value		
Pledged asset	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	Purpose
Time deposits (Other current assets)	$ -	$ 15,395	Product liability insurance

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

Information about related parties' guarantees is provided in Note 7.

(2) Commitments

A. Capital expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred is as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Property, plant and equipment	$ 350,192	$ 302,772

B. Amount of letter of credit that has been issued but not yet used:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Amount of letter of credit that has been issued but not yet used	$ 9,541	$ 18,417

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENT AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

To meet the requirement of PT MAXXIS International Indonesia's working capital and purchase of production equipment, the Board of Directors resolved to increase the capital of PT MAXXIS International Indonesia by US$30,000 thousand on January 24, 2018 and completed this capital increase on February 26, 2020.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the consolidated balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the consolidated balance sheet plus net debt.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company's strategy was unchanged from 2018. The gearing ratios at December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Total liabilities	$ 35,460,275	$ 39,643,927
Total equity	$ 77,395,683	$ 79,193,782
Less : Intangible assets	(40,633)	(70,740)
Tangible equity	$ 77,355,050	$ 79,123,042
Debt-equity ratio	45.84%	50.10%

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ -	$ 3,243
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current		
Designation of equity instrument	25,935	22,885
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current		
Designation of equity instrument	58,187	58,187
Financial assets at amortised cost/Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	8,525,572	12,820,135
Notes receivable, net	22,919	28,017
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	2,540,596	2,863,382
Guarantee deposits paid	1,297	986
Other financial assets	-	15,395
	$ 11,174,506	$ 15,812,230

		December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Short-term borrowings	$	2,450,000	$	500,000
Accounts payable (including related parties)		1,093,026		1,344,587
Other accounts payable		1,750,638		1,825,048
Corporate bonds payable (including current portion)		17,000,000		21,800,000
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)		9,900,000		11,310,000
Guarantee deposits received		7,050		7,130
	$	32,200,714	$	36,786,765
Lease liabilities (including current portion)	$	104,141	$	-

B. Financial risk management policies

(a) The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programmer focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

(b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Company treasury) under policies approved by the board of directors. Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Company's operating units. The material financing activities are reviewed by the Board of Directors in accordance with procedures required by relevant regulations and internal control system. During the implementation of financing plans, the Board of Directors is assisted in its oversight role by the internal audit department. Internal audit undertakes both regular and exceptional reviews of risk management controls and procedures, and reports the results to the Board of Directors.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

i. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries used in various functional currency. Primarily with respect to the USD and RMB. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognized assets and liabilities.

ii. The Company hedges foreign exchange rate by using forward exchange contracts. However, the Company does not adopt hedging accounting. Details of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

iii. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's and certain subsidiaries' functional currency: TWD; other certain subsidiaries' functional currency: RMB, THB, VND, CAD, IDR, EUR, INR and USD). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2019					
				Sensitivity analysis		
	Foreign currency amount (thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (TWD in thousands)	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)						
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD：TWD	$ 151,203	29.980	$ 4,533,066	1%	$ 45,331	$ -
EUR：TWD	36,518	33.590	1,226,640	1%	12,266	-
JPY：TWD	1,566,265	0.276	432,289	1%	4,323	-
RMB：TWD	726,140	4.305	3,126,033	1%	31,260	-
GBP：TWD	3,299	39.360	129,849	1%	1,298	-
Financial assets						
Non-monetary items						
USD：TWD	$ 120,971	29.980	$ 3,626,711	1%	$ 9,173	$ 27,094
EUR：TWD	14,223	33.590	477,751	1%	3,957	821
JPY：TWD	1,359,503	0.276	375,223	1%	3,752	-
RMB：TWD	287,835	4.305	1,239,130	1%	12,391	-
CAD：TWD	30,704	22.968	705,209	1%	-	7,052
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD：TWD	$ 16,513	29.980	495,060	1%	$ 4,951	-
IDR：TWD	73,656,588	0.002	160,571	1%	-	1,606
INR：TWD	864,873	0.422	364,976	1%	-	3,650

	December 31, 2018					
				Sensitivity analysis		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (TWD in thousands)	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)						
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD：TWD	$ 142,027	30.715	$ 4,362,359	1%	$ 43,624	$ -
EUR：TWD	42,002	35.200	1,478,470	1%	14,785	-
JPY：TWD	2,003,286	0.278	557,314	1%	5,573	-
RMB：TWD	945,826	4.472	4,229,734	1%	42,297	-
GBP：RMB	8,063	38.880	313,489	1%	3,135	-
Financial assets						
Non-monetary items						
USD：TWD	$ 110,809	30.715	$ 3,403,498	1%	$ 7,203	$ 26,832
EUR：TWD	9,854	35.200	346,861	1%	2,639	830
JPY：TWD	926,399	0.278	257,724	1%	2,577	-
RMB：TWD	218,761	4.472	978,299	1%	9,783	-
CAD：TWD	28,779	22.558	649,182	1%	-	6,492
IDR：TWD	303,876,195	0.002	647,256	1%	-	6,473
INR：TWD	2,487,849	0.439	1,092,663	1%	-	10,927
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD：TWD	$ 22,548	30.715	692,562	1%	$ 6,926	-

iv. The exchange (loss) gain including realized and unrealized arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to ($161,641) thousand and $180,825 thousand, respectively.

Price risk

i. The Company's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company diversifies its portfolio to manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities.

ii. Shares issued by the domestic companies. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and gain or loss for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 would have increased/decreased by $841 thousand and $811 thousand, respectively.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

i. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term and short-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in the TWD.

ii. The Company's borrowings are measured at amortised cost. The rate of borrowings are referred market interest rates and to that extent are also exposed to the risk of future changes in market interest rates.

iii. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, if interest rates on TWD denominated borrowings at that date had been 0.1% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 would have been $9,880 thousand and $9,448 thousand higher / lower, respectively, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

(b) Credit risk

i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income.

ii. According to the Company's credit policy, each local entity in the Company is responsiblefor managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard receiving and payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

iii. The Company adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 30 days.

iv. The Company adopts following assumptions under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition: If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

v. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of debt instruments has occurred:

(i) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization due to their financial difficulties;

(ii) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;

(iii)Default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments;

(iv)Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that are expected to cause a default.

vi. The Company wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Company will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company have no written-off financial assets that are still under recourse procedures.

vii.The Company used the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the provision matrix is as follows:

December 31, 2019	Expected loss rate	Total book value	Loss allowance
Without past due	0.00%	$ 952,599	$ -
Up to 30 days	0.59%	141,047	832
31 to 90 days	3.79%	53,724	2,036
91 to 180 days	33.82%	25,222	8,530
Over 180 days	62.21%	514	320
		$ 1,173,106	$ 11,718

December 31, 2018	Expected loss rate	Total book value	Loss allowance
Without past due	0.00%	$ 1,000,756	$ -
Up to 30 days	0.17%	157,646	268
31 to 90 days	2.00%	58,719	1,174
91 to 180 days	20.72%	44,101	9,138
Over 180 days	57.21%	1,989	1,138
		$ 1,263,211	$ 11,718

viii. Movements in relation to the Company applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	2019
At January 1(At December 31)	$ 11,718

	2018
At January 1_IAS 39	$ 11,718
Adjustments under new standards	-
At January 1 and December 31_IFRS 9	$ 11,718

(c) Liquidity risk

i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Company and aggregated by Company treasury. Company treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the

Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets and, if applicable external regulatory or legal requirements.

ii. Surplus cash held by the operating entities over and above balance required for working capital management are transferred to the Company treasury. Company treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts and time deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient headroom as determined by the abovementioned forecasts.

iii. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled or gross-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities and to the expected maturity date for derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

December 31, 2019

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Less than 90 days	Between 91 and 180 days	Between 181 and 365 days	Over 1 year	Total
Short-term borrowings	$ 2,452,362	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,452,362
Accounts payable (including related parties)	1,093,026	-	-	-	1,093,026
Other payables	1,539,548	-	118,037	95,053	1,750,638
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	-	7,050	7,050
Long-term borrowings	151,131	135,766	2,580,301	7,217,216	10,084,414
Bonds payable	-	-	2,651,100	14,734,650	17,385,750

December 31, 2018

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Less than 90 days	Between 91 and 180 days	Between 181 and 365 days	Over 1 year	Total
Short-term borrowings	$ 501,810	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 501,810
Accounts payable (including related parties)	1,344,587	-	-	-	1,344,587
Other payables	1,561,123	-	162,672	101,253	1,825,048
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	-	7,130	7,130
Long-term borrowings	1,278,230	247,197	2,384,749	7,567,815	11,477,991
Bonds payable	-	-	5,018,300	17,385,750	22,404,050

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, there was no financial derivative liabilities transaction.

(3) Fair value information

A. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the Company's investment in listed stocks, beneficiary certificates, is included in Level 1.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The fair value of the Company's investment in most derivative instruments is included in Level 2.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Company's investment in equity investment without active market is included in Level 3.

B. Fair value information of investment property at cost is provided in Note 6(9).

C. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

(a) Except for those listed in the table below, the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, guarantee deposits paid, short-term borrowings, accounts payable, other payables and long-term borrowings (including current portion) are approximate to their fair values.

	December 31, 2019			
		Fair value		
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities:				
Bonds payable	$ 17,000,000	$ -	$ 17,050,741	$ -

	December 31, 2018			
		Fair value		
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities:				
Bonds payable	$ 21,800,000	$ -	$ 21,876,771	$ -

(b) The methods and assumptions of fair value estimate are as follows:

Bonds payable: They are measured at present value, which is calculated based on the cash flow expected to be paid and discounted using a market rate prevailing at balance sheet date, the interest rate of par value was equivalent to market interest rate.

D. The related information on financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

(a) The related information of natures of assets and liabilities is as follows:

	December 31, 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Equity securities	$ 25,935	$ -	$ 58,187	$ 84,122

	December 31, 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
-Forward exchange contracts	$ -	$ 3,243	$ -	$ 3,243
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Equity securities	22,885	-	58,187	81,072
	$ 22,885	$ 3,243	$ 58,187	$ 84,315

(b) The methods and assumptions the Company used to measure fair value are as follows:

i. For Level 1, the Company used market quoted prices as their fair values according to the characteristics of instruments. Listed shares and balanced mutual fund use closing price as their fair values.

ii. Except for financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of other financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes.

iii. Level 2: When assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, for example, debt instruments without active market, interest rate swap contracts, foreign exchange swap contracts and options, the Company adopts valuation technique that is widely used by market participants. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market.

E. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

F. There was no movement in Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: please refer to table 1.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: please refer to table 2.

C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): please refer to table 3.

D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding $300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.

E. Acquisition of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

F. Disposal of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: please refer to table 4.

H. Receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: please refer to table 5.

I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: please refer to Notes 6(2), (23) and 12(2) and 12(3).

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: please refer to table 6.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China)：please refer to table 7.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: please refer to table 8.

B. Ceiling on investments in Mainland China: please refer to table 8.

C. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area:

Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area for the year ended December 31, 2019: please refer to tables 4, 5 and 6.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 1

Item	Description			Amount
Cash on hand and petty cash				$ 550
Bank deposits				
Check deposits				2,627
Demand deposits				1,498,401
Foreign currency deposits	USD	85,304 thousand	Exchange rate 29.98	4,739,774
	EUR	29,497 thousand	Exchange rate 33.59	
	JPY	1,422,807 thousand	Exchange rate 0.276	
	GBP	1,930 thousand	Exchange rate 39.36	
	RMB	167,911 thousand	Exchange rate 4.305	
Time deposits	RMB	530,597 thousand	Exchange rate 4.305	
	Period	2019.10.16~2020.3.23		
	Interest rate	2.90% ~ 3.68%		2,284,220
				$ 8,525,572

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CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 2

Name of Customer	Description	Amount	Remark
Nissan North America, Inc.		$ 209,027	
Polaris Industries Inc.		89,314	
Maxxis International GMBH		76,399	
General Motors		67,162	
Others		731,204	None of the balances of each remaining accounts is greater than 5% of this account balance.
		1,173,106	
Less: Allowance for bad debts		(11,718)	
		$ 1,161,388	

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CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 3

Item	Description	Amount		Remark
		Cost	Market price	Method for determining market price
Raw materials		$ 1,005,520	$ 996,443	Net realisable value
Work in process		828,354	826,863	Net realisable value
Finished goods		744,592	814,106	Net realisable value
		2,578,466	$ 2,637,412	
Less: Allowance for loss for obsolete and slow-moving inventories and market value decline		(13,904)		
		$ 2,564,562		

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CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.
MOVEMENT SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER EQUITY METHOD
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 4

	As of January 1, 2019		Addition		Deductions			As of December 31, 2019			Market price or net in		Guarantee or
Investee	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount		No. of shares	Amount		Unit price	Total	pledge as collaterals
MAXXIS International Co., Ltd.	35,050,000	$ 40,426,423	-	$ 720,349	-	($ 1,076,925)	Note 1	35,050,000	$ 40,069,847		$1,143	$ 40,069,847	None
CST Trading Ltd.	72,900,000	24,870,869	-	1,978,427	-	(1,649,523)	Note 1	72,900,000	25,199,773		346	25,199,773	None
MAXXIS Trading Ltd.	237,811,720	10,106,894	-	521,834	-	(210,843)	Note 1	237,811,720	10,417,885		44	10,417,885	None
PT MAXXIS International Indonesia	79,997,000	619,612	-	(806,498)	-	-		79,997,000	(186,886)	Note 2	(2)	(186,886)	None
Cheng Shin Rubber USA, Inc.	1,800,000	2,683,201	-	150,362	-	(124,120)	Note 1	1,800,000	2,709,443		1,505	2,709,443	None
MAXXIS Rubber India Private Limited	649,994,730	1,092,663	-	(1,457,639)	-	-		649,994,730	(364,976)	Note 2	(1)	(364,976)	None
PT.MAXXIS TRADING INDONESIA	9,990	27,644	-	(1,329)	-	-		9,900	26,315		2,634	26,315	
Cheng Shin Rubber Canada, Inc.	1,000,000	649,182	-	118,151	-	(62,140)	Note 1	1,000,000	705,193		705	705,193	None
NEW PACIFIC INDUSTRY COMPANY LIMITED	5,000,000	152,614	-	6,653	-	(1,778)	Note 1	5,000,000	157,489		31	157,489	None
MAXXIS Tech Center		-	-	-	-	-			-			-	
Europe B.V.	1,000,000	65,172	-	3,328	-	-		1,000,000	68,500		69	68,500	None
Maxxis Europe B.V.	500,000	17,844	-	(4,242)	-	-		500,000	13,602		27	13,602	None
MAXXIS (Taiwan) Trading Co., Ltd.	10,000,000	332,897	-	151,369	-	(164,417)	Note 1	10,000,000	319,849		32	319,849	None
		$ 81,045,015		$ 1,380,765		($ 3,289,746)			$ 79,136,034			$ 79,136,034	

Note 1: The deduction amount is the amount of cash dividends distributed for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Note 2: Credit balance of long-term equity investments is caused and shown as 'other non-current liabilities' because the Company continuously provides financial support to investee companies accounted for using equity method.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM BORROWINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 5

Creditor	Amount of borrowings	Contract period	Interest Rate	Pledges or collaterals	Remark
FIRST COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD.	$ 2,950,000	2014.10.06~ 2020.08.23	Note	None	
HUA NAN COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.	2,200,000	2019.03.11~ 2022.07.15	Note	None	
CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.	1,100,000	2014.07.31~ 2021.09.23	Note	None	
HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited	1,000,000	2019.07.15~ 2022.07.17	Note	None	
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	1,000,000	2017.10.18~ 2020.10.16	Note	None	
Mega International Commercial Bank	1,000,000	2018.12.24~ 2021.12.24	Note	None	
Export - Import Bank of the Republic of China	650,000	2019.01.11~ 2024.01.11	Note	None	
	9,900,000				
Less: maturity at one year	(2,770,000)				
	$ 7,130,000				

Note: For the year ended December 31, 2019, interest rate of borrowing ranged between 1.00%~1.21%.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF SALES REVENUE, NET
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 6

Item	Quantity (in thousands of tires)	Amount	Remark
Radial cover tires for passenger cars	6,386	$ 8,250,945	
Cover tires for motorcycles	5,882	4,011,540	
Cover tires for automobiles	2,829	2,863,142	
Cover tires for bicycles	6,346	1,954,655	
Radial ply truck tyres	232	1,386,146	
Cover tires for industrial use	725	383,719	
Tubes for bicycles	4,354	231,414	
Others	-	585,214	None of the balances of each remaining accounts is greater than NT$100 million.
		19,666,775	
Less: Sales returns and discounts		(168,887)	
		$ 19,497,888	

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CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF COST OF GOODS SOLD
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 7

Item	Amount
Direct material	
Opening balance of materials	$ 1,135,545
Add: Purchases in the period	8,469,216
Less: Materials sold	(112,359)
Transfer to expenses	(271,109)
Scrapping of raw material	(128)
Loss on physical inventory for raw materials	(2,334)
Ending balance of raw materials	(895,621)
Materials used during the period	8,323,210
Direct labour	1,359,985
Manufacturing overhead	6,345,150
Manufacturing costs	16,028,345
Add: Opening balance of work in process	1,102,869
Work in process purchased	342,923
Amortisation of difference	28,504
Less: Work in process sold	(37,674)
Transferred to expenses	(1,008,467)
Loss on physical inventory for work in process	(11,131)
Scrapping of inventory	(842)
Ending balance of work in progress	(828,354)
Cost of finished goods	15,616,173
Add: Opening balance of finished goods	860,056
Finished goods purchased	347,634
Gain on physical of finished goods	2,674
Amortisation of difference	20,211
Less: Transferred to expenses	(433,520)
Scrapping of finished goods	(6,066)
Ending balance of finished goods	(744,592)
Cost of manufacturing and sales of goods for the period	15,622,570
Cost of materials sold	112,359
Cost of work in process sold	37,674
Cost of production and sales of goods	15,812,603
Add: Scrapping of inventory	7,036
Loss on physical inventory	10,791
Less:Revenue from sale of scraps	(24,563)
Total cost of sales	$ 15,805,867

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING OVERHEAD
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 8

Item	Description	Amount		Note
Depreciation		$	1,352,022	
Wages and salaries			1,537,250	
Utilities expense			557,390	
Repairs and maintenance expense			573,209	
Fuel expense			385,086	
Other expenses			1,940,193	None of the balances of each remaining accounts is greater than 5% of this account balance.
		$	6,345,150	

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CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Table 9

Item	Description	Selling expenses	General and administrative expenses	Remark
Taxes		$ 436,438	$ -	
Advertisement expense		385,984	-	
Wages and salaries		394,391	341,850	
Freight		132,046	-	
Import/export(customs) expense		129,373	-	
Repairs and maintenance expense		-	67,082	
Depreciation		-	47,830	
Amortization		-	34,275	
Other expenses		404,409	168,675	None of the balances of each remaining accounts is greater than 5% of this account balance.
		$ 1,882,641	$ 659,712	

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CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.

Loans to others

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2019	Balance at December 31, 2019 (Note 5)	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate	Nature of loan	Amount of transactions with the borrower	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral Item	Collateral Value	Limit on loans granted to a single party (Note 2)	Ceiling on total loans granted (Note 3)	Footnote
1	XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	Other receivables	Yes	$ 2,287,000	$ 1,291,500	$ 1,226,925	4.75%	Note 4	$ -	Operating capital	$ -	None	$ -	$ 4,578,854	$ 7,631,423	Note 6
1	XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	Other receivables	Yes	3,667,200	3,444,000	2,819,775	4.75%	Note 4	-	Operating capital	-	None	-	4,578,854	7,631,423	Note 6
1	XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN (XIAMEN) INTL AUTOMOBILE CULTURE CENTER CO., LTD.	Other receivables	Yes	916,800	861,000	331,485	6.09%~6.65%	Note 4	-	Operating capital	-	None	-	4,578,854	7,631,423	Note 6
2	CHENG SHIN PETREL TIRE (XIAMEN) CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	Other receivables	Yes	4,806,900	3,659,250	2,174,025	4.75%	Note 4	-	Operating capital	-	None	-	7,514,491	12,524,152	Note 6
2	CHENG SHIN PETREL TIRE (XIAMEN) CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	Other receivables	Yes	1,146,000	-	-	4.75%	Note 4	-	Operating capital	-	None	-	7,514,491	12,524,152	Note 6
2	CHENG SHIN PETREL TIRE (XIAMEN) CO., LTD.	XIAMEN ESATE CO., LTD.	Other receivables	Yes	457,400	-	-	4.75%	Note 4	-	Operating capital	-	None	-	7,514,491	12,524,152	Note 6
3	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	Other receivables	Yes	807,040	419,720	374,750	2.90%~4.75%	Note 4	-	Operating capital	-	None	-	13,539,923	22,566,539	Note 6
4	CHENG SHIN LOGISTIC (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHIN CHOU CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD	Other receivables	Yes	9,168	9,610	8,610	4.35%	Note 4	-	Operating capital	-	None	-	162,942	271,570	Note 6

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the loans provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

(1) The Company is '0'.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Limit on loans granted by CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD. , CHENG SHIN PETREL TIRE (XIAMEN) CO., LTD., XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. and CHEN SHIN LOGISTIC (XIAMEN) CO., LTD to a single party is 60% of above Companies' net assets

Note 3: Limit on loans granted by CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD. , CHENG SHIN PETREL TIRE (XIAMEN) CO., LTD., XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. and CHEN SHIN LOGISTIC (XIAMEN) CO., LTD to a single party is 100% of above Companies' net assets

Note 4: Fill in purpose of loan when nature of loan is for short-term financing. The transaction was completed through the trust loans signed with financial institutions in Mainland China.

Note 5: The amount of ending balance was equal to the limit on loans as approved by the Board of Directors.

Note 6: The transactions were eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Endorser/ guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed: Company name	Party being endorsed/guaranteed: Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor	Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2019	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2019	Actual amount drawn down	Amount of endorsements / guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/ guarantor company (%)	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China	Footnote
0	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	$ 38,697,842	$ 4,683,000	$ 3,368,700	$ 2,139,021	$ -	4.35	$ 54,176,978	Y	N	N	Note 2, Note 5
0	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	Sub-subsidiary	38,697,842	474,000	-	-	-	-	54,176,978	Y	N	Y	Note 2, Note 5
0	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Maxxis Rubber India Private Limited	Subsidiary	38,697,842	9,454,832	8,700,569	7,697,005	-	11.24	54,176,978	Y	N	N	Note 2, Note 5
0	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	PT MAXXIS International Indonesia	Subsidiary	38,697,842	10,238,400	9,713,520	9,029,976	-	12.55	54,176,978	Y	N	N	Note 2, Note 5
1	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	XIAMEN ESATE CO., LTD.	Note 3 (1)	18,053,231	2,521,200	1,937,250	730,459	-	8.58	22,566,539	N	N	Y	Note 4, Note 5

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

(1) The Company is '0'.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Ceiling on the Company's total endorsements/guarantees to others is 70% of the Company's current net assets. $ 54,176,978

Limit on the Company's endorsements/guarantees to a single party is 20% of the Company's net assets. $ 15,479,137

Limit on the Company's endorsements/guarantees to a foreign single affiliate company is 50% of the Company's net assets. $ 38,697,842

Note 3: Relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the Company is classified into the following two categories:

(1) The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly and indiectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed subsidiary.

(2) The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly and indiectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed company.

Note 4:Limit on the Company's endorsements/gurantees provided to others is 100% of the Company's net assets.

Limit on total endorsements provided to a single party is 80% of the Company's net assets.

Note 5: Outstanding endorsement/guarantee amount and draw down amount are translated at the spot exchange rates prevailing at December 31, 2019.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.

Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

December 31, 2019

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

				As of December 31, 2019				
Securities held by	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	Number of shares/ units	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Footnote
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Other ordinary shares	-	Current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	$ 25,935	-	$ 25,935	Note 2
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Other ordinary shares	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	58,187	-	58,187	Note 2

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities within the scope of IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'.
Note 2: Other marketable securities do not exceed 5% of the account.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.

Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

			Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions (Note 1)		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales) (%)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable) (%)	Footnote (Note 2)
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	Subsidiary	(sales)	($ 4,113,471)	(21.10)	Collect within 90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	$ 654,683	25.33	Note 4
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER CANADA, INC.	Subsidiary	(sales)	(1,318,216)	(6.76)	Collect within 90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	203,503	7.87	Note 4
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	(sales)	(114,047)	(0.58)	Collect within 60 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	23,695	0.92	Note 4
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Cheng Shin Rubber (Vietnam) IND Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	(sales)	(182,882)	(0.94)	Collect within 60 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	92,931	3.60	Note 4
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Maxxis (Taiwan) Trading Co., LTD.	Subsidiary	(sales)	(3,745,078)	(19.21)	Collect within 30 days	Same	Same	355,857	13.77	Note 4
CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	TIANJIN TAFENG RUBBER IND CO., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	(172,339)	(0.98)	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	41,290	2.02	Note 4
CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	ultimate parent	(sales)	(164,245)	(0.94)	Collect within 60 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	18,763	0.92	Note 4
CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	(717,903)	(4.10)	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	266,000	12.98	Note 4
CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	(239,429)	(1.37)	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	15,683	0.77	Note 4
CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	(101,107)	(0.58)	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	10,457	0.51	Note 4
XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	(1,823,000)	(45.14)	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	279,971	22.32	Note 4
XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN PETREL TIRE (XIAMEN) CO., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	(558,086)	(13.82)	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	86,073	6.86	Note 4
XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	(182,131)	(4.51)	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	39,527	3.15	Note 4
XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	(223,577)	(5.54)	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	36,113	2.88	Note 4
CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	(1,072,144)	(11.27)	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	308,178	46.27	Note 4
CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER CANADA, INC.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	(268,677)	(1.23)	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	31,542	0.81	Note 4
CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	KUNSHAN MAXXIS TIRE CO., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	(190,723)	(0.88)	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	258	0.01	Note 4

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.

Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

			Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions (Note 1)		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales) (%)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable) (%)	Footnote (Note 2)
CHENG SHIN TOYO (KUNSHAN) MACHINERY CO., LTD.	Toyo Tire & Rubber Co., Ltd.	Associates	(sales)	($ 147,238)	(47.13)	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	$ 20,113	47.50	
CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHONGQING) CO., LTD.	KUNSHAN MAXXIS TIRE CO., LTD.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	(327,386)	(5.56)	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	-	-	Note 4
Cheng Shin Rubber (Vietnam) IND Co., Ltd.	MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	(178,882)	(3.20)	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	5,590	1.12	Note 4
MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	(1,421,170)	(11.05)	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	194,738	12.83	Note 4
PT MAXXIS International Indonesia	Cheng Shin Rubber (vietnam) IND.Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent	(sales)	(107,538)	(20.35)	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	Same	Same	44,481	39.75	Note 4

Note 1: If terms of related-party transactions are different from third-party transactions, explain the differences and reasons in the 'Unit price' and 'Credit term' columns.

Note 2: In case related-party transaction terms involve advance receipts (prepayments) transactions, explain in the footnote the reasons, contractual provisions, related amounts, and differences in types of transactions compared to third-party transactions.

Note 3: Paid-in capital referred to herein is the paid-in capital of parent company.

Note 4: The transactions were eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.

Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

December 31, 2019

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at December 31, 2019	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables: Amount	Overdue receivables: Action taken	Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date (Note 1)	Allowance for doubtful accounts
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	Subsidiary (Note 5)	$ 655,092	Note 4	-	-	$ 654,635	-
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER CANADA, INC.	Subsidiary (Note 5)	203,638	Note 4	-	-	141,522	-
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary (Note 5)	136,243	Note 3	-	-	18,133	-
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Cheng Shin Rubber (Vietnam) IND Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary (Note 5)	199,509	Note 3	-	-	83,988	-
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Maxxis (Taiwan) Trading Co., LTD.	Subsidiary (Note 5)	358,194	Note 4	-	-	358,194	-
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	PT MAXXIS International Indonesia.	Subsidiary (Note 5)	129,822	Note 3	-	-	10,060	-
CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	Same ultimate parent (Note 5)	266,000	2.60	-	-	143,238	-
XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	Same ultimate parent (Note 5)	283,481	Note 4	-	-	266,436	-
CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	Same ultimate parent (Note 5)	308,178	4.85	-	-	261,271	-
MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	Same ultimate parent (Note 5)	194,738	5.43	-	-	194,738	-

Note 1: Subsequent collection is the amount collected as of March 17, 2020.

Note 2: Paid-in capital referred to herein is the paid-in capital of parent company.

Note 3: The amount comprises accounts receivable, commission receivable, endorsements/guarantees receivable, patent royalties receivable, royalties receivable for trademark and other receivables and thus, the turnover rate is not calculated.

Note 4: The amount comprises accounts receivable and other receivables and thus, the turnover rate is not calculated.

Note 5: The transactions were eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods
Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction: General ledger account	Transaction: Amount (Note 4)	Transaction: Transaction terms	Transaction: Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
0	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	1	Sales	$ 4,113,471	Collect within 90 days after shipment of goods	3.76%
0	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	1	Accounts receivable	654,683	Collect within 90 days after shipment of goods	0.40%
0	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER CANADA, INC.	1	Sales	1,318,216	Collect within 90 days after shipment of goods	1.20%
0	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER CANADA, INC.	1	Accounts receivable	203,503	Collect within 90 days after shipment of goods	0.12%
0	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Maxxis (Taiwan) Trading Co., LTD.	1	Sales	3,745,078	The term is 30 days after monthly billing.	3.42%
0	Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Maxxis (Taiwan) Trading Co., LTD.	1	Accounts receivable	355,857	The term is 30 days after monthly billing.	0.22%
1	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	3	Sales	717,903	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.66%
1	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	3	Accounts receivable	266,000	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.16%
1	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	3	Sales	239,429	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.22%
1	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	3	Other receivables	374,750	Pay interest quarterly	0.23%
2	XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	3	Sales	1,823,000	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	1.66%
2	XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	3	Accounts receivable	279,971	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.17%
2	XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN PETREL TIRE (XIAMEN) CO., LTD.	3	Sales	558,086	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.51%
2	XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	3	Sales	223,577	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.20%
2	XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	3	Other receivables	1,226,925	Pay interest quarterly	0.75%
2	XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	3	Other receivables	2,819,775	Pay interest quarterly	1.72%
2	XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN (XIAMEN) INTL AUTOMOBILE CULTURE CENTER CO., LTD	3	Other receivables	331,485	Pay interest quarterly	0.20%
3	CHENG SHIN PETREL TIRE (XIAMEN) CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	3	Other receivables	2,174,025	Pay interest quarterly	1.33%
4	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	3	Sales	1,072,144	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.98%
4	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	3	Accounts receivable	308,178	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.19%

Table 6

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods
Year ended December 31, 2019

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction: General ledger account	Transaction: Amount (Note 4)	Transaction: Transaction terms	Transaction: Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
5	CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER CANADA, INC.	3	Sales	$ 268,677	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.25%
5	CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHONGQING) CO., LTD.	3	Royalty income	214,174	Collect monthly	0.20%
6	CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHONGQING) CO., LTD.	KUNSHAN MAXXIS TIRE CO., LTD.	3	Sales	327,386	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	0.30%
7	MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	3	Sales	1,421,170	Collect within 60~90 days after shipment of goods	1.30%

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:
(1) Parent company is '0'.
(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories:
(1) Parent company to subsidiary.
(2) Subsidiary to parent company.
(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the year to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 4: Transaction amounts account for at least NT$200 million.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.

Information on investees

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2019	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2018	Shares held as at December 31, 2019: Number of shares	Shares held as at December 31, 2019: Ownership (%)	Shares held as at December 31, 2019: Book value	Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2019	Investment income(loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019 (Note 1)	Footnote
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	MAXXIS International Co., Ltd.	Cayman Islands	Holding company	$ 912,218	$ 912,218	35,050,000	100.00	$ 40,069,847	$ 2,227,008	$ 2,227,527	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CST Trading Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Holding company	2,103,073	2,103,073	72,900,000	100.00	25,199,773	2,915,870	2,924,207	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	MAXXIS Trading Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Holding company	7,669,780	7,669,780	237,811,720	100.00	10,417,885	94,723	138,366	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER USA, INC.	U.S.A	Import and export of tires	551,820	551,820	1,800,000	100.00	2,709,443	182,579	182,564	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	CHENG SHIN RUBBER CANADA, INC.	Canada	Import and export of tires	32,950	32,950	1,000,000	100.00	705,193	56,434	56,434	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	NEW PACIFIC INDUSTRY COMPANY LIMITED	Taiwan	Processing and sales of various anti-vibration rubber and hardware	50,001	50,001	5,000,000	50.00	157,489	13,306	6,653	Note 2
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	MAXXIS Tech Center Europe B.V.	Netherlands	Technical centre	41,260	41,260	1,000,000	100.00	68,500	6,501	6,501	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	PT MAXXIS International Indonesia	Indonesia	Production and sales of various types of tires	2,461,355	2,461,355	79,997,000	100.00	-	(821,888)	(817,231)	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Maxxis Rubber India Private Limited	India	Production and sales of various types of tires	3,124,651	3,124,651	649,994,730	100.00	-	(1,472,251)	(1,472,251)	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Maxxis (Taiwan) Trading Co., LTD.	Taiwan	Wholesale and retail of tires	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	100.00	319,849	151,345	151,345	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	PT MAXXIS TRADING INDONESIA	Indonesia	Large-amount trading of vehicles parts and accessories	30,235	30,235	9,990	100.00	26,315	(2,140)	(2,140)	Subsidiary Note 3
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	Maxxis Europe B.V.	Netherlands	Import and export of tires	17,700	17,700	500,000	100.00	13,602	(3,434)	(3,434)	Subsidiary Note 3
MAXXIS International Co., Ltd	MAXXIS International (HK) Ltd.	Hong Kong	Holding company	-	-	226,801,983	100.00	31,809,672	2,313,861	2,312,861	Sub-subsidiary Note 3

Table 7

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.

Information on investees

Year ended December 31, 2019

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2019	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2018	Shares held as at December 31, 2019: Number of shares	Shares held as at December 31, 2019: Ownership (%)	Shares held as at December 31, 2019: Book value	Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2019	Investment income(loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019 (Note 1)	Footnote
CST Trading Ltd.	Cheng Shin International (HK) Ltd.	Hong Kong	Holding company	-	-	246,767,840	100.00	25,018,438	2,916,370	2,916,370	Sub-subsidiary Note 3
MAXXIS Trading Ltd.	MAXXIS Holdings (BVI) Co., Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Holding company	7,669,780	7,669,780	237,811,720	100.00	10,848,827	94,457	94,457	Sub-subsidiary Note 3
MAXXIS Holdings (BVI) Co., Ltd.	MAXXIS International (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Production and sales of truck and automobile tires	5,724,372	5,724,372	65,000,000	100.00	7,595,850	(603,385)	(585,431)	Sub-subsidiary Note 3
MAXXIS Holdings (BVI) Co., Ltd.	Cheng Shin Rubber (Vietnam) IND Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Production and sales of various types of tires	1,945,408	1,945,408	62,000,000	100.00	3,249,905	697,909	723,598	Sub-subsidiary Note 3

Note 1: Including investment income (loss) used to offset against sidestream and upstream transactions.
Note 2: Investee companies are accounted for under the equity method.
Note 3: The transactions were eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.

Information on investments in Mainland China

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2019	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2019: Remitted to Mainland China	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2019: Remitted back to Taiwan	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Net income of investee as of December 31, 2019	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019, (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2019	Footnote
CHENG SHIN RUBBER (XIAMEN) IND., LTD.	A. Cover and tubes of tires and cover and tubes of bicycle tires B. Reclaimed rubber, adhesive, tape and other rubber products C. Plastic machinery, molds and its accessory products	$ 5,246,500	2	$ 910,834	$ -	$ -	$ 910,834	$ 1,628,516	100.00	$ 1,627,566	$ 22,566,539	$ 18,142,072	(Note 2、3、5、6、7)
CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHINA) CO., LTD.	A. Cover and tubes of tires and cover and tubes of bicycle tires B. Reclaimed rubber, adhesive, tape and other rubber products C. Plastic machinery, molds and its accessory products	6,745,500	2	2,385,506	-	-	2,385,506	2,672,264	100.00	2,689,063	23,173,371	21,095,922	(Note 2、4、6、8)
CHENG SHIN TOYO (KUNSHAN) MACHINERY CO., LTD.	Plastic machinery, molds and its accessory products	254,830	2	68,602	-	-	68,602	70,412	50.00	35,206	329,542	443,026	(Note 6、8)
CHENG SHIN TIRE & RUBBER (CHONGQING) CO., LTD.	A. Cover and tubes of tires and cover and tubes of bicycle tires B. Reclaimed rubber, adhesive, tape and other rubber products C. Plastic machinery, molds and its accessory products	2,998,000	2	-	-	-	-	658,416	100.00	661,660	5,174,825	1,332,617	(Note 2、4、6、8)
KUNSHAN MAXXIS TIRE CO., LTD	Retail of accessories for rubber tires	21,525	2	-	-	-	-	10,549	100.00	10,549	37,618	-	(Note 6、8)
TIANJIN TAFENG RUBBER IND CO., LTD.	Warehouse logistics and after-sales service centre	539,640	2	-	-	-	-	(465,857)	100.00	(465,857)	768,432	757,407	(Note 6、7)
CHENG SHIN PETREL TIRE (XIAMEN) CO., LTD.	A. Radial tire and other various tire products B. Reclaimed rubber and other rubber products C. Plastic machinery, molds and its accessory products	3,897,400	2	-	-	-	-	632,402	100.00	632,404	12,535,747	4,014,294	(Note 2、3、6、7)

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.

Information on investments in Mainland China

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2019	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2019 — Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Net income of investee as of December 31, 2019	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019, (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2019	Footnote
XIAMEN CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	A. Radial tire and other various tire products B. Reclaimed rubber and other rubber products C. Plastic machinery, molds and its accessory products	$ 1,349,100	2	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 560,653	100.00	$ 559,857	$ 7,631,423	$ 5,415,660	(Note 2、6、7)
CHENG SHIN (XIAMEN) INTL AUTOMOBILE CULTURE CENTER CO., LTD.	A. Research, development and testing of tires and automobiles accessory products and display of related products B. Management of racing tracks	599,600	2	-	-	-	-	(120,149)	100.00	(120,149)	157,756	-	(Note 6)
CHIN CHOU CHENG SHIN ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	Distribution of rubber and components of tires	150,675	2	-	-	-	-	(11,524)	95.00	(10,948)	112,227	-	(Note 6、7)
CHENG SHIN LOGISTIC (XIAMEN) CO., LTD.	International container transportation business	62,043	2	-	-	-	-	27,921	49.00	13,682	133,069	-	(Note 6、7)
CHENG SHIN RUBBER (ZHANGZHOU) IND CO., LTD.	A. Tires and tubes B. Reclaimed rubber, adhesive, tape and other rubber products C. Plastic machinery, molds and its accessory products	4,089,750	2	-	-	-	-	978,468	100.00	980,730	5,813,664	567,703	(Note 2、5、6、7)
XIAMEN ESATE CO., LTD.	Construction and trading of employees' housing	$ 1,635,900	2	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 442,095	100.00	$ 442,095	$ 1,972,014	$ -	(Note 6、7)

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories:

(1) Directly invest in a company in Mainland China.

(2) Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.

(3) Others

Note 2: Including investment income (loss) used to offset against sidestream and upstream transactions.

Note 3: The Company and Cheng Shin Rubber (Xiamen) Ind., Ltd. directly and indirectly holds 60% and 40% of the share ownership in Cheng Shin Petrel Tire (Xiamen) Co., Ltd., respectively.

Note 4: The Company and Cheng Shin Tire & Rubber (China) Co., Ltd. directly and indirectly holds 30% and 70% of share ownership in Cheng Shin Tire & Rubber (Chongqing) Co., Ltd., respectively.

Note 5: Cheng Shin Rubber (Xiamen) Ind., Ltd. and MAXXIS International (HK) Ltd. directly and indirectly holds 75% and 25% of share ownership in Cheng Shin Rubber (Zhangzhou) Ind Co., Ltd, respectively.

Note 6: Paid-in capital was converted at the exchange rate of NTD 29.98: USD 1 and NTD 4.305: RMB 1 prevailing on December 31, 2019.

Note 7: Investment income (loss) was recognised based on the financial statements that are audited and attested by international accounting firm which has cooperative relationship with accounting firm in R.O.C.

Note 8: Investment income (loss) was recognised based on the financial statements that are audited and attested by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.

CHENG SHIN RUBBER IND. CO., LTD.

Ceiling on investments in Mainland China

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2019 (Note 1)	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) (Note 1)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA (Note 2)
Cheng Shin Rubber Ind. Co., Ltd.	$ 3,684,542	$ 20,173,542	$ -

Note 1: Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2019 was USD$122,900 thousand and the total investment amount approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA, was USD$672,900 thousand.

Note 2: According to'Regulations Governing the Permission of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland Area', the Company acquired the operations headquarters certification issued by the Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. and thus, the investments amount in Mainland China is unlimited.