

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
AIR ASIA CO., LTD.

Parent Company Only Financial Statements

With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Address: No. 1050, Jichang Rd., Rende Dist., Tainan City, Taiwan, R.O.C.
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The independent auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and parent company only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of AIR ASIA CO., LTD.:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AIR ASIA CO., LTD. ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2020, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

1. Revenue recognition

Please refer to Note 4(n) "Revenue recognition", Note 5(a) "Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty", and Note 6(s) "Revenue from contracts with customers" to the financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

Parts of the Company's aircraft maintenance service and aircraft business maintenance management contracts recognize revenue when a performance obligation was satisfied over time. This method calculates the percentage of completion based on the goods and services transferred to the customer. As measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation involves management's material judgement, we determined that the assessment of revenue recognition was one of the key areas our audit focused on.

How the matter was addressed in our audit procedures:

- Assessing and testing the effectiveness of the internal control design and execution regarding revenue recognition.
- Selecting material contracts as samples, inspecting revenue recognition terms and conditions of contracts, testing the material requisition record and employee time record to verify the correctness of actual input and verifying the correctness of the amount of revenue recognized.
- Performing a retrospective review to comparatively analyze the historical accuracy of judgments with reference to actual revenue in order to assess the rationality of the judgement and assumptions of the current period.
- Assessing whether the disclosure of revenue recognition was appropriate.

2. Valuation for inventories

Please refer to Note 4(g) “Inventories”, Note 5(b) “Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty”, and Note 6(d) “Inventories” to the financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

The maintenance materials prepared by the Company to meet customer needs may lose their original benefits due to the obsolescence of aircraft models, resulting in a risk wherein the carrying value of inventories may exceed its net realizable value. Therefore, we determined that the assessment of valuation of inventories was one of the key areas our audit focused on.

How the matter was addressed in our audit procedures:

- Understanding the net realizable value used by management for inventory valuation, as well as sampling and verifying the original transaction vouchers to test the rationality of the net realizable value of inventory.
- Inspecting the inventory aging report, analyzing the changes of inventory aging, as well as sampling and checking the accuracy of the inventory aging report.
- Performing a retrospective review to comparatively analyze the historical accuracy of judgments with reference to actual disposal in order to assess the rationality of the judgement and assumptions of the current period.
- Assessing whether the disclosure of provision for inventory and obsolescence was appropriate.

Other Matter

The parent company only financial statement of AIR ASIA CO., LTD. for the year ended December 31, 2019, were audited by another auditor, who issued an unmodified opinion with emphasis of matter on these statements on February 20, 2020.

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 the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Yen-Ta Su and Hui-Yuan Chen.

KPMG

Tainan, Taiwan (Republic of China)
February 23, 2021

Notes to Readers

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

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(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
AIR ASIA CO., LTD.

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets		December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019		Liabilities and Equity		December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
		Amount	%	Amount	%			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets:						Current liabilities:					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	\$ 155,233	4	142,283	3	2100	Short-term loans (notes 6(k) and 8)	\$ 380,000	9	600,000	13
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss— current (note 6(l))	210	-	-	-	2110	Short-term notes payable (note 6(j))	649,770	15	449,840	10
1140	Contract assets—current (notes 6(s))	730,523	17	321,579	7	2120	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss—current (note 6(l))	-	-	1,470	-
1170	Notes and trade receivables, net (notes 6(b)(s) and 7)	1,077,859	24	1,209,766	27	2130	Contract liabilities—current (note 6(s))	6,633	-	4,956	-
1200	Other receivables (note 6(c))	13,188	-	20,969	-	2170	Trade payables	281,090	6	348,623	8
130X	Inventories (note 6(d))	1,074,706	25	1,514,312	33	2200	Other payables	302,782	7	262,076	6
1410	Prepayments (note 6(e))	86,240	2	34,362	1	2250	Provisions—current (note 6(m))	21,432	-	31,492	1
1478	Refundable deposits—current (note 8)	131,606	3	128,824	3	2280	Lease liabilities—current (note 6(n))	29,875	1	15,399	-
1479	Other current assets (note 8)	1,422	-	1,488	-	2320	Current portion of bonds payable and long-term loans (notes 6(k)(l) and 8)	269,953	6	37,500	1
	Total current assets	<u>3,270,987</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>3,373,583</u>	<u>74</u>	2399	Other current liabilities	7,517	-	6,515	-
Non-current assets:							Total current liabilities	<u>1,949,052</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>1,757,871</u>	<u>39</u>
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	3,185	-	3,438	-	Non-Current liabilities:					
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(f) and 8)	693,231	16	703,719	16	2530	Bonds payable (note 6(l))	286,877	7	474,972	10
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(g))	258,315	6	269,456	6	2540	Long-term loans (notes 6(k) and 8)	268,750	6	442,500	10
1780	Intangible assets (note 6(h))	5,148	-	6,351	-	2570	Deferred tax liabilities (note 6(p))	392	-	-	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (note 6(p))	69,409	2	59,823	1	2580	Lease liabilities—non-current (note 6(n))	243,849	6	255,327	6
1955	Incremental costs of obtaining contracts—non- current (note 6(s))	20,895	-	32,669	1	2640	Net defined benefit liability—non-current (note 6(o))	-	-	11,059	-
1990	Other non-current assets (notes 6(b)(f)(i) and 8)	64,141	1	96,438	2		Total non-current liabilities	<u>799,868</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1,183,858</u>	<u>26</u>
	Total non-current assets	<u>1,114,324</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>1,171,894</u>	<u>26</u>		Total liabilities	<u>2,748,920</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>2,941,729</u>	<u>65</u>
Total assets		<u>\$ 4,385,311</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>4,545,477</u>	<u>100</u>	Equity attributable to owners of the Company (notes 6(l)(p)(q)):					
						3110	Common stock	1,311,710	30	1,201,200	26
						3200	Capital surplus	162,544	3	273,054	6
							Retained earnings:				
						3310	Legal reserve	119,583	3	118,606	3
						3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	42,612	1	10,811	-
								<u>162,195</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>129,417</u>	<u>3</u>
						3400	Other equity	(58)	-	77	-
							Total equity	<u>1,636,391</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>1,603,748</u>	<u>35</u>
							Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$ 4,385,311</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>4,545,477</u>	<u>100</u>

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

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AIR ASIA CO., LTD.

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Retained earnings				Other equity	Treasury stock	Total equity
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 1,222,080	365,749	117,066	12,196	139	(41,173)	1,676,057
Net profit	-	-	-	45,011	-	-	45,011
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(10,198)	(62)	-	(10,260)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	34,813	(62)	-	34,751
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:							
Legal reserve	-	-	1,540	(1,540)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(9,610)	-	-	(9,610)
Issuance of convertible bonds – share option	-	22,358	-	-	-	-	22,358
Cash dividends distributed from capital surplus	-	(110,510)	-	-	-	-	(110,510)
Repurchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	(9,298)	(9,298)
Retirement of treasury stock	(20,880)	(4,543)	-	(25,048)	-	50,471	-
Balance at December 31, 2019	1,201,200	273,054	118,606	10,811	77	-	1,603,748
Net profit	-	-	-	42,388	-	-	42,388
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(135)	-	(135)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	42,388	(135)	-	42,253
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:							
Legal reserve	-	-	977	(977)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(9,610)	-	-	(9,610)
Stock dividends distributed from capital surplus	110,510	(110,510)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 1,311,710	162,544	119,583	42,612	(58)	-	1,636,391

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
AIR ASIA CO., LTD.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
Profit before tax	\$ 33,228	59,412
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit:		
Depreciation expense	79,557	81,836
Amortization expense	5,078	6,082
Expected credit loss	74	15,637
Losses (gains) on valuation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(1,680)	900
Interest expense	28,824	22,849
Interest income	(1,210)	(1,303)
Share of loss of associates accounted for using equity method	84	82
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(15)	1
Property, plant and equipment transferred to operating costs	78	-
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	(1,184)	-
Total adjustments to reconcile profit	<u>109,606</u>	<u>126,084</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Changes in operating assets:		
Decrease (increase) in contract assets—current	(408,944)	11,601
Decrease (increase) in notes and trade receivables, net	131,613	(422,649)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	7,701	(4,580)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	439,606	(478,228)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	(51,878)	32,595
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	66	(1,251)
Decrease in incremental costs of obtaining contracts—non-current	11,774	12,965
Total changes in operating assets	<u>129,938</u>	<u>(849,547)</u>
Changes in operating liabilities:		
Increase in contract liabilities—current	1,677	3,842
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	(66,472)	133,340
Increase in other payables	44,120	61,393
Increase (decrease) in provisions—current	(10,060)	12,380
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	1,002	(3,872)
Decrease in net defined benefit liability—non-current	(11,059)	(143,230)
Total changes in operating liabilities	<u>(40,792)</u>	<u>63,853</u>
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities	<u>89,146</u>	<u>(785,694)</u>
Total adjustments	<u>198,752</u>	<u>(659,610)</u>
Cash generated from (used in) operations	231,980	(600,198)
Interest received	1,408	1,253
Interest paid	(22,082)	(19,494)
Income tax paid	(118)	(1,616)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	<u>211,188</u>	<u>(620,055)</u>
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Decrease in refundable deposits	4,411	30,059
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(33,820)	(37,771)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	15	-
Acquisition of intangible assets	(3,875)	(9,563)
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets	1,348	(27,555)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(31,921)</u>	<u>(44,830)</u>
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Decrease in short-term loans	(220,000)	(122,075)
Increase in short-term notes payable	199,930	219,915
Bonds issued	-	494,682
Proceeds from long-term loans	220,000	480,000
Repayments of long-term loans	(356,250)	(199,999)
Payment of lease liabilities	(705)	(15,745)
Cash dividends	(9,610)	(120,120)
Repurchase of treasury stock	-	(9,298)
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	<u>(166,635)</u>	<u>727,360</u>
Effects of exchange rate changes on balance of cash held in foreign currencies	318	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>12,950</u>	<u>62,475</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	<u>142,283</u>	<u>79,808</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 155,233</u>	<u>142,283</u>

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

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AIR ASIA CO., LTD.

Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

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

(1) Company history

AIR ASIA CO., LTD. (the “Company”) was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) on January 19, 1955. The Company’s registered and operating address is No. 1050, Jichang Rd., Rende Dist., Tainan City, Taiwan, R.O.C.

The Company’s principal activities consist of maintenances, renovation, upgrades and integrated logistic support services for the aircraft and related components.

The Company listed their shares on the Taiwan Stock Exchange on 22 February 2018.

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

The parent company only financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of the Company on February 23, 2021.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

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

The details of impact on the Company's adoption of the new amendments beginning January 1, 2020 are as follows :

(a) Amendments to IFRS 16 “COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions”

As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a rent concession that meets certain conditions is a lease modification, rather any changes in lease liability are recognized in profit or loss. The amendments have been endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. (“FSC”) in July 2020, earlier application from January 1, 2020 is permitted. Related accounting policy is explained in Note 4(j).

The Company has elected to apply the practical expedient for all rent concessions that meet the criteria beginning January 1, 2020, with early adoption. No adjustment was made upon the initial application of the amendments. The amounts recognized in profit or loss for year ended December 31, 2020 was 3,293.

(b) Other amendments

The following new amendments, effective January 1, 2020, do not have a significant impact on the Company’s financial statements:

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

(Continued)

AIR ASIA CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

2. The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

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

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

3. The impact of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Company, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”	The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of balance sheet, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current. The amendments include clarifying the classification requirements for debt a company might settle by converting it into equity.	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”	The amendments clarify that the ‘costs of fulfilling a contract’ comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the incremental costs – e.g. direct labor and materials; and ● an allocation of other direct costs – e.g. an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract. 	January 1, 2022

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

The Company does not expect the following other new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”
- IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts” and amendments to IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts”

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AIR ASIA CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

- Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use”
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020
- Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies:

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

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (hereinafter referred to as “the Regulations”).

(b) Basis of preparation

1. Basis of measurement

Except for the following significant accounts, the financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis:

- (i) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;
- (ii) The defined benefit liabilities are measured as the present value of the defined benefit obligation, less pension fund assets at fair value.

2. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar (NTD), which is the Company’s functional currency. All financial information presented in NTD has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(c) Foreign currencies

1. Foreign currency transactions

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

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

- (i) an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income;

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AIR ASIA CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

- (ii) a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or
- (iii) qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

2. Foreign operations

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

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

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

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

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

1. It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;
2. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
3. It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
4. The asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

An entity shall classify a liability as current when:

1. It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
2. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
3. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
4. The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the

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counterparty, result in its settlement by issuing equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

(f) Financial instruments

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

(1) Financial assets

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

(i) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

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

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(ii) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

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

(iii) Business model assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest,

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

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

(v) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, notes and trade receivables, other receivables and refundable deposit) and contract assets.

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

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

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

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

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 1 year past due or the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full.

The Company considers a time deposit (recorded as refundable deposit) to have low credit risk when only deal with financial institutions with good credit rating.

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

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events that are possible within

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the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

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

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

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

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer ;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 1 year past due ;
- the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider ;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization ; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

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

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

(vi) Derecognition of financial assets

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

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the

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transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

(2) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(i) Classification of debt or equity

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

(ii) Equity instrument

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

(iii) Treasury shares

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

(iv) Compound financial instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the Company comprise convertible bonds denominated in NTD that can be converted to ordinary shares at the option of the holder, when the number of shares to be issued is fixed and does not vary with changes in fair value.

The liability component of compound financial instruments is initially recognized at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is initially recognized at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not remeasured.

Interest related to the financial liability is recognized in profit or loss. On conversion at maturity, the financial liability is reclassified to equity and no gain or loss is recognized.

(v) Financial liabilities

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

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

(vi) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

(vii) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

(g) Inventories

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

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

(h) Investments in subsidiaries

When preparing the parent company only financial statements, investment in subsidiaries which are controlled by the Company is accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary as well as the distribution received. The Company also recognized its share in the changes in the equity of subsidiaries. In subsidiaries which are controlled by the Company is accounted for preparing the consolidated statement by each period.

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

(i) Property, plant and equipment

1. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized

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borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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

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

2. Subsequent expenditure

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

3. Depreciation

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

Land is not depreciated.

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

(i) Buildings and structures	3~35 years
(ii) Machinery and equipment	2~20 years
(iii) Transportation equipment	5~15 years
(iv) Office equipment	2~13 years

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

(j) Leases

(a) Identifying a lease

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

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

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either:

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

(b) As a lessee

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

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

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

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

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a practical expedient, the Company elects not to assess whether all rent concessions that meets all the following conditions are lease modifications or not:

- the rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- the change in lease payments that resulted in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- any reduction in lease payments that affects only those payments originally due on, or before, June 30, 2021; and
- there is no substantive change in other terms and conditions of the lease.

In accordance with the practical expedient, the effect of the change in the lease liability is

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reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the rent concession occurs.

(c) As a lessor

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

(k) **Intangible assets**

1. Recognition and measurement

Except for goodwill, intangible assets are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

2. Subsequent expenditure

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

3. Amortization

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

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

(i) Software	1~3 years
(ii) Acquired special technology	1~8 years

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

(l) **Impairment of non-financial assets**

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

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units (CGUs) .

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present

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value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

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

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

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

(m) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

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

(n) Revenue recognition

1. Revenue from contracts with customers

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

(1) Sale of goods

The Company recognizes revenue when control of the products has 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, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

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

(2) Maintenance services

The Company provides aircraft maintenance services and related components. Revenue from providing services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

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The consideration promised in the contract includes fixed and variable amounts. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided. The proportion of services provided is determined based on the actual maintenance hours spent relative to the total expected maintenance hours. The variable consideration is generally made and adjusted based on historical experience and any other known factors that would significantly affect the variable consideration.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

In case of fixed-price contracts, the customer pays the fixed amount based on a payment schedule. If the services rendered by the Company exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognized. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognized.

The Company offers a standard warranty for aircraft maintenance services and related components to provide assurance that the service complies with the agreed upon specifications and has recognized warranty provisions for this obligation; please refer to note 6(m).

(3) Financing components

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

2. Contract costs

(1) Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

The Company recognizes as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if the Company expects to recover those costs. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that the Company incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained. Costs to obtain a contract that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained shall be recognized as an expense when incurred, unless those costs are explicitly chargeable to the customer regardless of whether the contract is obtained.

The Company applies the practical expedient to recognize the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the asset that the entity otherwise would have recognized is one year or less.

(2) Costs to fulfil a contract

If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with a customer are not within the scope of another Standard (for example, IAS 2 Inventories, IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment or IAS 38 Intangible Assets), the Company recognizes an asset from the costs incurred to fulfil a contract only if those costs meet all of the following criteria:

- (i) the costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the Company can
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specifically identify;

- (ii) the costs generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and
- (iii) the costs are expected to be recovered.

General and administrative costs, costs of wasted materials, labor or other resources to fulfil the contract that were not reflected in the price of the contract, costs that relate to satisfied performance obligations (or partially satisfied performance obligations), and costs for which the Company cannot distinguish whether the costs relate to unsatisfied performance obligations or to satisfied performance obligations (or partially satisfied performance obligations), the Company recognizes these costs as expenses when incurred.

(o) Government grants

The Company recognizes an unconditional government grant related to covid-19 in profit or loss as other income when the grant becomes receivable. Other government grants related to assets are initially recognized as deferred income at notional amount if there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognized in profit or loss as deduction of depreciation expenses on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Grants that compensate the Company for expenses or losses incurred are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses or losses are recognized.

(p) Employee benefits

1. Defined contribution plans

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

2. Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

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recognized in profit or loss.

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

3. Short-term employee benefits

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

(q) Share-based payment

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

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

Grant date of a share-based payment award is the date which the number of shares purchased by the employees was confirmed.

(r) Income taxes

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

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

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

1. temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) at the time of the transaction;
2. temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary

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AIR ASIA CO., LTD.
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differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

3. taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

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

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

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

(s) Earnings per share

The Company discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares, such as convertible bonds and employee compensation.

(t) Operating segments

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Revenue recognition

The Company estimates the amount of variable consideration using the expected value method or the most likely amount and recognizes it as deduction of revenue in the same period the related revenue is recorded. The variable consideration is generally made and adjusted based on historical experience and any other known factors that would significantly affect the variable consideration. The adequacy of estimations is reviewed periodically. The delivery schedule of maintenance materials could result in significant adjustments to the estimation made.

Contract revenue are recognized by reference to the stage of completion of each contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured based on the goods and services transferred to the customer. The difference between the input record of maintenance material requisition as well as employee time and the actual acceptance, could result in significant adjustments to the estimation made.

(b) Valuation of inventories

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

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash and cash on hand	\$ 3,062	3,247
Demand deposits	152,171	139,036
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	<u>\$ 155,233</u>	<u>142,283</u>

Please refer to note 6(v) for the exchange rate risk and sensitivity analysis of the financial assets.

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	December 31, 2019		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
<u>Group 2</u>			
Current	\$ 2,496	86.00%	2,155
1 to 90 days past due	5,935	86.00%~100.00%	5,205
91 to 180 days past due	9,561	86.00%	8,252
181 to 270 days past due	-	100.00%	-
271 to 365 days past due	-	100.00%	-
More than 365 days past due	32,013	100.00%	32,013
	\$ 50,005		47,625

The movement in the allowance for notes, trade and overdue receivables was as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	\$ 47,650	32,013
Impairment losses recognized	74	15,637
Amounts written off	(3,372)	-
Balance at December 31	\$ 44,352	47,650

The aforementioned notes, trade and overdue receivables were not pledged as collateral or restricted in any way.

(c) **Other receivables**

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Other receivables—income taxes refund	\$ 11,198	11,080
Others	1,990	9,889
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
	\$ 13,188	20,969

For further credit risk information, please refers to note 6(v).

(d) **Inventories**

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Repair materials and others	\$ 827,474	1,246,920
Finished goods	247,232	267,392
	\$ 1,074,706	1,514,312

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The details of the cost of sales were as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Inventory that has been sold and service costs	\$ 3,472,649	3,442,097
Unallocated production overheads	229,506	80,783
Write-down of inventories (reversal of write-downs)	(469)	9,437
Write-off for inventories scrapped	2,693	-
Revenue from sale of scraps	(18)	(365)
Losses (gains) on physical inventory	<u>(6)</u>	<u>22</u>
	<u><u>\$ 3,704,355</u></u>	<u><u>3,531,974</u></u>

The inventories of the Company were not pledged as collateral or restricted in any way.

(e) **Prepayments**

The details of the prepayments were as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Prepayment of materials	\$ 59,744	21,611
Prepayment of bank performance guarantee fees	8,978	5,302
Prepayment – other	<u>17,518</u>	<u>7,449</u>
	<u><u>\$ 86,240</u></u>	<u><u>34,362</u></u>

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(f) **Property, plant and equipment**

The movement in cost, accumulated depreciation, and impairment loss of the property, plant and equipment was as follows:

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Construction in process and testing equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost or deemed cost:							
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 255,076	658,059	641,650	50,780	76,838	68	1,682,471
Additions	-	487	18,093	1,765	2,824	7,378	30,547
Disposals	-	-	(5,421)	(293)	-	-	(5,714)
Reclassification	-	-	9,706	-	13,868	104	23,678 (Note 1)
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 255,076</u>	<u>658,546</u>	<u>664,028</u>	<u>52,252</u>	<u>93,530</u>	<u>7,550</u>	<u>1,730,982</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 255,076	655,041	604,477	50,051	62,248	-	1,626,893
Additions	-	3,018	23,524	1,092	9,179	68	36,881
Disposals	-	-	(2,704)	(572)	-	-	(3,276)
Reclassification	-	-	16,353	209	5,411	-	21,973 (Note 2)
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 255,076</u>	<u>658,059</u>	<u>641,650</u>	<u>50,780</u>	<u>76,838</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>1,682,471</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:							
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ -	384,453	504,096	41,396	48,807	-	978,752
Depreciation	-	20,787	34,525	3,584	5,817	-	64,713
Disposals	-	-	(5,421)	(293)	-	-	(5,714)
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>405,240</u>	<u>533,200</u>	<u>44,687</u>	<u>54,624</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,037,751</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	363,153	472,217	37,324	45,120	-	917,814
Depreciation	-	21,300	35,190	4,644	3,687	-	64,821
Disposals	-	-	(2,703)	(572)	-	-	(3,275)
Reclassification	-	-	(608)	-	-	-	(608)(Note 2)
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>384,453</u>	<u>504,096</u>	<u>41,396</u>	<u>48,807</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>978,752</u>
Carrying value:							
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 255,076</u>	<u>253,306</u>	<u>130,828</u>	<u>7,565</u>	<u>38,906</u>	<u>7,550</u>	<u>693,231</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 255,076</u>	<u>273,606</u>	<u>137,554</u>	<u>9,384</u>	<u>28,031</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>703,719</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019	<u>\$ 255,076</u>	<u>291,888</u>	<u>132,260</u>	<u>12,727</u>	<u>17,128</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>709,079</u>

Note 1 : The amount of \$23,756 transferred from other non-current assets— prepayment for equipment and the amount of \$78 transferred to operating costs.

Note 2 : The amount of \$25,618 transferred from other non-current assets— prepayment for equipment and the amount of \$3,037 transferred to other non-current assets— other.

Property, plant and equipment of the Company had been pledged as collateral or restricted, please refer to note 8.

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(g) **Right-of-use assets**

The Company leases land, buildings and structures, machinery and transportation equipment. Information about leases for which the Company as a lessee is presented below:

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost:					
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 281,495	-	603	4,373	286,471
Additions	-	1,671	-	5,368	7,039
Disposals	-	(43)	-	(2,140)	(2,183)
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 281,495</u>	<u>1,628</u>	<u>603</u>	<u>7,601</u>	<u>291,327</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	-	-	-	-
Effects of adopting IFRS 16	281,495	-	-	3,479	284,974
Additions	-	-	603	894	1,497
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 281,495</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>603</u>	<u>4,373</u>	<u>286,471</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:					
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 14,815	-	168	2,032	17,015
Depreciation	14,816	520	201	2,600	18,137
Disposals	-	-	-	(2,140)	(2,140)
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 29,631</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>369</u>	<u>2,492</u>	<u>33,012</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	14,815	-	168	2,032	17,015
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 14,815</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>2,032</u>	<u>17,015</u>
Carrying value:					
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 251,864</u>	<u>1,108</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>5,109</u>	<u>258,315</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 266,680</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>435</u>	<u>2,341</u>	<u>269,456</u>

(h) **Intangible assets**

The details of intangible assets were as follows:

	<u>Acquired special technology</u>	<u>Software</u>	<u>Total</u>
Costs:			
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 7,556	1,994	9,550
Additions	3,584	291	3,875
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 11,140</u>	<u>2,285</u>	<u>13,425</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 10,408	6,441	16,849
Additions	9,279	284	9,563
Reduction	(12,131)	(4,731)	(16,862)
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 7,556</u>	<u>1,994</u>	<u>9,550</u>

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	Acquired special		
	technology	Software	Total
Accumulated amortization:			
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 2,382	817	3,199
Amortization for the year	<u>4,386</u>	<u>692</u>	<u>5,078</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u><u>\$ 6,768</u></u>	<u><u>1,509</u></u>	<u><u>8,277</u></u>
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 9,567	4,412	13,979
Amortization for the year	4,946	1,136	6,082
Reduction	<u>(12,131)</u>	<u>(4,731)</u>	<u>(16,862)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u><u>\$ 2,382</u></u>	<u><u>817</u></u>	<u><u>3,199</u></u>
Carrying value:			
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u><u>\$ 4,373</u></u>	<u><u>775</u></u>	<u><u>5,148</u></u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u><u>\$ 5,174</u></u>	<u><u>1,177</u></u>	<u><u>6,351</u></u>
Balance at January 1, 2019	<u><u>\$ 841</u></u>	<u><u>2,029</u></u>	<u><u>2,870</u></u>

(i) **Other non-current assets**

The details of other non-current assets were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Prepayment for equipment	\$ 697	23,146
Refundable deposits – non-current	56,251	63,444
Other non-current assets – other	7,193	9,848
Overdue receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>\$ 64,141</u></u>	<u><u>96,438</u></u>

Refundable deposits – non-current of the Company had been pledged as collateral or restricted, please refer to note 8.

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(j) Short-term notes payable

The short-term notes payable were summarized as follows:

December 31, 2020			
	Guarantee or acceptance institution	Range of interest rates (%)	Amount
Commercial paper payable	Ta Ching Bills Finance Corporation	1%	\$ 100,000
	China Bills Finance Corporation	0.958%	150,000
	Taiwan Bills Finance Corporation	1.00%	150,000
	Dah Chung Bills Finance Corporation	0.96%	100,000
	International Bills Finance Corporation	0.988%	100,000
	Taiwan Cooperative Bills Finance Corporation	0.978%	<u>50,000</u>
			650,000
Less: Discount of short-term notes payable			<u>(230)</u>
Total			<u><u>\$ 649,770</u></u>

December 31, 2019			
	Guarantee or acceptance institution	Range of interest rates (%)	Amount
Commercial paper payable	Ta Ching Bills Finance Corporation	1.00%	\$ 100,000
	China Bills Finance Corporation	1.00%	150,000
	Taiwan Bills Finance Corporation	1.00%	100,000
	Taiwan Cooperative Bills Finance Corporation	1.00%	<u>100,000</u>
			450,000
Less: Discount of short-term notes payable			<u>(160)</u>
Total			<u><u>\$ 449,840</u></u>

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(k) **Short-term and long-term loans**

The details of short-term and long-term loans were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Unsecured bank loans – NTD	\$ 380,000	600,000
Long-term unsecured bank loans – NTD	343,750	480,000
Total	\$ 723,750	1,080,000
Current	\$ 455,000	637,500
Non-current	268,750	442,500
Total	\$ 723,750	1,080,000
Unused short-term loans credit lines	\$ 760,000	680,000
Unused long-term loans credit lines	\$ 218,750	170,000
Range of short-term loans interest rates	0.255% ~ 0.885%	0.70% ~ 1.23%
Range of long-term loans interest rates	1.25% ~ 1.30%	1.34% ~ 1.36%
Long-term loans due year	2022~2024	2021~2024

Assets pledged are disclosed in note 8.

(l) **Bonds payable**

The details of unsecured convertible bonds were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Total convertible corporate bonds issued	\$ 500,000	500,000
Unamortized discounted corporate bonds payable	(18,170)	(25,028)
Corporate bonds issued balance at year-end	\$ 481,830	474,972
Current	\$ 194,953	-
Non-current	286,877	474,972
Total	\$ 481,830	474,972
Embedded derivative – put and redeem options, included in financial liabilities (assets) at fair value through profit or loss	\$ (210)	1,470
Equity component – conversion options, included in capital surplus– conversion of convertible bonds	\$ 22,358	22,358
	2020	2019
Embedded derivative – put and redeem options, included in losses (gains) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	\$ (1,680)	900
Interest expense (effective interest rate of 1.28%~1.69%)	\$ 6,858	3,218

1. On 9 July 2019, the Company issued the first unsecured domestic convertible bonds amounting to \$200,000. The major terms bonds are as follows:

(1) Interest rate: 0%.

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- (2) Issued period: Three years, from July 9, 2019 to July 9, 2022.
- (3) Redemption on the maturity date: On the maturity date, the Company will redeem the bonds with additional interest payment on the basis of the amount of 100.7519% of the bond value that remain outstanding at the principal amount.
- (4) Redemption at the option of the Company:
- A. The Company may redeem the bonds, in whole or in part, after 3 months (October 10, 2019) of the issuance and prior to forty days (May 30, 2022) before the maturity date, at the principal amount of the bonds if the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares on the Taiwan Stock Exchange for a period of 30 consecutive trading days, is at least 130% of the conversion price.
- B. The Company may redeem the bonds, in whole or in part, after 3 months (October 10, 2019) of the issuance and prior to forty days (May 30, 2022) before the maturity date, at the early redemption conversion price if at least 90% in principal amount of the bonds has already been exchanged, redeemed, purchased or cancelled.
- (5) Repurchase at option of the bondholders: Two years after the issuance of the convertible bonds (July 9, 2021) is the base date which bondholders redeem the bonds. Bondholders could request the Company for redemption of convertible bonds held at the principal amount of bonds with additional interest payment prior to thirty days of the base date. The amount after two years of issuance is 100.5006% of the principal amount.
- (6) Terms of conversion:
- A. Underlying Securities: Common shares of the Company.
- B. Conversion Period: The bonds are convertible at any time on or after October 10, 2019 and prior to July 9, 2022 into common shares of the Company.
- C. Conversion price and adjustment: The conversion price base on July 1, 2019 was originally NT\$21.8 per share. The conversion price will be subject to adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events set out in the indenture. On December 31, 2020 and 2019, the conversion price was NT\$19 and NT\$20.8, respectively.
2. On 10 July 2019, the Company issued second unsecured domestic convertible bonds amounting to \$300,000. The major terms are as follows:
- (1) Interest rate: 0%.
- (2) Issue period: Five years, from July 10, 2019 to July 10, 2024.
- (3) Redemption on the maturity date: On the maturity date, the Company will redeem the bonds with additional interest payment on the basis of the amount of 102.5251% of the bond value that remain outstanding at the principal amount.

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(4) Redemption at the option of the Company:

- A. The Company may redeem the bonds, in whole or in part, after 3 months (October 11, 2019) of the issuance and prior to forty days (May 31, 2024) before the maturity date, at the principal amount of the bonds if the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares on the Taiwan Stock Exchange for a period of 30 consecutive trading days, is at least 130% of the conversion price.
- B. The Company may redeem the bonds, in whole or in part, after 3 months (October 11, 2019) of the issuance and prior to forty days (May 31, 2024) before the maturity date, at the early redemption conversion price if at least 90% in principal amount of the bonds has already been exchanged, redeemed, purchased or cancelled.

(5) Repurchase at option of the bondholders: Thirty months after the issuance of the convertible bonds (January 10, 2022) is the base date which bondholders redeem the bonds. Bondholders could request the Company for redemption of convertible bonds held at the principal amount of bonds with additional interest payment prior to thirty days of the base date. The amount after 30 months of issuance is 101.2547% of the principal amount.

(6) Terms of conversion:

- A. Underlying Securities: Common shares of the Company.
- B. Conversion Period: The bonds are convertible at any time on or after October 11, 2019 and prior to July 10, 2024 into common shares of the Company.
- C. Conversion price and adjustment: The conversion price based on July 2, 2019 was originally NT\$21.9 per share. The conversion price will be subject to adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events set out in the indenture. On December 31, 2020 and 2019, the conversion price was NT\$19 and NT\$20.9, respectively.

(m) **Provisions**

	Warranties
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 31,492
Provisions made during the year	12,977
Provisions used during the year	(5,919)
Provisions reversed during the year	(17,118)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 21,432
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 19,112
Provisions made during the year	16,217
Provisions used during the year	(3,361)
Provisions reversed during the year	(476)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 31,492

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The provision for warranties relates mainly to maintenance services of aircraft and related components during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. The provision is based on estimates made from historical warranty data associated with similar maintenance services. The Company expects to settle the majority of the liability over the next year.

(n) **Lease liabilities**

The carrying value of lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31,	December 31,
	2020	2019
Current	\$ 29,875	15,399
Non-current	<u>243,849</u>	<u>255,327</u>
	<u>\$ 273,724</u>	<u>270,726</u>

For the maturity analysis, please refer to note 6(v).

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	2020	2019
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>\$ 2,688</u>	<u>2,796</u>
Expenses relating to short-term leases	<u>\$ 2,757</u>	<u>5,190</u>
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	<u>\$ 135</u>	<u>157</u>
Covid-19-related rent concessions	<u>\$ 3,293</u>	<u>-</u>

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Company was as follows:

	2020	2019
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ 6,285</u>	<u>23,888</u>

1. Real estate leases

The Company leases land and buildings for its maintenance factory and office space, which lease terms of two to ten years.

2. Other leases

The Company leases machinery and transportation equipment, with lease terms of two to three years.

The Company also leases land, business premises, staff dormitory and part of transportation equipment with contract terms of one to three years. These leases are short-term or leases of low-value items. The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

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(o) **Employee benefits**

1. Defined benefit plans

Because the Company has reached an agreement with the employees to close the post-service benefit plan, therefore, the Company does not have any obligation of the defined benefit retirement.

On December 31, 2019, reconciliation of defined benefit obligation at present value and plan asset at fair value are as follows:

	December 31, 2019
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	\$ 54,592
Fair value of plan assets	(43,533)
Net defined benefit liabilities	\$ 11,059

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

(i) Composition of plan assets

The Company allocates pension funds in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, and such funds are managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. With regard to the utilization of the funds, minimum earnings shall be no less than the earnings attainable from two-year time deposits with interest rates offered by local banks.

The Company's Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to \$1,438 and \$43,533 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets, including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

(ii) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

The movement in present value of the defined benefit obligations for the Company were as follows:

	2019
Defined benefit obligations at January 1	\$ 144,416
Current service costs and interest cost	4,606
Remeasurements loss (gain):	
- Demographic assumptions	(516)
- Financial assumptions	3,372
- Experience adjustments	18,637
Past service credit	1,252
Benefits paid	(117,175)
Defined benefit obligations at December 31	\$ 54,592

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(iii) Movements of defined benefit plan assets

The movements in the present value of the defined benefit plan assets for the Company were as follows:

	2019
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	\$ 2,875
Interest income	35
Remeasurements gain:	
- Return on plan assets excluding interest income	8,745
Contributions paid by the employer	149,053
Benefits paid	(117,175)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	\$ 43,533

(iv) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

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

	2019
Current service costs	\$ 2,801
Net interest of net liabilities for defined benefit obligations	1,770
Past service credit	1,252
	\$ 5,823

	2020	2019
Operating cost	\$ 36	3,282
Administration expenses	13	2,541
	\$ 49	5,823

(v) Actuarial assumptions

On December 31, 2019, the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date were as follows:

	December 31, 2019
Discount rate	0.76 %
Future salary increase rate	1.00 %

(vi) Sensitivity analysis

On December 31, 2019, if the actuarial assumptions had changed, the impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation shall be as follows:

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	Influences of defined benefit obligations	
	Increased	Decreased
December 31, 2019:		
Discount rate (change of 0.5%)	(3,397)	3,955
Future salary increasing rate (change of 0.5%)	3,920	(3,405)

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

2. Defined contribution plans

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

The pension costs incurred from the contributions to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance amounted to \$37,541 and \$34,802 for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(p) **Income taxes**

1. The components of income tax expenses (benefits) in the years 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	2020	2019
Current tax expense		
Adjustment for prior periods	\$ -	1,616
Deferred tax expenses (benefits)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(9,160)	12,785
Income tax expenses (benefits)	<u>\$ (9,160)</u>	<u>14,401</u>

The amount of income tax expenses (benefits) recognized in other comprehensive income was as follows:

	2020	2019
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Remeasurement from defined benefit plans	\$ -	(2,550)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Exchange differences on translation	<u>\$ (34)</u>	<u>(16)</u>

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Reconciliation of income tax expenses (benefits) and profit before tax for 2020 and 2019 were as follows.

	2020	2019
Profit excluding income tax	\$ <u>33,228</u>	<u>59,412</u>
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	6,646	11,882
Non-deductible expenses	1,569	903
Tax-exempt income from government grants	(17,525)	-
Change in provision in prior periods	-	1,616
Others	<u>150</u>	<u>-</u>
Income tax expenses (benefits)	<u>\$ (9,160)</u>	<u>14,401</u>

2. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities for 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	Defined	Inventory	Unused tax		
	Benefit Plans	valuation loss	losses	Others	Total
Deferred tax assets:					
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 2,212	24,774	21,997	10,840	59,823
Recognized in profit or loss	(2,212)	(94)	14,303	(2,445)	9,552
Recognized in other					
comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>34</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ <u>-</u>	<u>24,680</u>	<u>36,300</u>	<u>8,429</u>	<u>69,409</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 28,308	22,887	10,720	8,127	70,042
Recognized in profit or loss	(28,646)	1,887	11,277	2,697	(12,785)
Recognized in other					
comprehensive income	<u>2,550</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2,566</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ <u>2,212</u>	<u>24,774</u>	<u>21,997</u>	<u>10,840</u>	<u>59,823</u>
		Unrealized gains			
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ -				
Recognized in profit or loss		<u>392</u>			
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ <u>392</u>				

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

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As of December 31, 2020, the information of the Company's unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets were recognized are as follows:

Year of loss	Unused tax losses	Expiry date
2018	\$ 53,212	2028
2019	57,288	2029
2020	71,000	2030
	<u>\$ 181,500</u>	

3. Assessment of tax

The Company's tax returns for the years through 2018 were assessed by the tax authority.

(q) **Capital and other equity**

As of December 31, 2020, and 2019, the authorized common stock of the Company was \$1,800,000 and 1,300,000, respectively comprising 180,000 and 130,000 thousand shares, respectively, with a par value of \$10 per share. The issued shares were 131,171 and 120,120 thousand shares. All the capitals were fully received.

1. Common stock

On June 17, 2020, the shareholders' meeting resolved to issue 11,051 thousand new shares by its capital surplus in the amount of \$110,510, with a par value of \$10 per share. The Company resolved the basis date of the increase capital to be November 14, 2020, and the registration procedures have been completed.

2. Retirement of common stock

On January 29, 2019, the Company's board of directors approved a resolution to retire 2,088 thousand treasury shares in order to protect the Company's integrity and shareholders' equity. The basis date of the decrease in capital was February 12, 2019, and the registration procedures have been completed.

3. Capital surplus

The balance of capital surplus at the reporting date was as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Additional paid-in capital	\$ 40,123	150,633
Gain on disposal of assets	100,063	100,063
Conversion of convertible bonds	22,358	22,358
	<u>\$ 162,544</u>	<u>273,054</u>

The board of directors meeting proposed on February 23, 2021 to issue new shares by its capital surplus in the amount of \$ 39,351 (NT\$0.3 per share).

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The shareholders' meeting resolved on June 17, 2020 to issue new shares by its capital surplus in the amount of \$110,510 (NT\$ 0.92 per share).

The shareholders' meeting resolved on June 17, 2019 to distribute cash dividends by its capital surplus in the amount of \$110,510 (NT\$ 0.92 per share).

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

4. Retained earnings

The Company's Articles of Incorporation provide that the current net income, after deducting the previous years' losses, shall set aside 10% as legal reserve and special reserve according to the relevant laws and other regulations of R.O.C. Then the balance is added up with the accumulated retained earnings in the previous year. The distribution of the remaining portion, if any, will be proposed by the board of directors for approval in the board of directors meeting.

If dividend is distributed in issued new shares, shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 240 of the Company Law. If dividend is distributed in cash, the board of directors shall be attended by two-thirds of the total directors, and resolved by a majority votes at the board of directors, to distribute dividends and bonuses in whole or in part to be paid in cash, and report to the shareholders' meeting.

(1) Legal reserve

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

(2) Earning distribution

The amount of cash dividends of appropriations of earnings for 2019 had been approved in the meeting of the board of directors on March 26, 2020. The appropriations of earnings for 2018 had been approved in the shareholders' meeting on June 17, 2019. These earnings were appropriated as follows:

	Unit per share: dollar			
	2019		2018	
	<u>TWD/per share</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>TWD/per share</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders				
Cash	\$ 0.08	<u>9,610</u>	0.08	<u>9,610</u>

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The amount of cash dividends on the appropriations of earnings for 2020, and the amount of shares dividends of appropriations of earnings for 2020, had been approved and proposed, respectively during the board meeting on February 23, 2021, as follows:

	2020	
	TWD/per share	Amount
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders		
Cash	\$ 0.15	19,676
Shares	0.14	18,364
Total	\$	38,040

There were no difference between the actual amounts of appropriation of earnings for 2019 and 2018 and those approved by the board of directors. The related information can be accessed through the Market Observation Post System.

5. Treasury stock

For the year ended December 31, 2019, in accordance with the requirements under section 28(2) of the Securities and Exchange Act, the Company repurchased 371 thousand shares as treasury shares, cumulative repurchased 2,088 thousand shares as treasury shares amounting to \$50,471, in order to protect the Company's integrity and shareholders' equity. As of December 31, 2019, the abovementioned treasury shares have been retired.

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

6. Other equity (net of tax)

	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 77
Exchange differences on foreign operations	(135)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ (58)
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 139
Exchange differences on foreign operations	(62)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 77

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(r) **Earnings per share**

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's earnings per share were calculated as follows:

	Unit of share: thousand	
	2020	2019
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to common shareholders of the Company	\$ <u>42,388</u>	<u>45,011</u>
Weighted-average number of shares	<u>131,171</u>	<u>131,202</u>
	<u>\$ 0.32</u>	<u>0.34</u>
Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to common shareholders of the Company	\$ 42,388	45,011
Effect of dilutive ordinary shares:		
Convertible bonds	<u>5,514</u>	<u>3,938</u>
Profit attributable to common shareholders of the Company (diluted)	<u>\$ 47,902</u>	<u>48,949</u>
Weighted-average number of shares	<u>131,171</u>	<u>131,202</u>
Effect of dilutive ordinary shares:		
Remuneration to employees	48	66
Convertible bonds	<u>26,316</u>	<u>11,427</u>
Weighted-average number of shares (diluted)	<u>157,535</u>	<u>142,695</u>
	<u>\$ 0.30</u>	<u>0.34</u>

(s) **Revenue from contracts with customers**

1. Disaggregation of revenue

	2020	2019
<u>Primary geographical markets</u>		
Taiwan	\$ 3,611,945	3,332,199
Asia	152,425	423,104
Other	<u>130,721</u>	<u>157,988</u>
	<u>\$ 3,895,091</u>	<u>3,913,291</u>
<u>Major services and timing of revenue recognition</u>		
At a point in time		
Aircraft maintenance	\$ 325,080	653,718
Repair supply pricing	181,286	118,030
Outsourced repair and air material transaction	768,199	1,094,610
Components maintenance	<u>1,169,015</u>	<u>1,265,446</u>
Subtotal	<u>2,443,580</u>	<u>3,131,804</u>
Over time		
Aircraft maintenance	\$ 420,158	483,568
Fleet maintenance	270,755	281,794
Components maintenance	<u>760,598</u>	<u>16,125</u>
Subtotal	<u>1,451,511</u>	<u>781,487</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,895,091</u>	<u>3,913,291</u>

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2. Contract balances

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Notes, trade and overdue receivables	\$ 1,122,211	1,257,416
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(44,352)</u>	<u>(47,650)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,077,859</u>	<u>1,209,766</u>
Contract assets – Maintenance service	<u>\$ 730,523</u>	<u>321,579</u>
Contract liabilities – Maintenance service	<u>\$ 6,633</u>	<u>4,956</u>

For details on notes, trade and overdue receivables and allowance for impairment, please refer to note 6(b).

The amount of revenue recognized for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 that were included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period were \$4,956 and \$1,114, respectively.

The contract assets primarily relate to the Company's rights to consideration in exchange for providing maintenance services to a customer but has not yet billed at the reporting date. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights to consideration become unconditional.

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

Due to the impact of covid-19, Korean and Southeast Asian airlines canceled the orders resulting in a decrease in the operating revenue of aircraft maintenance.

3. Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The Company has signed several multi-year military maintenance contracts with the military department of the government. Although the contract stated the budget, the actual performance obligation is based on the maintenance work order and recognized revenue based on each order. As of December 31, 2020, and 2019, the maintenance period of the work obtained were less than one year, thus, the Company applies the practical expedient of IFRS 15 and does not disclose information about the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations of the contract.

4. Assets recognized from costs to obtain a contract

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Incremental costs of obtaining contracts – non-current	\$ 59,317	63,425
Less: accumulated amortization	<u>(38,422)</u>	<u>(30,756)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 20,895</u>	<u>32,669</u>

The related expenses of premium and stamp tax paid by the Company for the acquisition of the aircraft maintenance business are expected to be recoverable and therefore were recognized as

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assets and amortized over the contract period of the aircraft maintenance business. Amortization expenses of \$12,776 and \$12,965 were recognized for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(t) **Employees compensation**

According to the Articles of Association, once the Company has annual profit, it should appropriate 1%~3% of the profit to its employees. When the Company still has an accumulated loss, the Company shall keep the profit for making up an accumulated loss.

The remunerations to employees amounted to \$678 and \$1,212 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. These amounts were calculated using the Company's net income before tax without the remunerations to employees for each period, multiplied by the proposed percentage which is stated under the Company's proposed Article of Incorporation. These remunerations were expensed under operating costs or expenses for each period.

Related information would be available at the Market Observation Post System website. The amounts, as stated in the financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions for 2020 and 2019.

(u) **Non-operating income and expenses**

1. Other income

The details of other income were as follows:

	2020	2019
Government grants	\$ 87,625	-
Rent income	1,390	1,443
Other income – others	12,120	4,372
	\$ 101,135	5,815

2. Other gains and losses

The details of other gains and losses were as follows:

	2020	2019
Gains (losses) on disposals of property, plant and equipment	\$ 15	(1)
Foreign exchange gains, net	12,539	6,839
Net gains (losses) on valuation of financial assets and liabilities		
at fair value through profit or loss	1,680	(900)
Handing fees	(8,766)	(8,626)
Others	(5,520)	(897)
	\$ (52)	(3,585)

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(v) **Financial instruments**

1. Credit risk

(i) Credit risk exposure

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

(ii) Concentration of credit risk

As of December 31, 2020, and 2019, a few customers of the Company accounted for 76% and 82%, respectively, of accounts receivable. As of the end of the reporting period, the Company did not suffer any significant credit risk losses due to these customers. The Company periodically evaluates customers' financial position and the possibility of recovery of receivables in order to reduce credit risk.

(iii) Credit risk exposure of receivables and other financial assets at amortized cost

For credit risk exposure on notes, trade and overdue receivables, and the details on loss allowance provision, please refer to note 6(b).

Other financial assets at amortized cost include other receivables and refundable deposit. There was no loss allowance recognized or reversed for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

All of these financial assets are considered to have low risk, and thus, the impairment provision recognized during the period was limited to 12 months expected credit losses.

2. Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Contractual cash flows</u>	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>1-2 years</u>	<u>2-5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
December 31, 2020						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
With floating interest rates	\$ 723,750	741,939	469,652	177,623	94,664	-
With fixed interest rates	1,131,600	1,154,765	851,001	303,764	-	-
Non-interest-bearing liabilities						
	583,872	583,872	583,872	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	<u>273,724</u>	<u>299,235</u>	<u>35,547</u>	<u>18,806</u>	<u>49,598</u>	<u>195,284</u>
	<u>\$ 2,712,946</u>	<u>2,779,811</u>	<u>1,940,072</u>	<u>500,193</u>	<u>144,262</u>	<u>195,284</u>

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	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Contractual cash flows</u>	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>1-2 years</u>	<u>2-5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
December 31, 2019						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
With floating interest rates	\$ 1,080,000	1,095,011	643,962	155,103	295,946	-
With fixed interest rates	924,812	954,765	450,000	201,001	303,764	-
Non-interest-bearing liabilities						
	610,699	610,699	610,699	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	270,726	295,407	18,048	16,979	48,822	211,558
Derivative financial liabilities						
Embedded derivative	1,470	1,470	1,470	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 2,887,707</u>	<u>2,957,352</u>	<u>1,724,179</u>	<u>373,083</u>	<u>648,532</u>	<u>211,558</u>

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

3. Currency risk

(i) Exposure to foreign currency risk

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

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>			<u>December 31, 2019</u>			
	<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>NTD</u>	<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>NTD</u>	
<u>Financial assets</u>							
<u>Monetary items</u>							
USD	\$	1,850	28.48	52,677	795	29.98	23,834
<u>Financial liabilities</u>							
<u>Monetary items</u>							
USD		6,808	28.48	193,897	6,115	29.98	183,327

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency. As of December 31, 2020, and 2019, when the exchange rate of the NTD versus the USD increase or decrease by 1%, given no changes in other factors, profit after tax will increase or decrease by \$1,130 and \$1,276, respectively. This analysis was performed on a consistent basis for both periods.

Exchange gains or losses (including realized and unrealized) that resulted from monetary items translated to the functional currency were as follows:

	<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>	
	<u>Exchange gain (loss)</u>	<u>Average rate</u>	<u>Exchange gain (loss)</u>	<u>Average rate</u>
NTD	<u>\$ 12,539</u>	-	<u>6,839</u>	-

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4. Interest rate analysis

Please refer to the notes on liquidity risk management and interest rate exposure of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

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

If the interest rate had increased or decreased by 1%, the Company's net profit would have decreased or increased by \$5,790 and \$8,640 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 with all other variable factors remaining constant. This is mainly due to the Company's borrowing at floating rates.

5. Fair value of financial instruments

(i) Fair value hierarchy

The carrying amount and fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows; however, except as described in the following paragraphs, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, and lease liabilities, disclosure of fair value information is not required:

	December 31, 2020				
	Carrying	Fair Value			Total
	Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	\$ <u>210</u>	-	210	-	210
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 155,233	-	-	-	-
Notes and trade receivables	1,077,859	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	1,990	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits – current	131,606	-	-	-	-
Restricted deposit(recorded as other current assets)	1,337	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits – non-current(recorded as other non-current assets)	<u>56,251</u>	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$1,424,276</u>				

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	December 31, 2020				
	Carrying	Fair Value			
	Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Short-term loans	\$ 380,000	-	-	-	-
Short-term notes payable	649,770	-	-	-	-
Payables	583,872	-	-	-	-
Bonds payable (included in current portion)	481,830	-	493,140	-	493,140
Long-term loans(included in current portion)	343,750	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	<u>273,724</u>	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$2,712,946</u>				
December 31, 2019					
	Carrying	Fair Value			
	Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 142,283	-	-	-	-
Notes and trade receivables	1,209,766	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	9,889	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits – current	128,824	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits – non-current(recorded as other non-current assets)	<u>63,444</u>	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$1,554,206</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	<u>\$ 1,470</u>	-	1,470	-	1,470
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Short-term loans	\$ 600,000	-	-	-	-
Short-term notes payable	449,840	-	-	-	-
Payables	610,699	-	-	-	-
Bonds payable	474,972	-	481,790	-	481,790
Long-term loans(included in current portion)	480,000	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	<u>270,726</u>	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$2,886,237</u>				

The table above analyzes financial instruments carried at fair value by the levels in the fair value hierarchy. The different levels have been defined as follows:

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

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There was no reclassification of levels during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

(ii) Valuation techniques for financial instruments not measured at fair value

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

If there is quoted price generated by transactions, the recent transaction price and quoted price data is used as the basis for fair value measurement. However, if no quoted prices are available, the discounted cash flows are used to estimate fair values.

The valuations of the liability part of the convertible bonds issued by the Company are valued by discounted cash flows.

(iii) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

Derivative financial instruments

Measurement of the fair value of derivative instruments is based on the valuation techniques generally accepted by market participants such as the discounted cash flow or option pricing models. Put options and redeem options of the convertible bonds are valued by Binary Tree.

(w) **Financial risk management**

1. Overview

The Company have exposures to the following risks from its financial instruments:

- (i) Credit risk
- (ii) Liquidity risk
- (iii) Market risk

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

2. Structure of risk management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The chairman is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The chairman reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

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

The Company Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the

(Continued)

AIR ASIA CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Company Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

3. Credit risk

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

(i) Trade receivables

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, when available, and, in some cases, bank references. The Company rates major clients by other publicly available information and past transaction experience. Credit limits are established for each customer, and these limits are reviewed regularly. First-time customers, customers that have not traded for a long period, and customers that fail to meet the Company's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Company only on a prepayment basis.

The Company evaluates the aging of trade receivables periodically, and accrues an allowance for doubtful accounts, if necessary. The allowance consists of a specific loss component that relates to individually significant risk exposures and a collective loss incurred but not yet identified. The collective loss allowance is determined based on historical payment statistics and forward looking information.

(ii) Bank deposit

The Company's transactions resulted from external parties with good credit ratings; there are no noncompliance issues. The Company also has relationships with multiple financial institutions to diversify risk.

4. Liquidity risk

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

Loans and borrowings from the bank form an important source of liquidity for the Company. As of December 31, 2020, and 2019, the Company's unused credit line were amounted to \$978,750 and \$850,000 respectively.

5. Market risk

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

(Continued)

AIR ASIA CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(i) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company, the NTD. The currencies used in these transactions are the USD.

Regarding other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, when short-term imbalance occurs, the Company buys or sells foreign currencies at real-time exchange rates to ensure that the net risk of risk remains at an acceptable level.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The short-term and long-term borrowings of the Company are debts with floating interest rates. Therefore, changes in market interest rates will cause the interest rates of short-term and long-term borrowings to fluctuate, causing fluctuations in future cash flows.

(x) **Capital management**

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

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

The Company use the debt-to-equity ratio to manage capital. This ratio is the total net debt divided by the total capital. The net debt from the balance sheet is derived from the total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. The total capital is the total equity plus net debt.

The Company's debt-to-equity ratios at the reporting date were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Total liabilities	\$ 2,748,920	2,941,765
Less: cash and cash equivalents	<u>155,233</u>	<u>142,283</u>
Net debt	2,593,687	2,799,482
Total equity	<u>1,636,391</u>	<u>1,603,748</u>
Total capital	<u><u>\$ 4,230,078</u></u>	<u><u>4,403,194</u></u>
Debt-to-equity ratio	<u><u>61.32%</u></u>	<u><u>63.58%</u></u>

As of December 31, 2020, the Company's capital management strategy is consistent with the prior years.

(y) **Investing and financing activities not affecting current cash flow**

The Company acquired right-of-use assets by leases for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, please refer to note 6(g).

(Continued)

AIR ASIA CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities was as follows:

	<u>January 1, 2020</u>	<u>Cash flows</u>	<u>Non-cash changes</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Short-term loans	\$ 600,000	(220,000)	-	380,000
Short-term notes payable	449,840	199,930	-	649,770
Long-term loans (included in current portion)	480,000	(136,250)	-	343,750
Bonds payable (included in current portion)	474,972	-	6,858	481,830
Lease liabilities	<u>270,726</u>	<u>(705)</u>	<u>3,703</u>	<u>273,724</u>
Total liabilities from financing activities	<u>\$ 2,275,538</u>	<u>(157,025)</u>	<u>10,561</u>	<u>2,129,074</u>
	<u>January 1, 2019</u>	<u>Cash flows</u>	<u>Non-cash changes</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Short-term loans	\$ 722,075	(122,075)	-	600,000
Short-term notes payable	229,925	219,915	-	449,840
Long-term loans (included in current portion)	199,999	280,001	-	480,000
Bonds payable	-	494,682	(19,710)	474,972
Lease liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,745)</u>	<u>286,471</u>	<u>270,726</u>
Total liabilities from financing activities	<u>\$ 1,151,999</u>	<u>856,778</u>	<u>266,761</u>	<u>2,275,538</u>

(7) Related-parties transactions:

(a) Parent company and ultimate controlling company

Taiwan Aerospace Corporation is both the parent company and the ultimate controlling party of the Company. It owns 70.19 percent of all shares outstanding of the Company.

(b) Names and relationship with related parties

The followings are subsidiaries and other entities that have had transactions with related party during the periods covered in the financial statements.

<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Apex Flight Academy	Substantive related party
Air Asia Company Ltd.(USA)	Subsidiary of the company

(Continued)

AIR ASIA CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

(c) Significant transactions with related parties

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

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Other related parties	\$ <u>260</u>	<u>283</u>

The sales price to the above related parties was determined through mutual agreement based on the market rates. The credit terms ranged from 15 to 60 days, the collection terms for related parties approximated the market terms. As of December 31, 2020, and 2019, the receivables from related parties were \$19 and \$13, respectively, which recorded as trade receivables.

(d) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 17,143	16,344
Post-employment benefits	3,453	569
	\$ <u>20,596</u>	<u>16,913</u>

(8) Pledged assets

The carrying amounts of pledged assets were as follows:

<u>Pledged assets</u>	<u>Object</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Refundable deposits – current	Guarantee deposits and customs bond	\$ 131,606	128,824
Restricted deposits (Note1)	Guarantee deposits	1,337	-
Refundable deposits – non-current (Note2)	Guarantee deposits	56,251	63,444
Land	Short-term loans	255,076	255,076
Buildings and structures	Short-term loans	222,751	233,934
		\$ <u>667,021</u>	<u>681,278</u>

Note1: recorded as other current assets.

Note1: recorded as other non-current assets.

(9) Significant Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Unrecognized contractual commitments

As of December 31, 2020, and 2019, the maintenance bond and customs bond offered by banks amounted to \$1,879,967 and \$1,689,994, respectively.

(b) Contingencies

1. National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior requires the Company to return the case of unjust enrichment with local court, and requested the Company to pay \$7,500 and interest payment (calculated at 5% annual interest) since the day after the command to pay to the settlement day. The litigation was on November 28, 2019. The Taipei District Court dismissed the plaintiff's claim, but the plaintiff appealed. As of the date of the financial report because the appeals procedure of third

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AIR ASIA CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

instance still in litigation, the Company is unable to evaluate the effect.

2. The Company has discharged several employees in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, and some employees filed claims against the Company to restore the relationship of employment with compensation at about \$9,113 (calculated at 10 times the annual salary) with the court. As of the date of the financial report, the aforesaid cases are still under trial in the courts. The Company has estimated that among the \$9,113, \$7,213 is highly possible to be excluded, because of the high probability of winning the cases, and the residual cases still cannot be evaluated the potential effect.

(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters:None.

(11) Subsequent Events:None.

(12) Others

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

By item	2020			2019		
	Cost of Sale	Operating Expense	Total	Cost of Sale	Operating Expense	Total
Employee benefits						
Salary	526,059	128,004	654,063	559,876	139,945	699,821
Labor and health insurance	51,474	13,954	65,428	50,417	17,754	68,171
Pension	29,462	8,128	37,590	31,311	9,314	40,625
Remuneration of directors	-	1,958	1,958	-	2,030	2,030
Others	37,819	6,568	44,387	39,196	6,752	45,948
Depreciation	74,825	4,732	79,557 (Note)	73,658	8,178	81,836
Amortization	4,949	129	5,078	5,363	719	6,082

Note : The covid-19-related rent concessions of \$3,293 were recognized as deduction of depreciation expenses for the year ended December 31, 2020.

The additional information of number of employees and employee benefits in the year 2020 and 2019 was as follows:

	2020	2019
Number of employees	<u>1,075</u>	<u>1,067</u>
Number of non-employee directors	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Average employee benefits	\$ <u>753</u>	<u>808</u>
Average employee salary	\$ <u>614</u>	<u>662</u>
Adjustment of average employee salary	<u>(7.25)%</u>	<u>13%</u>
Supervisor's remuneration	\$ <u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

The Company's salary and remuneration policy (including directors, supervisors, managers and employees) are as follows:

The Company's salary and remuneration policy complies with the provisions of Article 7, Item 1 of the "Measures for the Establishment and Exercising of Powers of the Company's Salary and Remuneration Committee when Stocks Are Listed or Traded in the Business

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AIR ASIA CO., LTD.
Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Location of a Securities Firm”, and Article 7, Item 1 of the Company's "Organizational Rules for the Salary and Remuneration Committee", wherein they stipulate It is stipulated that the salary and remuneration of relevant directors and managers will be transparent, rationalized and institutionalized. Also, "Directors and Managers Remuneration Management Measures" are specially formulated, and the salary and remuneration committee meetings are held regularly in accordance with the "Remuneration Committee Organization Rules and Power Exercise Measures" to evaluate the remuneration policies and systems of the directors and managers of the Company, and make recommendations to the board of directors for their decision-making reference. The relevant information is as follows:

- (1) The remuneration of the Company’s directors is in accordance with the "Directors and Managers' Remuneration Management Measures". The remuneration of directors includes remuneration and business execution expenses.
- (2) The remuneration of the general manager, deputy general managers, managers and employees includes salary, bonuses, employee compensation and employee stock options. Furthermore, the Company’s “Directors and Managers’ Compensation Management Measures” and “Remuneration Structure Measures”, refers to the usual level of payment in the industry, and considers the results of individual performance evaluation, the time invested, the responsibilities, the situation of achieving personal goals, the role performance of other positions, the salary and remuneration that the Company has given to the same position in recent years, and the assessment of the Company’s short-term and long-term business goals. In addition, the Company’s financial status assesses the rationality of the relationship between the personal performance and the Company’s operating performance and future risks, depending on the actual situation and related issues at any time. The law reviews the remuneration system in a timely manner in order to balance the Company’s sustainable operation and risk control.

(13) Other disclosure items

- (a) Information on significant transactions:

The followings were the information on significant transactions required by the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” for the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020:

- (i) Lending to other parties:None.
- (ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:None.
- (iii) Information regarding securities held at the reporting date (subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures not included):None.
- (iv) Information regarding purchase or sale of securities for the period exceeding 300 million or 20% of the Company’s paid-in capital:None.
- (v) Information on acquisition of real estate with purchase amount exceeding 300 million or 20% of the Company’s paid-in capital:None.

(Continued)

AIR ASIA CO., LTD.

Notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

- (vi) Information regarding receivables from disposal of real estate exceeding 300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital:None.
- (vii) Information regarding related-parties purchases and/or sales exceeding 100 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital:None.
- (viii) Information regarding receivables from related-parties exceeding 100 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital:None.
- (ix) Information regarding trading in derivative financial instruments:Please refer to notes 6(l).

(b) Information on investments:

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

Name of investor	Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2020			Net income (loss) of investee	Investment income (loss) recognized	Remark
			December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Shares (thousands)	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value			
The Company	Air Asia Company Ltd. (USA)	Logistic service	6,699	6,699	10	100 %	3,185	(84)	(84)	-

(c) Information on investment in Mainland China:None.

(d) Major shareholders:

Shareholder's Name	Shareholding	Shares	Percentage
Taiwan Aerospace Corporation		92,071,253	70.19 %
Taiwan Sugar Corporation		17,800,712	13.57 %

Note1 : The information on major shareholders, which is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation, summarized the shareholders who held over 5% of total non-physical common stocks and preferred stocks (including treasury stocks) on the last business date of each quarter. The registered non-physical stocks may be different from the capital stocks disclosed in the financial statement due to different calculation basis.

Note2 : If shares are entrusted, the above information regarding such shares will be revealed by each trustors of individual trust account. The shareholders holding more than 10% of the total shares of the company should declare insider's equity according to Securities and Exchange Act. The numbers of the shares declared by the insider include the shares of the trust assets which the insider has discretion over use. For details of the insider's equity announcement please refer to the TWSE website.

(14) Segment information:

Please refer to the consolidated financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2020.

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AIR ASIA CO., LTD.

Statement of cash and cash equivalents

December 31, 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Cash	Cash on hand	\$ 63
	Petty cash	2,999
		<u>3,062</u>
Bank deposits	Demand deposits	122,517
	Foreign currency demand deposits (USD1,041,222.64 ; exchange rate at 28.48)	29,654
		<u>152,171</u>
Total		<u>\$ 155,233</u>

Statement of contract assets — current

<u>Client name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Client A	Contract assets for maintenance services	\$ 713,891
Other(Note1)	"	16,632
Total		<u>\$ 730,523</u>

Note1 : The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

AIR ASIA CO., LTD.

Statement of trade receivables

December 31, 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Client name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Related-parties :		
Apex Flight Academy	Trade receivables for maintenance services	\$ 19
Non-related-parties :		
Client A	Trade receivables for maintenance services	823,597
Client B	"	90,737
Client C	"	82,179
Other(Note1)	"	<u>97,038</u>
Subtotal		1,093,570
Less: Loss allowance		<u>(15,711)</u>
Total		<u>\$ 1,077,859</u>

Note1 : The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

Statement of other receivables

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Tax refund receivables	Income taxes refund	\$ 11,198
Other(Note1)	Interest receivables and advance payments	<u>1,990</u>
Total		<u>\$ 13,188</u>

Note1 : The amount of individual account included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

AIR ASIA CO., LTD.

Statement of inventories

December 31, 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>		<u>Note</u>
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Market price</u>	
Finished goods	\$ 254,185	265,472	Market price is determined by net realizable value
Repair materials and others	<u>943,923</u>	972,697	"
	1,198,108		
Less: Allowance for inventory devaluation and obsolescence	<u>123,402</u>		
Total	<u>\$ 1,074,706</u>		

Statement of other current assets

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Restricted deposits	Guarantee deposits	\$ 1,337
Other	Temporary payments and advance payments	<u>85</u>
Total		<u>\$ 1,422</u>

AIR ASIA CO., LTD.

Statement of changes in investments accounted for using equity method

For the year ended December 31, 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Name of investee</u>	<u>Beginning Balance</u>		<u>Addition</u>		<u>Decrease</u>		<u>Investment income (loss)</u>	<u>Exchange difference on translation of foreign financial statements</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>			<u>Market value or net assets value</u>		<u>Collateral or pledge</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>			<u>Shares</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit price</u>	<u>Total amount</u>	
Air Asia Company Ltd. (USA)	10,000	\$ <u>3,438</u>	-	<u>-</u>	-	<u>-</u>	<u>(84)</u>	<u>(169)</u>	10,000	100.00%	<u>3,185</u>	USD11.18	3,185	None

AIR ASIA CO., LTD.**Statement of changes in property, plant and equipment****December 31, 2020****(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Statement of changes in property, plant and equipment, please refer to note 6(f).

Statement of changes in right-of-use assets

Statement of changes in right-of-use assets, please refer to note 6(g).

Statement of changes in intangible assets

Statement of changes in intangible assets, please refer to note 6(h).

AIR ASIA CO., LTD.**Statement of other non-current assets****December 31, 2020****(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Statement of other non-current assets, please refer to note 6(i).

Statement of short-term loans

<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Contract period</u>	<u>Range of interest rates</u>	<u>Credit line</u>	<u>Collateral</u>
Credit loan	Hua Nan Bank	\$ 100,000	Within a year	0.870%	100,000	None
Credit loan	Taipei Fubon Bank	80,000	Within a year	0.885%	80,000	None
Credit loan	The Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China	200,000	Within a year	0.255%~0.781 3%	200,000	None
	Total	\$ 380,000				

AIR ASIA CO., LTD.

Statement of short-term notes payable

December 31, 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Guarantee or acceptance institution	Contract period	Range of interest rates	Amount		
				Issue amount	Discount of short-term notes payable	Carrying amount
Commercial paper payable	Ta Ching Bills Finance Corporation	2020.10.08~2021.01.06	1.00%	\$ 100,000	(10)	99,990
Commercial paper payable	China Bills Finance Corporation	2020.12.25~2021.01.25	0.958%	150,000	(40)	149,960
Commercial paper payable	Taiwan Bills Finance Corporation	2020.09.30~2021.01.28	1.00%	150,000	(82)	149,918
Commercial paper payable	Dah Chung Bills Finance Corporation	2020.12.15~2021.01.14	0.96%	100,000	(20)	99,980
Commercial paper payable	International Bills Finance Corporation	2020.12.04~2021.01.08	0.988%	100,000	(14)	99,986
Commercial paper payable	Taiwan Cooperative Bills Finance Corporation	2020.12.30~2021.02.06	0.978%			
				<u>50,000</u>	<u>(64)</u>	<u>49,936</u>
				<u>\$ 650,000</u>	<u>(230)</u>	<u>649,770</u>

Statement of trade payables

Client name	Description	Amount
Non-related-parties :		
Vendor A	Trade payables due to purchasing goods	\$ 44,699
Vendor B	"	36,651
Vendor C	"	31,242
Vendor D	"	26,709
Vendor E	"	22,540
Other(Note1)		<u>119,249</u>
Total		<u>\$ 281,090</u>

Note1 : The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

AIR ASIA CO., LTD.

**Statement of contract liabilities — current, other payables
and other current liabilities**

December 31, 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Contract liabilities — current :		
Unearned sales revenue	Unearned sales revenue	\$ <u><u>6,633</u></u>
Other payables :		
Salaries and bonuses payable	Salaries payable for December, year-end bonuses and non-leaving pay	\$ 162,976
Pension and labor insurance payable	Pension and labor insurance payable	54,950
Employee compensation payable	Employee compensation payable	678
Other	Interest, professional service fees, royalty fees and sales tax payable	<u>84,178</u>
		<u><u>\$ 302,782</u></u>
Other current liabilities :		
Collection	Withholding income tax, pension and labor insurance	\$ 6,781
Temporary credits	Other temporary credits	<u>736</u>
		<u><u>\$ 7,517</u></u>

AIR ASIA CO., LTD.

Statement of provision — current

December 31, 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Statement of provisions — current, please refer to note 6(m).

Statement of lease liabilities

Item	Description	Lease term	Discount rate	Amount
Land	Leases land	2017.01.01-2027.12.31	1.00%	\$ 267,166
Buildings and structures	Leases office	2020.01.01~2022.12.31	1.00%	1,205
Machinery and equipment	Stacker rental	2018.01.31-2021.01.30	1.00%	236
Transportation equipment	Car rental	2018.01.31~2023.12.25	1.00%	<u>5,117</u>
Total				\$ <u><u>273,724</u></u>

AIR ASIA CO., LTD.

Statement of bonds payable

December 31, 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Bonds name</u>	<u>Trustee</u>	<u>Issuance date</u>	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Total amount</u>	<u>Transferred/ repayment paid</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Unamortized Discount</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Redemption</u>	<u>Collateral</u>	<u>Note</u>
First unsecured domestic convertible bonds	Taishin Securities Co., Limited	2019.07.09	0%	\$ 220,000	-	200,000	(5,047)	194,953	Note	-	
Second unsecured domestic convertible bonds	Taishin Securities Co., Limited	2019.07.10	0%	<u>300,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>(13,123)</u>	<u>286,877</u>	Note	-	
				<u>\$ 500,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>(18,170)</u>	<u>481,830</u>			

Note: Please refer to note6 (1).

AIR ASIA CO., LTD.

**Statement of long-term loans and current portion of
long-term loans**

December 31, 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Bank name	Description	Amount		Contract period	Interest rate	Collateral
		One year due	Longer than one-year due			
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	Unsecured loans First installment starting from 3 months after one year maturity following the first drawdown, repaid by 16 installments with every 3 months as one installment.	\$ 75,000	168,750	2019.3.26~2024.3.26	1.3000%	None
Far Eastern Bank	Unsecured loans Monthly interest payments and repayment at maturity.	-	100,000	2019.10.28~2022.8.20	1.25%	None
		<u>\$ 75,000</u>	<u>268,750</u>			

Statement of operating revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Statement of operating revenue, please refer to note 6(s).

AIR ASIA CO., LTD.

Statement of operating costs

For the year ended December 31, 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Raw materials, beginning of year	\$ 393,153
Add : Raw materials purchased	2,340,983
Transferred from manufacturing expense	5,730
Gains on physical inventory	6
Less : Raw materials, end of year	580,497
Raw materials sold	168,568
Transferred to operating expenses	7,035
Raw materials used	1,983,772
Direct labor	305,126
Manufacturing expense	387,764
Manufacturing cost	2,676,662
Add : Work in process, beginning of year	959,555
Less : Work in process, end of year	363,426
Cost of finished goods	3,272,791
Add : Finished goods, beginning of year	285,475
Less : Finished goods, end of year	254,185
Cost of sale of finished goods	3,304,081
Add : Cost of sale of raw materials	168,568
Write-off for inventories scrapped	2,693
Unallocated production overheads	229,506
Less : Reversal of inventory obsolescence	469
Gains on physical inventory	6
Revenue from sale of scraps	18
Total	\$ 3,704,355

AIR ASIA CO., LTD.**Statement of operating expenses****For the year ended December 31, 2020****(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Selling expenses	Administrative expenses	Total
Salary and wages	\$ 39,316	98,774	138,090
Insurance expense	3,170	111,861	15,031
Meal expense	1,679	3,531	5,210
Taxes	678	17,544	18,222
Entertainment expense	2,228	863	3,091
Commission expense	1,472	-	1,472
Depreciation expense	414	4,318	4,732
Travelling expense	938	1,373	2,311
Professional service fees	30	11,798	11,828
Other expense	2,292	28,540	30,832
Total	\$ 52,217	178,602	230,819

Statement of non-operating income and expenses

Statement of non-operating income and expense, please refer to note 6(u).