Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 (Independent Auditors' Report)

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Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors
Topco Scientific Co., Ltd.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Topco Scientific Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. did not audit the financial statements for certain subsidiaries and investments accounted for using equity The total assets of the subsidiaries amounted to \$213,471,000 and \$138,774,000, constituting 2.06% and 1.52% of the total consolidated assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively; the total revenue of the subsidiaries amounted to \$302,074,000 and \$199,786,000, constituting 1.67% and 1.28% of consolidated revenue for 2014 and 2013, respectively. Investments accounted for using equity method amounted to \$1,058,557,000, \$1,029,836,000 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively; and the share of gains of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method amounted to \$103,873,000 and \$100,712,000 for 2014 and 2013. These financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts of subsidiaries and investments accounted for using equity method, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants" and the generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China. Those standards and regulations require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of consolidated financial statement. We believe that our audits and the reports of the other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.



In our opinion, based on our audits and the aforementioned reports of the other auditors, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Topco Scientific Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their consolidated operations and their consolidated cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with the Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations and SIC Interpretations endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission R.O.C.

Topco Scientific Co., Ltd. has prepared its annual parent company only financial reports as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, on which we have issued modified unqualified opinion.

March 12, 2015

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The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position, results of consolidated operations, and consolidated cash flows in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards and interpretations endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commissions in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

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

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2014 and 2013 (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	December 31.	2014	December 31, 2013	2013		December 31, 2014	2014	December 31, 2013	2013
Assets		%	Amount	%	Liabilities and equity	Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assates					Current liabilities:				
Cash and eash equivalents (note 6(a))	\$ 1,427,977	14	1,338,451	15	Short-term borrowings (note 6(j))	\$ 281,560	60	188,177	7
Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	500.182	5	844,428	6	Notes and accounts payable	2,828,800	27	2,228,624	22
Current available-for-sale [mancial assets (note 6(b))	53,199		58,149	_	Notes and accounts payable to related parties (note 7)	450,744	S	304,931	æ
Notes and accounts receivable, net (note 6(c))	2.622,315	25	2.091,386	23	Amount due to customers for contract work (note 6(d))	27,684		3,967	
Notes and accounts receivable due from related parties, net					Other current financial liabilities	296,745	æ	296,865	33
(notes 6(c) and 7)	54,385	-	39,278		Current provisions (note 6(1))	49,060	ı	52,465	_
Amount due from customers for contract work (note 6(d))	291,650	æ	126,055	-	Unearned revenue	151,819	7	299,651	m
Other current financial assets (notes 6(c), 7 and 8)	46,521	,	91,887	-	Long-term borrowings, current portion (note 6(k))	25,536	•	20,776	
Inventories net (note 6(e))	1.579,802	13	1,411,329	91	Other current liabilities	129,763	-	120,073	-
Other current assets (note 6(g))	158,403	7	123,951	1		4,241,711	41	3,515,529	38
	6,734,434	65	6,124,914	29	Non-current liabilities:				
Non-cirrent ascete:					Long-term borrowings (note 6(k))	309,805	m	185,166	~
Non-current financial assets at cost (note 6(b))	249,875	7	249,100	7	Deferred tax liabilities and others (note 6(0))	62,415	_	31,618	
Investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(f))	1,102,645	Ξ	1.084.239	12	Accrued pension liabilities (note 6(n))	153,162	٦į	129,295	7
Property plant and conjument (note 6(h))	2,112,634	70	1.479.616	16		525,382	ار.	346,079	4
Deferred (ax assets (note 6(0))	64,508	_	61,824	-	Total liabilities	4,767,093	49	3,861,608	42
Other non-current assets (notes 6(i) and 8)	104,223	-	159,287	7					
	3,633,885	35	3,034,066	33	Equity attributable to owners of parent:				
					Ordinary shares (note 6(p))	1,579,094	15	1,548,131	11
					Capital surplus (note 6(p))	1,463,952	14	1,463,707	91
					Retained earnings (note 6(p))	2,455,167	24	2,200,199	24
					Other equity interest		-	-1	-
					:		24	, 	57
					Non-controlling interests Total equity	5,601,226	, <u>2</u>	5.297,372	28
Total assets	\$ 10,368,319	901	9,158,980		Total liabilities and equity	s 10,368,319	9	9,158,980	9

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except net income per share amounts)

		2014		2013	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Operating revenue (note 7)					
Net sales revenue	\$	16,536,367	91	14,589,788	94
Construction revenue		995,124	6	507,046	3
Other operating revenue		<u>560,790</u>	3	<u>457.915</u>	3
		<u> 18,092,281</u>	<u>100</u>	<u> 15,554,749</u>	<u>100</u>
Operating expenses: (notes 6(e), 7 and 12(a))					
Cost of sales		14,844,916	82	13,017,281	84
Construction costs		923,814	• 5	444,174	2
Other operating costs		<u>156,370</u>	1	130.229	1
		<u>15,925,100</u>	_88	13,591,684	_87
Gross profit		<u>2,167,181</u>	<u>12</u>	1,963,065	<u>13</u>
Operating expenses (note 12(a))					_
Selling expenses		678,714	4	587,856	4
Administrative expense		<u>571,911</u>	3	489,264	3
		1,250,625		1,077,120	
Net operating income		916.556	<u> </u>	<u>885,945</u>	6
Non-operating income and expenses:					
Other income (notes 6(g), 6(s) and 12(b))		45,640	-	53,675	-
Other gains and losses (notes 6(b), 6(g) and 6 (t))		4,834	-	(28,445)	-
Finance costs		(9,991)	-	(8,167)	-
Share of gain of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity					
method (note 6(f))		94,299	1	<u>75,591</u>	
Total non-operating income and expenses		134,782		92,654	
Profit before tax		1,051,338	6	978,599	6
Less: tax expense (note 6(0))		189,425		<u>179,490</u>	
Profit		861,913	5	<u>799,109</u>	5
Other comprehensive income:					
Other comprehensive income, before tax, exchange differences on		00.115		07 121	
translation		20,445	-	26,131	-
Other comprehensive income, before tax, available-for-sale financial assets		4,564	-	12,917	-
Other comprehensive income, before tax, actuarial gains (losses) on defined	1	(10 171)		(11.422)	
benefit plans		(18,171)	-	(11,433)	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures		240		(100)	
accounted for using equity method		249	-	(182)	-
Less: income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		637	<u> </u>	2,899 24,534	-
Other comprehensive income, net		6.450	_		— <u>-</u> -
Comprehensive income	\$	<u>868.363</u>	5	<u>823,643</u>	
Profit, attributable to:	ø	950 607	_	707 560	5
Profit, attributable to owners of parent	\$	859,697	5	797,569 1,540	5
Profit, attributable to non-controlling interests	æ	2.216		799,109	<u></u>
	\$	<u>861,913</u>	<u>5</u>		
Comprehensive income attributable to:	\$	866,147	5	822,103	5
Comprehensive income, attributable to owners of parent	Ф	2.216	J	1.540	
Comprehensive income, attributable to non-controlling interests	•		<u> </u>	823,643	<u></u>
	\$	<u>868,363</u>	3	<u></u>	
Earnings per share: (note 6(r))			_		
Basic net income per share		\$ <u> </u>	<u>14</u>	5.1	_
Diluted net income per share		\$ <u> </u>	<u> 10</u>	<u> 4.9</u>	<u> 26</u>
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Consolidated Statements of changes in equity For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Total equity	4,860,207	(536,887) 381 114,400	386.478) 799,109	24,534 823,643 5,297,372	(557,327) (745) (367) (6,070) (564,502) 861,913	6,450 868,363 5,601,226
	Non controlling interests	5.937		35,628	1,540	(6,070) (6,070) 2,216	39,251
	Total equity	4,854,270	(536,887) 381 114,400	(422,106)	24,534 822,103 5,254,267	(557,327) (745) (367) (367) (368 <u>439</u>) 859,697	6,450 866,147 5,561,975
	Total other equity interest <u>Total equity</u>	8,206		.	34,024 34,024 42,230	, , , , , , , ,	21,532
le to owners of parent Other equity interest	Unrealized gains (losses)on available-for-sale financial assets	(10.698)			12,810 12,810 2,112		4,564
Equity attributable to owners of parent Other equity interest	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	18,904			21,214 21,214 40,118		16,968 16,968 57,086
	Total etained arnings	1,978,834	(566,714)	(566,714)	(9,490) 788,079 2,200,199	(588,290) (990) (367)	(15,082) (15,082) 844,615 2,455,167
Detained sernings	Unappropriated earnings	1,413,089	(80,440) (566,714) -	(647,154)	(9.490) (9.490) 788.079 1,554,014	(19,757) (588,290) (990) (367)	(15,082) (15,082) 844,615 1,729,225
	Legal	565,745	80,440	80,440	- 646,185	79,757 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	725,942
	Capital surplus	1,375,876	381	87,831	1,463,707	245	1,463,952
	Ordinary shares	\$ 1,491,354	29,827	56,777	1,548,131	30,963	s <u>1579,094</u>
		Balance on January 1, 2013	Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings: Legal reserve appropriated Dividends of ordinary share (cash and stock) Changes in equity of associates accounted for using equity method	Issuance of shares for employee share opnons exercised. Changes in non-controlling interests	Profit for the year ended December 31, 2013 Other comprehensive income Comprehensive income Balance on January 1, 2014	Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings: Legal reserve appropriated Dividends of ordinary share (cash and stock) Changes in equity of associates accounted for using equity method Issuance of shares for employee share options exercised Changes in non-controlling interests	Profit for the year ended December 31, 2014 Other comprehensive income Comprehensive income Bahance on December 31, 2014

Consolidated statements of cash flows

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		2014	2013
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:			
Profit before tax	\$	1,051,338	978,599
Adjustments:	•	1,001,000	3,0,233
Depreciation		77,639	63,910
Amortization		4,515	2,025
Increase (decrease) in allowances for uncollectible accounts		12,874	4,020
Interest expense		9,991	8,167
Interest income		(9,617)	(9,903)
Dividend income		(13,250)	(10,440)
Share of gain of associates accounted for using equity method		(94,299)	(75,591)
Impairment loss on financial assets		7,331	17,158
Others		<u>(2,435</u>)	<u> 166</u>
Adjustments to reconcile profit		<u>(7.251</u>)	(488)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Changes in operating assets:			
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable		(541,365)	255,660
Decrease (increase) in inventories		(166,684)	(10,227)
Changes in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		344,246	(120,087)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets		(41,359)	(51,103)
Decrease (increase) in other current financial assets		28,462	(51,121) 31,231
Decrease (increase) in receivable related to construction contract		<u>(165,595)</u> (542,295)	54,353
Total changes in operating assets Changes in operating liabilities:		(342,293)	<u></u>
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable		739,320	(222,555)
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable Increase (decrease) in payable related to construction contract		23,717	(28,810)
Increase (decrease) in payable related to constitution contract Increase (decrease) in other current financial liabilities		(1,609)	(6,757)
Increase (decrease) in provisions		(3,405)	(33,997)
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue		(147,832)	62,144
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities		8,919	(41,219)
Increase in other operating liabilities		8,148	6,785
Total changes in operating liabilities		627,258	(264,409)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities		84,963	(210,056)
Total adjustments		77,712	(210,544)
Cash flows from (used in) operations		1,129,050	768,055
Interest received		10,138	9,747
Interest paid		(9,547)	(8,025)
Dividends received		89,705	86,442
Income taxes paid		(172,322)	(162,285)
Net Cash flows from (used in) operating activities		1,047,024	<u>693,934</u>
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:			
Acquisition of current available-for-sale financial assets, investments accounted for		44.000	(05.010)
using equity method and non-current financial assets at cost		(1,275)	(37,812)
Proceeds from disposal of non-current financial assets at cost and available-for-sale		£ 266	C 24C
financial assets		5,366	6,346
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		2,320 (653,710)	(338,916)
		(033,710)	(52,403)
Increase in prepayments for land and equipments Net cash flow from acquisition of subsidiaries		5,064	(32,403)
Other		10.559	8,422
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		(631,676)	(414,363)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		(051(070)	(11 11000)
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings		93,383	71,517
Cash dividends paid		(557,327)	(536,887)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		175,923	91,779
Repayments of long-term borrowings		(46,720)	(15,837)
Exercise of employee share options		`-	114,400
Changes in non-controlling interest		(1,046)	35,572
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities		(335,787)	(239,456)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		9,965	30,689
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		89,526	70,804
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		1,338,451	1,267,647
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	<u> 1.427.977</u>	<u>1,338,451</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013 (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars unless otherwise specified)

(1) Organization

Topco Scientific Co., Ltd. (the Company) was incorporated on February 17, 1990, as a company limited by shares and registered under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. The address of the Company's registered office is 6F., No. 483, Sec. 2, Tiding Blvd., Neihu District, Taipei City. The Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group" and individually as "Group entities") engage in the trading of electronics products, high technology products and related materials and components, pollution prevention equipment, the design and installation of water purification and recycling systems, as well as solar energy materials and providing solar energy system integration services. Please refer to note 13 for related information.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the board of directors on March 12, 2015.

(3) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

(a) Impact of the 2013 version of the International Financial Reporting Standard ("IFRS") endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commissions R.O.C. ("FSC") but not yet in effect.

According to Rule No.1030010325 issued on April 3, 2014 by the FSC, listed, over-the-counter, and emerging stock companies are required to adopt the 2013 version of the IFRS endorsed by the FSC (IFRS 9 Financial instruments is excluded) in preparing the 2015 financial statements. The new standards and amendments issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") were as follows:

New standards and amendments	Effective date per IASB
·Amended IFRS 1 "Limited Exemption from Comparative IFRS 7	July 1, 2010
Disclosures for First-time Adopters"	
Amended IFRS 1 "Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed	July 1, 2011
Dates for First-time Adopters"	
Amended IFRS 1 "Government Loans"	January 1, 2013
Amended IFRS 7 "Disclosure – Transfers of Financial Assets"	July 1,2011
Amended IFRS 7 "Disclosure - Offsetting Financial Assets and	January 1, 2013
Financial Liabilities"	

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

New standards and amendments	Effective date per IASB
·IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements	January 1, 2013
	(Investment Entities
	amendments, effective
	January 1, 2014)
·IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements	January 1, 2013
·IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	January 1, 2013
·IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement	January 1, 2013
*Amended IAS 1 "Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income"	July 1,2012
'Amended IAS 12 "Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets"	January 1, 2012
'Amended IAS 19 "Employee Benefits"	January 1, 2013
'Amended IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements"	January 1, 2013
·Amended IAS 32 "Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities"	January 1, 2014
•IFRIC 20 – Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine	January 1, 2013

The Group had assessed that the 2013 version of the IFRS may not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements except for the following:

1. IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

The other comprehensive income section is required to present line items which are classified by their nature, and are grouped between those items that will or will not be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods. Allocation of income tax to two groups of items of other comprehensive is also required. The Group is expecting to change the presentation of comprehensive income statements in accordance with the standard.

2. IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

The standard is a consolidated disclosure standard requiring a wide range of disclosures about an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities. The Group is expecting to increase disclosures on the consolidated and unconsolidated entities in accordance with the standard.

3. IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

The standard defines fair value and provides a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures on fair value measurement. Based on its assessment, the Group is not expecting the standard to have a significant impact on the financial position and the results of operations, but is expecting to increase the disclosures relating to fair value measurement in accordance with the standard.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(b) Impact of IFRS issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The 2013 version of the IFRS issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC were as follows:

New standards and amendments	Effective date per IASB
·IFRS 9 " Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2018
Amended IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets	January 1, 2016
between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	
·Amended IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IFRS 28 "The application of the	January 1, 2016
investment entities exceptions"	
·Amended IFRS 11 "Accounting for acquisition of interests in joint	January 1, 2016
operations"	
·IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts"	January 1, 2016
·IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers"	January 1, 2017
·Amended IAS 1"Disclosure-Initiative"	January 1, 2016
·Amended IAS 16 and IAS 38 "Clarification of acceptable methods	January 1, 2016
of depreciation and amortization"	
·Amended IAS 16 and IAS 41 "Agriculture: bearer plants"	January 1, 2016
'Amended IAS 19 "Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions"	July 1, 2014
·Amended IAS 27 "Equity Method in Separate Financial	January 1, 2016
Statements"	
·Amended IAS 36 "Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-	January 1, 2014
Financial Assets"	
·Amended IAS 39 "Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of	January 1, 2014
Hedge Accounting"	
·Amended IFRIC 21 "Levies"	January 1, 2014

The Group is in the process of assessing the impact on the financial position and the results of operations. Related impact will be disclosed following the completion of its assessments.

(4) Significant accounting policies

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

The consolidated financial statements have been translated into English. The translated information is consistent with the Chinese language financial statements from which it is derived.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated annual 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) and IFRSs endorsed by the FSC.

(b) Basis of preparation

1. Basis of preparation

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

- (i) Financial instruments (including derivative financial instruments) measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;
- (ii) Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value;
- (iii) The defined benefit asset is recognized as plan assets, plus unrecognized past service cost and unrecognized actuarial losses, less the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

2. Functional and presentation currencies

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

(c) Basis of Consolidation

1. Principle of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

2. List of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements

	Name of	Nature of	Percentage of December	of ownership December	
Investor	Subsidiary	Operation	31, 2014	31, 2013	Description
The Company	Taiwan E&M System Inc. (Taiwan E&M)	Sales of electronic material	100%	100%	
#	Topco Group Ltd. (Topco Group)	Investment	100%	100%	
"	Topco International Investment Co., Ltd. (Topco International Investment)	Investment	100%	100%	
"	Topco Investment Co., Ltd. (Topco Investment)	Investment	100%	100%	
"	Chien Yueh Technology Engineering Co., Ltd. (Chien Yueh)	Water purification and construction of dust-proof room	100%	100%	
"	Yasunaga Biotechnology, Inc. (Yasunaga Biotechnology)	Aquaculture and strategic partnership with fish processing	97%	97%	The Company and Topco International Investment Co., Ltd. held its 100% share.
"	Ren Yueh Trading Co., Ltd. (Ren Yueh)	Sales of electronic material	50%	50%	The Company has the authority over the personnel, business and finance of Ren Yueh.
"	Yasunaga Fresh Mart. Inc.(Yasunaga Fresh Mart.)	Wholesale and retail sales of fishery products	88%	-	The Company and Yasunaga Biotechnology held its 100% share.
"	Kanbo Biomedical Co., Ltd. (Kanbo Biomedical)	Sales of health food products	86%	-	Access Medical Co., Ltd. renamed as Kanbo Biomedical Co., Ltd. in 2013. The Company and Topco International Investment held its 100% share.
"	Kuan Yueh Technology Engineering Co., Ltd.(Kuan Yueh Technology)	Development of renewable energy project Configure pipeline construction and device installation	76%	-	The Company and Topco International Investment held its 100% share.
"	Xiang Yue Co., Ltd.(Xiang Yue)	Restaurant	100%	-	It was incorporated in the second quarter of 2014.
					(C) (* 1)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

			Percentage (of ownership	
Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Nature of Operation	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	Description
				<u> </u>	200017000
The Company	Jia Yi Energy Co., Ltd. (Jia Yi Energy)	Manufacture of machinery and electronic spare parts	76%	-	The Company and Topco International Investment held its 100% share.
Topco Group	Asai Topco Investment Ltd. (Asia Topco)	Investment	100%	100%	
71	Topscience(s) Pte Ltd. (Topscience(s))	Sales of parts of semiconductor and optoelectronic industries	100%	100%	
"	Hong Kong Topco Trading Limited	Wholesale of semiconductor material and electronic material	100%	100%	
Asia Topco	Topco Scientific (Ningpo) Co., Ltd. (Topco Ningpo)	Sales of parts of semiconductor and optoelectronic industry	-	100%	It was liquidated and was able to obtain the cancellation certificate in August 2014.
"	Topco Scientific (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (Topco shanghai)	Wholesale of semiconductor material and electronic material	100%	100%	
"	Suzhou Topco Construction Ltd. (Topco Suzhou)	Water purification and cleanroom construction	100%	100%	
Topco Shanghai	Shanghai Chongyao Trading Co., Ltd. (Shanghai Chongyao)	Wholesale of semiconductor material and electronic material	93%	90%	Topco Shanghai and Topco Suzhou held 100% of its share.
Topco Suzhou	Shanghai Chongyao	Wholesale of semiconductor material and electronic material	7%	10%	
Topco International Investment	Cai Yan International Co., Ltd.(Cai Yan)	Wholesale and sales of cosmetic	67%	67%	
"	Topco Scientific (Japan) Co., Ltd. (Topco Japan)	semiconductor and clean room	100%	100%	
		Sales of fishery products			
"	Kuan Yueh Technology	Development of renewable energy projects	24%	100%	
		Configure pipeline construction and device installation			
					

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Nature of Operation	Percentage of December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	Description
Topco International Investment	Jia Yi Energy	Manufacture of machinery and electronic spare parts	24%	100%	
"	Kanbo Biomedical	Sales of health food products	14%	100%	
n	Jing Chen Energy Co., Ltd. (Jing Chen)	Development of renewable energy projects	-	100%	The Company sold all of Jing Chen's equity to Jia Yi Engery in the fourth quarter of 2014.
#	DIO Energy GmbH (DIO)	"	100%	100%	
n	Jing Yang Energy Co., Ltd. (Jing Yang)	"	-	100%	The Company sold all of Jing Yang's equity to Jia Yi Engery in the fourth quarter of 2014.
	Yasunaga Biotechnology	Aquaculture and strategic partnership with fish processing	3%	3%	
"	Qun Yueh Materials Co., Ltd. (Qun Yueh Materials)	Antifouling surface protection, light-blocking material and the manufacture of other chemicals	100%	100%	
n	Jing Yueh Energy Co., Ltd. (Jing Yueh Energy)	Development of renewable energy projects	100%	-	It was incorporated in the fourth quarter of 2014.
Yasunaga Biotechnology	Yasunaga Fresh Mart.	Wholesale and retail sales of fishery products	12%	100%	
DIO	CG Global Energy PVI GmbH & Co., KG (CG)	Development of renewable energy projects.	-	59%	The Company sold parts of CG's equity which resulted in a loss of control. Starting September 2014, the Company excluded CG from the Group entities and reclassified the unsold parts of CG's equity to non-current assets held for sale.
Topco Investment	You Fu Technology Co., Ltd.(You Fu Technology)	Wholesale of fishery products	94%	-	Topco Investment acquired more than half of You Fu Technology's equity in July 2014.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

			Percentage (of ownership	
Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Nature of Operation	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	Description
Jia Yi Energy	Jing Chen	Development of renewable energy projects.	100%	-	
"	Jing Yang	"	100%	-	

(d) Foreign currencies

1. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year adjusted for the effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of translation.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss, except for the following differences which are recognized in other comprehensive income arising on the retranslation:

- · available-for-sale financial assets;
- a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent the hedge is effective

2. Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to the Group's functional currency at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations, excluding foreign operations in hyperinflationary economies, are translated to the Group's functional currency at average rate. Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve (translation reserve) in equity.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planed nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign currency gains and losses arising from such items are considered to form part of a net investment in the foreign operation and are recognized in other comprehensive income, and presented in the translation reserve in equity.

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

The business cycle of the construction contracts is usually longer than a year, therefore, the balance sheet accounts related to the construction contracts are classified as current.

An entity shall classify an asset as current when:

- 1. It expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- 2. It holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 3. It expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- 4. The asset is cash and 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.

An entity shall classify all other assets as non-current.

An entity shall classify a liability as current when:

- 1. It expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
- 2. It holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

- 3. The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- 4. It does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not impact its classification.

An entity shall classify all other liabilities as non-current.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

The 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 are reclassified as cash equivalents.

(g) Financial instruments

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

1. Financial assets

The Group classifies financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, and available-for-sale financial assets.

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

Financial assets are classified in this category if they are acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short term. Financial assets in this category are measured at fair value at the time of initial recognition. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein, which take into account any dividend and interest income, are recognized in profit or loss, and are included in non-operating income and expenses. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in any of the other categories of financial assets. Available-for-sale financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value, and changes therein, other than impairment losses, dividend income, and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale debt instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the fair value reserve in equity. When an investment is derecognized, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss, and is included in other income. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting.

Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market, and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, are measured at amortized cost, and are included in financial assets measured at cost.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date that the Group's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is normally the exdividend date. Such dividend income is included in non-operating income and expenses.

(iii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables comprise trade receivables, other receivables, and guarantee deposits. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less, any impairment losses other than insignificant interest on short-term receivables. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognized and derecognized as applicable using trade-date accounting.

Interest income is recognized in profit or loss, and it is included in non-operating income and expenses.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

A financial asset is impaired if, and only if, there is an objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be estimated reliably.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers, economic conditions that correlate with defaults, or the disappearance of an active market for a security. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is accounted for as objective evidence of impairment.

All individually significant receivables are assessed for specific impairment. Receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics. In assessing collective impairment, the Group uses historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries, and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or lesser than those suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss is not reversible in subsequent periods.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset is deducted from the carrying amount, except for trade receivables, for which an impairment loss is reflected in an allowance account against the receivables. When it is determined a receivable is uncollectible, it is written off from the allowance account. Any subsequent recovery of receivable written off is recorded in the allowance account. Changes in the amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognized by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the fair value reserve in equity to profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss of a financial asset measured at amortized cost decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost before an impairment is recognized at the reversal date.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Impairment losses recognized on an available-for-sale equity security are not reversed through profit or loss. Any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognized in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in other equity.

Loss on and reversal of doubtful accounts are included in operating expense. Impairment losses on and recoveries of financial assets other then accounts receivable are included in non-operating income and expenses.

(v) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes financial assets when the contractual rights of the cash inflow from the asset are terminated, or when the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received or receivable and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in other equity-unrealized gains or losses from available-for-sale financial assets is recognized in profit or loss.

The Group separates the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the sum of the consideration received for the part derecognized and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income shall be recognized in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts.

2. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(i) Classification of debt or equity

Debt or equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement.

Equity instruments refer to surplus equities of the assets after the deduction of all the debts for any contracts. Equity instruments issued are recognized as the amount of consideration received, less, the direct cost of issuing.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

A financial liability is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. This type of financial liability is measured at fair value at the time of initial recognition, and attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein, which take into account any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss, and are included in non-operating income or expenses.

(iii) Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities not classified as held-for-trading or designated as at fair value through profit or loss, which comprise loans and borrowings, and trade and other payable, are measured at fair value, plus, any directly attributable transaction cost at the time of initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost calculated using the effective interest method other than insignificant interest on short-term loans and payables. Interest expense not capitalized as capital cost is recognized in profit or loss, and is included in non-operating income or expenses.

(iv) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligation has been discharged or cancelled, or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability removed and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss, and is included in non-operating income or expenses.

(v) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

The Group presents financial assets and liabilities on a net basis when the Group has the legally enforceable right to offset and intends to settle such financial assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3. Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate exposures. Derivatives are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss, and are included in non-operating income and expenses.

When the fair value of a derivative instrument is positive, it is classified as a financial asset, and when the fair value is negative, it is classified as a financial liability.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(h) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted-average-cost principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, 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.

(i) Construction contracts

Construction contracts in progress represent the gross unbilled amount expected to be collected from customers for contract work performed to date. It is measured at cost plus profit recognized to date less progress billings and recognized losses. Cost includes all expenditure related directly to specific projects and an allocation of fixed and variable overheads incurred in the Group's contract activities based on normal operating capacity.

Construction contracts in progress is presented as the amount due from customers for contract work in the balance sheet for all contracts in which costs incurred plus recognized profits exceed progress billings. If progress billings exceed costs incurred plus recognized profits, then the difference is presented as amount due to customers for contract work in the balance sheet.

(j) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use are reclassified as held for sale. For those non-current assets or disposal group classified into this category, the assets or disposal group must be available for immediate sale in their present condition and the sale must be highly probable within one year. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets, or components of a disposal group are re-measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Generally the assets or disposal group are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses on assets initially classified as held for sale and any subsequent gains or losses on re-measurement are recognized in profit or loss. Gains are not recognized in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

When the assets classified as held for sale are intangible assets or property, plant and equipment, they are no longer amortized or depreciated, and any equity-accounted investee is no longer equity accounted.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(k) Investment in associates

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting power of another entity.

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

The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investees, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases.

Unrealized profits resulting from the transactions between the Group and an associate are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associate. Unrealized losses on transactions with associates are eliminated in the same way, except to the extent that the underlying asset is impaired.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in associates, the carrying amount of the investment, including any long-term interests that form part thereof, is reduced to zero, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

(1) Property, plant and equipment

1. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less, accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributed to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of a self-constructed asset comprises material, labor, any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, and any borrowing cost that is eligible for capitalization. The cost of the software is capitalized as part of the property, plant and equipment if the purchase of the software is necessary for the property, plant and equipment to be capable of operating.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item shall be depreciated separately, unless the useful life and the depreciation method of a significant part of an item of property, plant and equipment are the same as the useful life and depreciation method of another significant part of that same item.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, and it shall be recognized as other gains and losses.

2. Reclassification to investment property

Property is reclassified to investment property at its carrying amount when the use of the property changes from owner-occupied to investment property.

3. Subsequent cost

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

4. Depreciation

The depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual amount, and it shall be allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life. Items of property, plant and equipment with the same useful life may be grouped in determining the depreciation charge. The remainder of the items may be depreciated separately. The depreciation charge for each period shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

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

(i) Buildings: 35~51 years

(ii) Building improvement: 1~10 years

(iii) Machine: 3~20 years

(iv) Office equipment and others: 1~10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date. If expectations differ from the previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(m) Leases

1. The Group as lessee

Operating leases are not recognized in the Group's balance sheets.

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

2. The Group as lessor

A finance leased asset is recognized on a net basis as lease receivable. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the net investment in the leased asset. The finance income is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the receivable.

(n) Intangible assets

1. Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Group 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

The amortizable amount is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill and intangible assets with all indefinite useful life, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

(i) Computer software: 1~3 years

(ii) Right of using: the contract period

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The residual value, amortization period, and amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life shall be reviewed at least annually at each fiscal year-end. Any change shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

(o) Impairment - non-derivative financial assets

The Group assesses the assets for impairment for and estimates the recoverable amounts for any impaired assets at the end of each reporting period other than the following:

- 1. Inventories
- 2. Construction contracts assets
- 3. Deferred tax assets
- 4 Non-current assets classified as held-for-sale

If it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount (fair value less cost to sell and value in use) for an individual asset, then the Group will have to determine the recoverable amount for the asset's cash-generating unit (CGU).

The recoverable amount for an individual asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell or its value in use. If, and only if, the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss and shall be recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. An impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill shall be reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset shall be increased to its recoverable amount, as a reversal of a previously recognized impairment loss.

(p) Provisions

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(q) Revenue

1. Goods sold

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence exists, usually in the form of an executed sales agreement, that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognized as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognized.

The timing of the transfers of risks and rewards varies depending on the individual terms of the sales agreement.

2. Construction Contracts

Contract revenue includes the initial amount agreed in the contract plus any variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments, to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue and can be measured reliably. As soon as the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognized in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the contract. Contract expenses are recognized as incurred unless they create an asset related to future contract activity.

The stage of completion is assessed by reference to the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed to date bear the estimated total contract costs. When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognized only to the extent of the contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable. An expected loss on a contract is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

3. Commissions

When the Group acts in the capacity of an agent rather than as the principal in a transaction, the revenue recognized is the net amount of commission made by the Group.

4. Electricity generating income

Revenue from the sale of electricity is recognized after the electricity transmission is completed through the grid, and the revenue is calculated according to the fee agreed with Taiwan Power Company.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(r) Employee benefits

1. Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

2. Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognized past service costs, the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on the government bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the total of any unrecognized past service costs and 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. In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements that apply to any plan in the Group. An economic benefit is available to the Group if it is realizable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of the plan liabilities.

When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits vest immediately, the expense is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

All actuarial gains and losses at January 1, 2012, the date of transition to IFRSs endorsed by the FSC, were recognized in retained earnings. The Group recognizes all actuarial gains and losses arising subsequently from defined benefit plans in other comprehensive income and expenses related to defined benefit plans in personnel expenses in profit or loss.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group recognizes gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on curtailment comprises any resulting change in the fair value of plan assets, any change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation and any related actuarial gains or losses and past service cost that had not previously been recognized.

3. Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(s) Share-based payment

The grant-date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employee is recognized as employee expenses, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards whose related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of award 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.

(t) Income Taxes

Income tax expenses include both 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 shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Current taxes include tax payables and tax deduction receivables on taxable gains (losses) for the year calculated using the statutory tax rate on the reporting date or the actual legislative tax rate, as well as tax adjustments related to prior years.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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 shall not be recognized for the following exceptions:

- 1. Assets and liabilities that are initially recognized but are not related to the business combination and have no effect on net income or taxable gains (losses) during the transaction.
- 2. Temporary differences arising from equity investments in subsidiaries or joint ventures where there is a high probability that such temporary differences will not reverse.
- 3. Initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities shall be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities may be offset against each other if the following criteria are met:

- 1. The entity has the legal right to settle tax assets and liabilities on a net basis; and
- 2. the taxing of deferred tax assets and liabilities fulfill one of the below scenarios:
 - i) levied by the same taxing authority; or
 - ii) levied by different taxing authorities, but where each such authority intends to settle tax assets and liabilities (where such amounts are significant) on a net basis every year of the period of expected asset realization or debt liquidation, or where the timing of asset realization and debt liquidation is matched.

A deferred tax asset should be 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 profit will be available against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences shall also be re-evaluated every year on the financial reporting date, and adjusted based on the probability that future taxable profit that will be available against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The 10% surtax on the Company and the domestic subsidiaries' unappropriated earnings is recoded as current tax expense in the following year after the resolution to appropriate retained earnings is approved in a stockholders' meeting.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group's income tax returns are calculated and filed based on the Company's and each subsidiary's local tax law. The Group's income tax expenses are the aggregation of all consolidated entities' income tax expenses.

(u) Earnings per share

The Group discloses the Group basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Group. The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to the ordinary shareholder of the Group divided by weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. The calculation of diluted earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group divided by weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. Dilutive potential ordinary shares comprise employee stock options and employee bonuses not yet resolved by the shareholders.

(v) Operating segments

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

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

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRSs 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.

Management continued to monitor the accounting assumptions, estimates and judgments. Management recognized the changes in the accounting estimates during the period and the impact of the changes in the accounting estimates in the next period.

There are no critical judgments, assumptions and estimation uncertainties in applying the accounting policies that have significant effects on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

About assumptions and estimation uncertainties, there is no significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, December 3 2014 2013		
Cash on hand	\$	4,712	5,182
Checking accounts and demand deposits		521,840	612,624
Time deposits		821,425	526,645
Bonds purchased under resale agreements		80,000	194,000
	\$	1,427,977	<u>1,338,451</u>

The time deposits with maturities within six months from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used for the purpose of meeting short-term commitments, and therefore are reclassified as cash equivalents.

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

(b) Financial assets

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		-		
Mutual funds – open-end fund	\$	500,182	844,428	
Available-for-sale financial assets		53,199	58,149	
Financial assets at cost		249,875	249,100	
	\$	803,256	1,151,677	
Current	\$ -	553,381	902,577	
Non – current		249,875	249,100	
Ton Sanone	\$]	803,256	1,151,677	

The aforementioned investments held by the Group are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses on the reporting date given the range of reasonable fair value estimates is large and the probability for each estimate cannot be reasonably determined; therefore, the Group management had determined that the fair value cannot be measured reliably.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The value of part of the Group's investments classified as current available-for-sale financial assets and non-current financial assets at cost declined materially and permanently, and the Group therefore recognized an impairment loss for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, amounting to \$7,331 and \$17,158, as recognized as other gains and losses.

As of December 31, 2014, and 2013, the Group did not provide financial assets as collateral for its loans.

If the equity price changes, and if it is on the same basis for both years and assumes that all other variables remain the same, the impact on other comprehensive income will be as follows:

	2014		2013		
	Before-tax other		Before-tax other		
Equity price at	comprehensive	Before-tax	comprehensive	Before-tax	
reporting date	<u>income</u>	profit (loss)	income	profit (loss)	
Increase 5%	\$ <u>_2,660</u>		<u> 2,907</u>	<u> </u>	
Decrease 5%	\$ <u>(2,660</u>)	-	<u>(2,907</u>)	<u> </u>	

(c) Notes and accounts receivable and other receivables

	De	2014	December 31, 2013
Notes receivable	\$	71,598	46,947
Accounts receivable		2,702,447	2,220,018
Other receivables		40,687	40,201
		2,814,732	2,307,166
Less: allowance for uncollectible accounts	_	(108,798)	(136,301)
	\$_	2,705,934	2,170,865
Notes and account receivable	\$_	2,622,315	2,091,386
Notes and account receivable – related parties	\$_	54,385	39,278
Other receivables - current (recorded as other current financial			
assets)	\$_	29,234	40,201

As of December 31, 2014, and 2013, the Group did not provide any aforementioned notes and accounts receivable and other receivables as collaterals for its loans.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The ageing analysis of accounts receivable and other receivables which were past due but not impaired was as follows:

	De —	cember 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Overdue period in 1 to 30 days Overdue period in 31 to 120 days	\$	76,621 66,591	48,503 53,192
Overdue period in 120 to 365 days	\$ <u>_</u>	20,118 163,330	22,205 123,900

The change of allowance for receivable and other receivable for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

Individually assessed		Collectively assessed		
<u>im</u>	oairment_	<u>impairment</u>	<u>Total</u>	
\$	52,677	83,624	136,301	
	11,453	•	15,927	
	-	(3,053)	(3,053)	
	(40,377)		(40,377)	
\$	23,753	<u>85,045</u>	108,798	
a	ssessed	Collectively assessed		
<u>im</u>	<u>pairment</u>	<u>impairment</u>	Total	
\$	52,250	80,031	132,281	
	427	•	4,295	
		(275)	(275)	
s <u> </u>	52,677		136,301	
	a imp	assessed impairment \$ 52,677	assessed impairment assessed impairment \$ 52,677 83,624 \$ 11,453 4,474 - (3,053) \$ 23,753 - Individually assessed impairment Collectively assessed impairment \$ 52,250 80,031 427 3,868	

(d) Construction contracts

Construction contract revenue of the Group has been determined based on the stage-of-completion method (the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total contract costs). Any expected excess of total contract costs over total contract revenue for the contract is recognized as an expense immediately.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

		2014	2013
Construction revenue recognized in current profit or loss	\$ _	995,124	507,046
	De	cember 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Accumulated cost incurred Add: accumulated profit and losses recognized arising from the	\$	1,457,103	1,139,371
construction	_	93,223	51,611
Accumulated costs and profit recognized (less losses recognized)		1,550,326	1,190,982
Less: progress billings	_	1,286,360	<u>1,068,894</u>
Net amount due from customers for contract work	\$_	<u> 263,966</u>	122,088
Amount due from customers for contract work-presented as an			
asset	\$	291,650	126,055
Amount due to customers for contract work-presented as a liability	_	27,684	3,967
	\$_	263,966	122,088
Advance received	\$_		
Retention payable from construction contract	\$_		37

The material construction in progress as of December 31, 2014, and 2013, is summarized below (contract price in excess of \$150,000):

2014.12.31 **Estimated** Estimated Estimated Construction construction construction % of year of Accumulated completion revenue cost completion gain (loss) item 96.62 PW10015 204,706 198,041 2015 6,124 157,206 Note 705 W08012 157,956 Note CW13016 245,520 235,208 89.90 2015 9,271 222,000 222,000 71.21 2015 CW14004 548,000 CW14001 483,816 23.53 2016 15,105 188,226 9,714 RPC14004R 202,786 67.00 2015

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2013.12.31

Construction item	Estimated onstruction revenue	Estimated construction cost	% of completion	Estimated year of completion	Accumulated gain (loss)
W09004	\$ 302,451	301,287	99.78	2014	1,161
PW10015	204,706	198,041	95.43	2015	5,951
W08012	157,956	157,206	Note	Note	705

Note: As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the amount due from customers for contract work was \$2,476 and \$2,465, respectively. The construction had been suspended due to the customer's request.

(e) Inventories

		ecember 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Merchandise inventories	\$	1,532,247	1,387,509
Work in progress		316	469
Raw materials		2,170	1,062
Goods in transit	_	45,069	22,289
	\$.	1,579,802	<u>1,411,329</u>

Inventory-related expenses were as follows:

		2014	2013	
Cost of sales Provision (recovery) for inventory valuation loss and obsolescence	\$	14,837,517 7,530	13,017,406 (159)	
Loss on scrapping of inventory and others	\$.	(131) 14,844,916	34 13,017,281	

In 2013, the Group reversed allowance for inventory valuation loss and obsolescence because of disposal of obsolete inventories.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Group did not provide inventories as collateral for its loans.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(f) Investments accounted for using equity method

A summary of the Group's financial information for equity-accounted investees at the reporting date is as follows:

	December 31,	December 31,
	2014	2013
Associates	\$ <u>_1,102,645</u>	1,084,239

1. Associates

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Group's share of the net gain of associates was as follows:

	2014		2013	
The Group's share of the net gain of associates	\$ _	94,299	<u>75,591</u>	

Summary financial information for investments in associates was as follows (before being adjusted to the Group's proportionate share):

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Total assets	\$ <u>6,406,683</u>	<u>6,239,458</u>
Total liabilities	\$ <u>2,933,113</u>	2,764,822
	2014	2013
Revenue	\$ <u>2,147,434</u> _	1,686,183
Net income for the period	\$ <u>282,864</u>	231,702

2. As of December 31, 2014, and 2013, the Group did not provide any investments accounted for using equity method as collaterals for its loans.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(g) Subsidiaries and non-controlling interests

1. Acquisition of subsidiary

The Group purchased 94% of You Fu Technology's equity for \$8,000 in July, 2014.

As of the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed were as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	13,064
Notes receivable and accounts receivable, net		6,092
Inventories, net		1,789
Other current assets		1,010
Property, plant and equipment		130
Other non-current assets		75
Notes payables and accounts payables		(6,669)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities		(1,562)
Other liabilities		(4,612)
Total net identifiable assets	\$ _	9,317

The consideration transferred amounting to \$8,000, less, the net amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed was \$(770), which was recognized as other income in the second quarter of 2014.

2. Disposal of subsidiary

The Group disposed all of CG's equity on September 30, 2014 for \$7,098, and resulted in losing its control over CG. The gain on disposal for \$11 was recognized as gain on disposal of investments. The book value of the shares in which the ownership was not transferred to the buyer according to the contract was \$4,778. The shares were reclassified to non-current assets held for sale as of December 31, 2014.

As of September 30, 2014, the assets and liabilities of CG were as follows:

Prepayments	\$ 12,696
Other payables	(19)
Total net identifiable assets	\$ <u>12,677</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(h) Property, plant and equipment

The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

		Land	Buildings and building improvement	Machinery and others	Total
Cost or deemed cost:					
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$	298,848	632,643	697,047	1,628,538
Additions		222,947	116,511	314,245	653,703
Acquisition through business combination		-	-	137	137
Disposals		-	-	(18,544)	(18,544)
Reclassifications		55,771	10,806	(9,164)	57,413
Effect of movements in exchange rates			<u>7,886</u>	1,088	<u>8,974</u>
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$	<u>577,566</u>	<u>767,846</u>	<u>984,809</u>	2,330,221
Balance at January 1, 2013	\$	237,895	602,202	504,574	1,344,671
Additions		60,953	23,045	254,918	338,916
Disposals		-	(749)	(63,190)	(63,939)
Effect of movements in exchange rates			8,145	745	8,890
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$	<u>298,848</u>	<u>632,643</u>	<u>697,047</u>	<u>_1,628,538</u>
Depreciation and impairment loss:					
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$	_	77,515	71,407	148,922
Depreciation for the period	•	-	26,620	51,012	77,632
Disposals		-	-	(10,742)	(10,742)
Acquisition through business combination		_	-	` ´ 7	` ´ 7
Effect of movements in exchange rates			1,633	135	1,768
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$		105,768	111,819	217,587
Balance at January 1, 2013	\$	_	53,401	74,555	127,956
Depreciation for the period	•	_	25,767	38,143	63,910
Disposals		_	(1,934)	(41,768)	(43,702)
Effect of movements in exchange rates		-	281	477	758
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$	-	77,515	71,407	148,922
Carrying amounts:					
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$	577,566	662,078	<u>872,990</u>	2,112,634
Balance at January 1, 2013	\$	237.895	<u>548.801</u>	430,019	1,216,715
•					
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$	<u>298,848</u>	<u>555,128</u>	<u>625,640</u>	<u>1,479,616</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

In order to expand its business, the Group purchased pieces of land in Yilan and Kaohsiung to build a plant and a fish processing factory. The Group entered into contracts with third parties to purchase land, and paid the prepayment in 2013. The prepayment was recorded as prepayment for land on December 31, 2013. Please refer to note 6(i). The registration procedures of the land have been completed in the first quarter of 2014 and the payment was fully paid. According to the law, the land in Yilan is an agricultural land and cannot be owned by any legal corporation, thus, the title is temporarily held by the citizen, with whom the Group entered into an agreement clarifying the rights and obligations of both parties. The construction of the factory was still in progress.

As of December 31, 2014, and 2013, part of the Group's property, plant and equipment are provided as collateral for long-term borrowings. Please see note 8.

(i) Other non-current assets

The other non-current assets of the Group were as follows

		2013	
Restricted assets – pledged deposit	\$	63,400	63,400
Prepayments for land and equipment Refundable deposits		30,731	54,241 34,934
Computer software cost and others	_	10,092	6,712
r L	\$ =	104,223	<u>159,287</u>

(j) Short-term borrowings

The short-term borrowings of the Group were as follows:

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
Loans for purchase of materials	\$	25,653	-	
Commercial paper		-	71,834	
Unsecured bank loans		255,907	<u>116,343</u>	
	\$ _	281,560	<u>188,177</u>	
Unused credit line for short-term borrowings	\$ _	3,750,713	<u>2,813,756</u>	
Annual interest rates	<u>0</u>	<u>.7%~3.05%</u>	<u>1.2%~2.7%</u>	

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For information on the Group's interest risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk, please see note 6(v).

(k) Long-term borrowings

	Maturity		Dec	ember 31,	December 31,
Bank	<u>vear</u>	Currencies		2014	2013
Far Eastern International Bank	2024.4	TWD	\$	154,432	92,800
En Tie Bank	2019.7	TWD		-	24,352
Mega International commercial Bank	2020.9	TWD		145,000	77,000
Hua Nan Bank (Singapore Branch)	2016.6	SGD		35,909	11,790
Less: Long-term borrowings, current portion				(25,536)	(20,776)
Total			\$ _	<u> 309.805</u>	<u> 185,166</u>
Unused credit line for long-term borrowings			\$ _	41,090	<u>141,053</u>
Annual interest rates			<u>1.2</u>	<u>5%~2.5%</u>	<u>1.25%~2.5%</u>

1. As of December 31, 2014, the repayment schedule for the long-term borrowings was as follows:

Period	Amount
2015.1.1~2015.12.31	\$ 25,536
2016.1.1~2016.12.31	61,445
2017.1.1~2017.12.31	25,536
2018.1.1~2018.12.31	25,536
After 2019.1.1	197,288
	\$ <u>335,341</u>

- 2. The Group paid part of the long-term borrowings in advance for \$24,352 in 2014.
- 3. The Group provides part of the property, plant and equipment as collateral for its long-term borrowings. Please see note 8.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(l)Provisions

	Sales			
			returns and	
	W	arranties	<u>allowances</u>	Total
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$	10,041	42,424	52,465
Provisions made during the period		4,188	91,539	95,727
Provisions used during the period		(2,457)	(95,439)	(97,896)
Provisions reversed during the period	_	(1,2 <u>36</u>)		(1,236)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ <u>.</u>	10,536	<u> 38,524</u>	<u>49,060</u>
Balance at January 1, 2013	\$	9,006	77,456	86,462
Provisions made during the period		5,857	72,060	77,917
Provisions used during the period		(1,981)	(107,092)	(109,073)
Provisions reversed during the period		(2,841)		(2,841)
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ _	10,041	<u>42,424</u>	<u>52,465</u>

Provisions relate to construction revenue and sales of products, and are assessed based on historical experience. The aforementioned provisions are expected to settle over the next year.

(m) Operating leases

Significant non-cancellable operating lease rentals that were payable were as follows:

	De	cember 31, 	December 31, 2013
Less than one year	\$	47,378	9,443
Between one and five years		96,069	32,360
More than five years	_	75,832	44,764
•	\$ _	219,279	<u>86,567</u>

The Group leased several office space, warehouses, operational sites and buildings for erecting solar power generation equipment under operating leases with lease terms of 1 to 20 years and had an option to renew the leases.

The lease period of the building lease contracts for erecting solar power generation equipment systems is 20 years. According to the contracts, the monthly rent is 7% of the revenue which Taiwan Power Company paid to the Group for sale of power.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The office space and buildings were combined leases of the land and buildings. The rent paid to the lessor is increased to market rent at regular intervals, and ownership of the land and buildings were not transferred. As a result, it was determined that substantially, all the risks and rewards of the land and buildings are attributed to the lessor. Therefore, the Group determined that the land, office space, and building leases are accounted for as operating leases.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, expenses recognized in profit or loss in respect of operating leases amounted to \$92,325 and \$75,292, respectively.

(n) Employee benefits

1. Defined benefit plans

The present value of the defined benefit obligations and fair value of plan assets of the Company were as follows:

	December 31, December 31		
		2014	2013
Present value of defined benefit obligations Fair value of plan assets	\$	(192,819) 39.657	(167,595) 38,300
Accrued pension liability	\$ _	(153,162)	<u>(129,295)</u>

The Company makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account at the Bank of Taiwan that provides pensions for employees upon retirement. The plans entitle a retired employee to receive an annual payment based on years of service and average 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 Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee. With regard to the utilization of the funds, minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with interest rates offered by local banks.

The Company's Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to \$39,657 at the end of the reporting period. 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 Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee.

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Balance at January 1		2014	2013	
	\$	(167,595)	(150,406)	
Current service costs and interest		(6,898)	(5,920)	
Actuarial gains (losses)	_	(18,326)	(11,269)	
Balance at December 31	\$_	(192,819)	(167,595)	

(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:

Fair value of plan assets at 1 January		2014	2013	
	\$	38,300	37,386	
Contributions made		452	434	
Expected return on plan assets		750	644	
Actuarial gains (losses)		155	(164)	
Fair value of plan assets at 31 December	\$ <u></u>	39,657	38,300	
Actual return on plan assets	s <u> </u>	905	480	

(iv)Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The expenses recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

Service cost Interest cost	2	2013	
	\$	3,567 3,331	3,301 2,619
Expected return on plan assets	s <u> </u>	(750) 6,148	(644) 5.276
Selling expenses Administrative expenses	\$	215 5,933	252 5,024
	s	<u>6,148</u>	5,276

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(v) Actuarial gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income

The Company's actuarial losses (gains) recognized in other comprehensive income, before tax, for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, were as follows:

	 2014	2013	
Cumulative amount at 1 January	\$ (14,155)	(25,588)	
Recognized during the period	 18,171	11,433	
Cumulative amount at 31 December	\$ 4,016	(14,155)	

(vi)Actuarial assumptions

The following are the Company's principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date:

	2014	2013
Discount rate at December 31	2.00%	1.75%
Expected return on plan assets	2.00%	1.75%
Future salary increases	3.00%	3.00%

The assumption of expected return on plan assets is based on the portfolio other than the sum of returns on individual investment. The expected return rate was based on historical return trends without adjustment.

(vii)Experience adjustments on historical information

	Dec	ember 31, 1	December 31, 1	December 31,	January 1,
		2014	2013	2012	2012
Present value of defined benefit plans	\$	(192,819)	(167,595)	(150,406)	(169,293)
Fair value of plan assets Net liabilities of defined benefit	_	<u>39.657</u>	<u>38,300</u>	<u>37.386</u>	<u>36,609</u>
obligations	\$_	(153,162)	(129,295)	(113,020)	(132,684)
Experience adjustments arising on the present value of defined benefit plans	\$	(18,326)	(16,788)	(8,329)	<u> </u>
Experience adjustments arising on the fair value of the plan assets	\$_	155	(164)	(380)	-

The expected allocation payment made by the Company to the defined benefit plans for the one year period after the reporting date is \$461.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(viii) When calculating the present value of the defined benefit obligations, the Company uses judgments and estimations to determine the actuarial assumptions, including discount rate, employee turnover rates and future salary changes, as of the financial statement date. Any changes in the actuarial assumptions may significantly impact the amount of the defined benefit obligations.

As of December 31, 2014 the Company's accrued pension liabilities were \$153,162. If the discount rate had increased or decreased by 0.25%, the Company's accrued pension liabilities would have decreased by \$5,806 or increased by \$6,046, respectively; if the salary increase rate had increased or decreased by 0.25%, the Company's accrued pension liabilities would have increased by \$5,875 or decreased by \$5,672, respectively.

2. Defined contribution plans

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

The Group recognized the pension costs under the defined contribution method amounting to \$27,186 and \$25,051 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Payment was made to the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

Other subsidiaries recognized the pension expense, basic endowment insurance expense, and social welfare expenses amounting to \$5,817 and \$4,463 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(o) Income taxes

1. Income tax expenses

(i) The amount of income tax for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 was as follows:

	2014	2013
Current tax expense	•	
Recognized during the period	\$ 159,912	150,180
10% surtax on unappropriated earnings	<u> 12,010</u>	16,262
	171,922	166,442
Deferred tax expense		
Recognition and reversal of temporary		
differences	17,503	13,048
	<u> 17,503</u>	13,048
Income tax expense	\$ <u>189,425</u>	<u> 179,490</u>
		(Continued)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(ii) The amount of income tax recognized in other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 was as follows:

		2014	2013
Foreign currency translation differences of foreign operations	\$	3,726	4,735
Unrealized gain (loss) of available-for-sale financial assets		_	107
Actuarial gains (losses)	\$ <u></u>	(3,089) <u>637</u>	(1,943) 2,899

(iii) The income tax that was reconciled with the actual income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 was as follows:

	2014	2013
Profit before tax	\$ <u>1,051,338</u>	978,599
Income tax calculated based on local tax rate	195,702	164,357
Estimated tax effect of tax exemption on		
investment income, net	(28,742)	(5,346)
Changes in unrecognized temporary differences	16,835	4,603
Estimated difference adjustment and other	(6,380)	(386)
10% surtax on unappropriated earnings	12,010	16,262
	\$ <u>189,425</u>	<u> 179,490</u>

2. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

(i) Unrecognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

		2014	December 31, 2013
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences	\$	40,920	38,136
Tax effect of loss carryforward		35,491	21,440
·	\$ =	<u>76,411</u>	<u>59,576</u>

Deferred tax assets were not recognized because the deductible temporary differences may not be realized in the future.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The ROC Income Tax Act allows losses for tax purposes, as assessed by the tax authorities, to be offset against taxable income in the following ten years. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilize the benefits.

As of December 31, 2014, the loss carry forward not recognized as deferred tax assets was as follows:

Year of loss	Expiry year	<u>Deduc</u>	tible amount
2005 (Assessed)	2015	\$	5,543
2007 (Assessed)	2017		91
2008 (Assessed)	2018		63
2009 (Assessed)	2019		679
2010 (Assessed)	2020		1,006
2011 (Assessed)	2021		7,324
2012 (Filed/Assessed)	2022		27,358
2013 (Filed/Assessed)	2023		59,103
2014 (Estimated)	2024		107,601
,		\$ _	208,768

(ii) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities for 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	-	Deferred benefit plan	Provision- sales return and allowance	Loss on inventory valuation	Others	Total
Deferred tax assets:						
Balance on January 1, 2014	\$	22,718	7.212	18,404	13,490	61,824
Recognized in profit or loss		968	(663)	398	(1,108)	(405)
Recognized in other						
comprehensive income		3.089				3.089
Balance on December 31, 2014	\$	26.775	6,549	18.802	12.382	64.508
Balance on January 1, 2013	\$	19,775	13,167	18,204	15,769	66,915
Recognized in profit or loss		1,000	(5,955)	200	(2,279)	(7,034)
Recognized in other						
comprehensive income		1.943				1,943
Balance on December 31, 2013	\$	22,718	7.212	18.404	13,490	<u>61.824</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	in	Foreign nvestment come under uity method	Unrealized exchange gains, net	Others	Total
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Balance on January 1, 2014	\$	(22,433)	(9,030)	-	(31,463)
Recognized in profit or loss		(16,026)	-	(1,072)	(17,098)
Recognized in other					
comprehensive income			(3,726)	<u> </u>	(3.726)
Balance on December 31, 2014	\$	(38.459)	(12,756)	(1.072)	(52,287)
Balance on January 1, 2013	\$	(14,339)	(4,295)	(1,973)	(20,607)
Recognized in profit or loss		(8,094)	-	2,080	(6,014)
Recognized in other		, ,			
comprehensive income			(4,735)	(107)	(4.842)
Balance on December 31, 2013	\$	(22.433)	(9,030)		(31,463)

- 3. The ROC tax authorities have examined the income tax returns of Company through 2011, of Chien Yueh, Topco Investment, Topco International Investment, Kanbo Biomedical, Yasunaga Fresh Mart, Jing Chen, Kuan Yueh Technology and You Fu Technology through 2013, Taiwan E&M, Cai Yan, Jia Yi Energy, Yasunaga Biotechnology, Jing Yang and Qun Yueh Materials through 2012.
- 4. The Company's imputation credit account and creditable ratio

		er 31, December 31,
	2014	2013
Unappropriated earnings prior to January 1, 1997	\$ 8	,976 10,333
Unappropriated earnings after January 1, 1997	1,720	<u>.249</u> <u>1,543,681</u>
	\$ <u>1,729</u>	<u>.225</u> <u>1,554,014</u>
ICA balance	\$ <u>264</u>	<u>,306</u> <u>242,444</u>
	2014	2013
Creditable ratio for earnings distribution	20.05% (expected)	22.11% (actual)

The above stated information was prepared in accordance with the information letter No. 10204562810 announced by the Ministry of Finance of R.O.C. on October 17, 2013.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(p) Capital and other equities

1. Common stock

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the authorized common stock was \$1,600,000 (including \$100,000 for the issuance of employee stock options), with a par value of \$10 (dollars) per share. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

Reconciliations of shares outstanding for 2014 and 2013 are as follows (in thousands of shares):

	Ordinary Shares		
	2014	2013	
Balance at 1 January	154,813	149,135	
Exercise of share options	-	2,695	
Stock dividends	3,096	2,983	
Balance at 31 December	<u> 157,909</u>	<u>154,813</u>	

The Company's employees exercised stock options to acquire the Company's common stock amounting to 0 shares and 2,695,000 shares in 2014 and 2013, respectively. The registration procedure related to the employee stock options converted into common stock had been completed.

2. Capital surplus

The balances of capital surplus were as follows:

	D _	ecember 31, 2014	December 31,2013
Additional paid-in capital Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted	\$	1,462,556	1,462,556
for using equity method		1,080	835
Others	_	31 <u>6</u>	<u>316</u>
	\$_	<u>1,463,952</u>	<u>1,463,707</u>

In accordance with the ROC Company Act amended in 2012, realized capital reserves can only be reclassified as share capital or distributed as cash dividends after offsetting losses. The aforementioned capital reserves include share premiums and donation gains. In accordance with the Securities Offering and Issuance Guidelines, the amount of capital reserves to be reclassified under share capital shall not exceed 10 percent of the actual share capital amount.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

3. Retained earnings

In accordance with the Company's articles of incorporation, 10% of the Company's annual net income after paying all taxes and deducting losses from the prior years, if any, should be set aside as legal reserve. The unappropriated earnings after legal reserve shall be allocated as follows:

- a. At least 5% of the balance as employee bonuses;
- b. No more than 3% of the balance as remuneration to directors and supervisors; and
- c. The remaining portion and the prior years' retained earnings together shall be distributed as dividends to all stockholders in proportion to their individual holding as proposed by the board of directors and approved at the stockholders' meeting. No less than 10% of total stockholders' dividends may be distributed in the form of cash dividends.

In the case of employee stock bonuses, the employees of the subsidiaries meeting certain terms set by the board of directors are included.

(i) Legal reverse

In accordance with the amended Company Act in 2012, 10% of net income should be set aside as statutory earnings reserve until it is equal to share capital. When a company incurs no loss, it may, in pursuant to a resolution to be adopted by the shareholders' meeting as required, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares and distributing stock dividends or distributing cash to shareholders. Only the portion of the legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital may be distributed.

(ii) Special reverse

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(iii) Earnings distribution

The employee bonuses and directors' and supervisors' remuneration were recognized according to the articles of Company and as operating expenses on a specific percentage of net income for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. The Company recognized employee bonuses and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of \$58,024 and \$53,835 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The number of shares of the dividend distribution is based on the closing price of the day before the shareholders' meeting and considering the ex-rights and ex-dividend effects. Differences between the amount approved in the shareholders' meeting and recognized in the financial statements, if any, are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates and recognized as profit or loss in the distribution year.

Earnings distribution for 2013 and 2012 was approved by the shareholders during their annual meeting held on June 24, 2014 and June 17, 2013, respectively. The relevant information was as follows:

	2013			2012	
	Amount per share NT (dollars)		Total amount	Amount per share NT (dollars)	Total amount
Distributed to common					
shareholder:					
Cash dividends	\$ 3.6	\$	557,327	3.6	536,887
Stock dividends	0.2		30,963	0.2	29,827
Total		\$	<u>588,290</u>		<u>566,714</u>

The distribution of employee bonuses and directors' and supervisors' remuneration for the years 2013 and 2012 had no differences from the estimated amounts in the financial statements for 2013 and 2012.

Earnings distributed using cash and stock dividends amounting to \$631,638 for 2014 was approved at the board of directors' meeting held on March 12, 2015. The relevant information was as follows:

	2014		
	Amount per share NT (dollars)	_	Total amount
Dividends to common shareholder:			
Cash dividends	\$ 3.7	\$	584,265
Stock dividends	0.3		47,373
Total		\$	<u>631.638</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The related information about the distribution of employee bonuses, directors' and supervisors' remuneration, and dividends to common shareholders appropriated from the distributable retained earnings for 2014 can be accessed from the Market Observation Post System after the holding of the shareholders' meeting. Differences between the amount approved in the shareholders' meeting and recognized in the financial statements, if any, are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates and recognized as profit or loss in the distribution year.

(q) Share-based payment

In the meeting of the board of directors held on October 26, 2007, the board decided to issue 4,500,000 units of stock options, with an exercisable right of one share of the Company's ordinary shares per unit. The information on total options issued was as follows:

		ended er 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013	
·	Units (in thousands)	Weighted- average exercise price (NT dollars)	Units (in thousands)	Weighted- average exercise price (NT dollars)
Outstanding units on January 1	-	\$ -	3,119	45.22
Current units retired	-	-	(424)	41.82
Current units exercised		-	(2.695)	42.44
Outstanding units on December 31		-		-

The weighted-average market price of the Company's share in 2013 was TWD 52.12. The aforementioned share options were vested in the year 2011, and had expired in the year 2013.

The issuance terms of the share options are as follows:

- 1. Exercise price: 41.3 NT dollars per share after the adjustment for dividends declared.
- Exercisable duration: After two years, the employees who received share options can exercise
 a specific percentage in each period as below. The exercisable duration of the options is six
 years. No transfer, pledge, donation or other methods of disposal are allowed except for
 inheritance.

Period to exercise options	Exercisable percentage (cumulative)
2 years after options received3 years after options received4 years after options received	40% 70% 100%

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

- 3. Exercise method: The Company would issue new shares as the options are exercised.
- 4. Exercise procedure: In accordance with the Company's issuance and exercise rules, the entitlement certification of share options exercised is registered as ordinary share at least once a quarter.

The compensation cost of the share options issued before December 31, 2007 was computed by the intrinsic value method. Because the fair value of the Company's ordinary shares on the measurement date was not in excess of the exercise price of the share options, the Company did not have to recognize the compensation cost.

The share options issued before the conversion date were vested by December 31, 2011, thus there was no compensation cost retroactively recognized.

(r)Earnings per share

The Group's basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated as follows:

	2014	2013
Basic earnings per share:		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	\$ <u>859,697</u>	<u> </u>
Weighted-average number of outstanding ordinary shares		
(thousands)	<u> 157,909</u>	<u> 156,009</u>
Basic earnings per share (dollars)	\$ <u>5.44</u>	<u>5.11</u>
Diluted earnings per share:		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company		
(after adjustment of potential diluted ordinary shares)	\$ <u>859,697</u>	<u> </u>
Weighted-average number of outstanding ordinary shares		
of potential diluted ordinary shares (thousands)	157,909	156,009
Effect of dilutive ordinary shares		
Employee stock options	-	3,514
Employee stock bonuses	1.261	1,187
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (after		
adjustment of potential diluted ordinary shares)	<u> 159,170</u>	$\phantom{00000000000000000000000000000000000$
Diluted earnings per share (dollars)	\$ <u>5.40</u>	<u>4.96</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(s) Other income

The other income for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	 2014	2013
Interest income of bank deposits	\$ 9,617	9,903
Dividend income	13,250	10,440
Government grants	11,871	8,000
Compensation income	5	21,110
Other	 10,897	4,222
	\$ 45,640	53,675

(t)Other gains and losses

The other gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

		2014	2013
Foreign currency exchange gains (losses), net	\$	(1,883)	4,075
Compensation losses		-	(3,033)
Gain on valuation of financial asset		3,253	5,282
Impairment loss		(7,331)	(17,158)
Other	_	10,795	(17,611)
	\$ _	4,834	(28,445)

(u) Reclassification adjustments of the components of other comprehensive income

The reclassification adjustments of the components of other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	2014		2013	
Available-for-sale financial assets	•		20.040	
Net change in fair value (net of tax) Net change in fair value reclassified to profit or loss	\$	326	29,968	
(net of tax) Net change in fair value recognized in other		4,238	(17,158)	
comprehensive income (net of tax)	\$ _	<u>4,564</u>	<u> 12,810</u>	

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(v) Financial instruments

1. Categories of financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Financial assets designated as at fair value through		
profit or loss	\$500,182	<u>844,428</u>
Current available-for-sale financial assets	53,199	58,149
Non-current financial assets at cost	249,875	249,100
Loans and receivables:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,427,977	1,338,451
Notes and accounts receivable, net	2,622,315	2,091,386
Notes and accounts receivable due from related parties,	•	
net	54,385	39,278
Amount due from customers for contract work	291,650	126,055
Other current financial assets	46,521	91,887
Other non-current assets – refundable deposits and		
pledged deposit	<u>94,131</u>	98,334
. •	<u>4,536,979</u>	<u>3,785,391</u>
Total	\$ <u>5,340,235</u>	4,937,068

(ii) Financial liabilities

	De	cember 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:				
Short-term and long-term borrowings	\$	616,901	394,119	
Notes and accounts payable		2,828,800	2,228,624	
Notes and accounts payable to related parties		450,744	304,931	
Amount due to customers for contract work		27,684	3,967	
Other financial liabilities	_	106,115	129,652	
	\$ <u></u>	4,030,244	3,061,293	

2. Credit risk - exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk. As of December 31, 2014, and 1, 2013, the maximum amount exposed to credit risk amounted to \$5,340,235 and \$4,937,068, respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

3. Liquidity risk

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, excluding estimated interest payments.

		Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows	Within a year	1 ~ 2 years	Over 2 vears
December 31, 2014						
Short-term and long-term borrowings	\$	616,901	616,901	307,096	25,536	284,269
Notes and accounts payable Amount due to customers for		3,279,544	3,279,544	3,279,544	-	-
contract work		27,684	27,684	27,684	-	-
Other financial liabilities	_	106,115	106,115	106,115		
	\$ _	4,030,244	4,030,244	<u>3,720,439</u>	<u>25,536</u>	<u>284,269</u>
December 31, 2013						
Short-term and long-term borrowings	\$	394,119	394,119	208,953	41,648	143,518
Notes and accounts payable Amount due to customers for		2,533,555	2,533,555	2,533,555	-	-
contract work		3,967	3,967	3,967	-	-
Other financial liabilities		129,652	129,652	129,652		
	\$ _	3,061,293	3,061,293	2,876,127	41,648	143,518

The Group is not expecting that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

4. Currency risk

(i) Exposure to foreign currency risk

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

	De	ecember 31, 20	14	December 31, 2013		
	Foreign currency	Exchange <u>rate</u>	TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD
Financial assets						
USD	\$ 44,028	USD/TWD =31.65	1,393,486	42,399	USD/TWD =29.805	1,263,702
USD	10,825	USD/CNY =6.2156	342,611	10,507	USD/CNY =6.0592	313,163
JPY	2,283,370	JPY/TWD =0.2646	604,180	1,909,097	JPY/TWD =0.2839	541,993
JPY	135,360	JPY/CNY =0.052	35,816	63,880	JPY/CNY =0.0577	18,131

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	December 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Foreign currency	Exchange <u>rate</u>	TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD
Financial liabilities						
USD	40,455	USD/TWD =31.65	1,280,401	41,980	USD/TWD =29.805	1,251,214
USD	17,802	USD/CNY =6.2156	563,433	12,057	USD/CNY =6.0592	359,361
JPY	2,666,826	JPY/TWD =0.2646	705,642	1,977,402	JPY/TWD =0.2839	561,384
JPY	71,841	JPY/CNY =0.052	19,009	119,110	JPY/CNY =0.0577	33,807

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency. A weakening (strengthening) 5% of appreciation (depreciation) of the each major foreign currency against the TWD and CNY as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 would have increased (decreased) the net profit before tax as follows. The analysis is performed on the same basis for both periods.

	Decem	ber 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
USD (against the TWD)			
Strengthening 5%	\$	5,654	624
Weakening 5%		(5,654)	(624)
JPY (against the TWD)			
Strengthening 5%		(5,073)	(970)
Weakening 5%		5,073	970
USD (against the CNY)			
Strengthening 5%		(11,041)	(2,310)
Weakening 5%		11,041	2,310
JPY (against the CNY)			
Strengthening 5%		840	(784)
Weakening 5%		(840)	784

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

5. Interest rate analysis

The details of financial assets and liabilities exposed to interest rate risk were as follows:

		Carrying amount		
	De —	cember 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	
Variable rate instruments:				
Financial assets	\$	617,541	683,278	
Financial liabilities		301,070	177,143	

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the risk exposure to interest rate on the derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. Regarding the assets and liabilities with variable interest rates, the analysis is on the basis of the assumption that the amount of assets and liabilities outstanding at the reporting date were outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change is expressed as the interest rate increase or decrease by 0.25% when reporting to management internally, which also represents management of the Group's assessment on the reasonably possible interval of interest rate change.

If the interest rate had increased or decreased by 0.25%, the net profit before tax would have decreased or increased by the amounts listed below for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, which would be mainly resulted from the bank savings, time deposits and borrowings with variable interest rates.

	 2014	2013
Interest increased by 0.25%	\$ 791	1,265
Interest decreased by 0.25%	(791)	(1,265)

6. Fair value

(i) Fair value and carrying amount

The management of the Group believes that the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities in the financial statements measured at amortized cost to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(ii) Fair value hierarchy

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical 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).

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2014 Financial assets at fair value through					
profit or loss Non derivative instruments used for trading	\$	500,182	-	-	500,182
Available-for-sale financial assets Stocks listed on domestic markets and other		53,199			53,199
Danish at 21 2012	\$ ₌	553,381		-	<u>553,381</u>
December 31, 2013 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Non derivative instruments used for trading	\$	844,428	-	-	844,428
Available-for-sale financial assets Stocks listed on domestic markets					
and other	\$ <u>_</u>	58,149 902,577			58,149 902,577

There were no transfers from one level to another in the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

(iii) Valuation techniques and assumptions used in fair value determination

The fair value of listed shares, emerging stock and mutual funds is based on the financial assets traded in active markets. The fair value is determined based on the quoted market prices.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(w) Financial risk management

1. Briefings

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

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

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

2. Structure of risk management

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

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

3. Credit risk

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(i) Accounts receivable and other receivables

The Group has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group's review includes external ratings, when available, and in some cases bank references. Purchase limits are established for each customer, and these limits are reviewed periodically. Customers that fail to meet the Group's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Group only on a prepayment basis.

Trade and other receivables mainly relate to a wide range of customers from different industries and geographic regions. The Group continued to assess the financial condition and credit risk of its customers, by grouping trade and other receivables based on their characteristics.

The Group set the allowance for bad debt account to reflect the estimated losses for trade receivable, other receivables, and investment. The allowance for bad debt account consists of individually assessed impairment and collectively assessed impairment. Collectively assessed impairment is based on the historical collection record of similar financial assets.

(ii) Investments

The credit risks exposure in the bank deposits, investments with fixed income and other financial instruments are measured and monitored by the Group's finance department. Since the Group's transaction counterparties and the contractually obligated counterparties are banks and financial institutes with good credits, there are no compliance issues, and therefore, no significant credit risk.

(iii) Guarantees

Pursuant to the Group's policies, it is only permissible to provide financial guarantees to subsidiaries, companies that the Group has business with, and the investees, based on the percentage of ownership by each shareholder. As of December 31, 2014, and 2013, the guarantees provided to non-subsidiaries amounted to \$150,600 and \$190,200, respectively.

4. Liquidity risk

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The loans and borrowings from the bank is an important source of liquidity for the Group. The Group has unused short-term bank facilities of \$3,750,713 and \$2,813,756 as of December 31, 2014, and 2013, respectively.

5. Market risk

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

The Group buys and sells derivatives, and also incurs financial liabilities, in order to manage market risks.

(i) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currencies of the Group, primarily USD and JPY.

As for monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, when short-term imbalance takes place, the Group buys or sells foreign currencies at spot rate to ensure that the net exposure is kept on an acceptable level.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Group borrows funds on fixed and variable interest rates, which has a risk exposure to changes in fair value and cash flow.

(iii) Other price risk

The Group is exposed to equity price risk arising from mutual funds, listed share investments and emerging stock investments.

(x) Capital management

The policy of board of directors is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of ordinary shares, capital surplus, retained earnings and non-controlling interests. The board of directors monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group monitors the capital structure by way of periodical review on the liability ratio. The target set by the Group is its debt to total assets ratio of less than 50%. The capital of the Group represents the total equity stated in the consolidated balance sheet, that is equal to the total assets, minus, total liabilities.

As of December 31, 2014, and 2013, the liability ratio was as follows:

	D	ecember 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Total liabilities	\$	4,767,093	3,861,608
Total assets		10,368,319	9,158,980
Liability ratio		46%	42%

As of December 31, 2014, there were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2014.

(7) Related-party transactions

(a) Parent company and ultimate controlling party

The Company is the ultimate controlling party of the Group.

(b) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	 2014	2013
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 148,444	129,714
Post-employment benefits	 2,240	1,751
1 2	\$ <u> 150,684</u>	<u>131,465</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(c) Significant related party transactions

1. Sale of goods and services provided to related parties

The amounts of significant transactions between the Group and related parties were as follows:

	Sales			Serv	ices	Receivable to related parties		
	2014		2014 2013		2013 2014 2013		<u>2014.12.31</u>	<u>2013.12.31</u>
Associates	\$	808	13,192	94.155	<u>71,921</u>	24,085	12,576	
Other related parties	\$	39.636	39,849	<u>141,723</u>	128,225	30.300	26,702	

Sales prices for related parties were similar to those of the third-party customers. The collection period was within 60 to 90 days after monthly closing, and within 30 to 90 days after monthly closing for third-parties.

The terms of services provided to relate parties is based on the contracts signed between both parties, and there is no significant difference between the related parties and the third-parties.

2. Purchase of goods from related parties

The amounts of significant purchase transactions between the Group and related parties were as follows:

	Purchas construction		Payable to re	lated parties_
	2014	2013	2014.12.31	2013.12.31
Associates	\$ <u>316,550</u>	<u>229,130</u>	<u>88,481</u>	67,398
Other related parties	\$ <u>1,451,405</u>	<u>1,084,867</u>	<u>362,263</u>	<u>237,533</u>

Purchase prices from related parties were similar to those from third-party suppliers. Besides some trading terms are prepaid before transactions, the payment period were within 45 to 60 days after monthly closing for related parties, and within to 30 to 60 days after monthly closing for third-parties.

3. Guarantees

Guarantees of related parties as of December 31, 2014, and 2013, were \$150,600 and \$190,200, respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(8) Pledged Assets

The carrying values of pledged assets were as follows:

Assets	Subject	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Other current financial assets – time deposits	Guarantees for construction contracts	\$ 10,300	15,230
Other non-current assets -time deposits	Guarantees for lawsuit deposits	63,400	63,400
Property, plant and equipment - Building	Long-term borrowings	<u>114,600</u>	39,721
		\$ <u>188,300</u>	<u>118,351</u>

(9) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) The Group's unrecognized commitments as follow:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Commitments for construction contracts Commitments for purchasing lands Bank guarantees to construction contract	\$ <u>645,221</u> \$ <u>-</u> \$ <u>132,611</u>	185,777 128,393 48,193

(b) The Group's unused and outstanding letters for purchasing are as follow: :

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Unused and outstanding letters of credit	\$ <u>905,031</u>	532,456

(c) Guarantees of related parties as of December 31, 2014, and 2013, were \$150,600 and \$190,200, respectively.

(10) Losses due to major disasters: none

(11) Subsequent events: none

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(12) Others

(a) The followings are the summary statement of current period employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function:

By function	Year end	ded December 31	, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013			
By item	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	
Employee benefits							
Salary	190,682	687,760	878,442	135,390	635,502	770,892	
Labor and health insurance	6,364	46,508	52,872	4,432	41,978	46,410	
Pension	2,778	36,373	39,151	1,644	33,146	34,790	
Others	2,234	31,221	33,455	1,335	28,734	30,069	
Depreciation	30,910	46,729	77,639	25,588	38,322	63,910	
Amortization	8	4,507	4,515	94	1,931	2,025	

(b) Dispute on contract performance

- 1. In November 2005, the Company entered into a "Turnkey Engineering Procurement and Construction Contract" (the Construction Contract) amounting to US\$14,000,000 and an "Agreement for Purchase and Installation of Equipment" (the Equipment Contract) amounting to US\$27,000,000 with a certain customer (the Customer). The Company performed its obligations pursuant to the contracts and the Customer's purchase orders, and recorded the related revenue and cost starting from December 2005. However, due to the different understandings of the contract details, the contracts performance was suspended. On December 21, 2006, the Customer's attorney informed the Company that the contracts were terminated and the related purchase orders were cancelled due to the Company's failure to perform certain terms of the contracts. In 2007, the Customer also filed an application for provisional attachment of the Company's property amounting to US\$1,935,000 with the Taiwan Shihlin District Court. In April 2007, the Company submitted the pledged deposits of US\$1,935,000 as counter-security to the Court for revocation of the provisional attachment.
- 2. The Company's attorney issued an opinion on February 13, 2008, stating that the above contracts are governed by Hong Kong laws and that his analysis is solely based on the terms of the contracts. According to the attorney's analysis, the Company is entitled to terminate the contracts since the Customer failed to perform its contractual obligations under the contracts. As of December 31, 2012, the inventories purchased for the contracts amounted to \$42,125; the Company recorded a provision for inventory valuation loss amounting to \$41,334 based on net realizable value.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

- 3. Concerning the aforementioned contractual dispute, the Customer filed an application for arbitration against the Company with the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) on February 8, 2008 in accordance with the arbitration provisions under the relevant contracts. The Customer alleged that the Company is obligated to return the amount paid and claimed compensation for the business loss. The arbitration court held hearings from March 2 to 11 and March 30 to April 1, 2009 at the ICC. On January 27, 2010, the Company received a partial award regarding the aforementioned dispute. In the partial award, the arbitrators held that the Company was not in default nor liable for the dispute in issue. In relation to the indemnity claimed by the Company against the Customer under the counterclaim, the arbitrators held hearings to review it on October 28 and 29, 2010. On October 12, 2011, the Company received the outcome of arbitration, and therein, the arbitrators decided to award the sum the Customer shall pay to the Company as below:
 - (i) Damage indemnification: about US\$1,716,000 and the interest thereof from the date of the final award until the date such sum has been paid in full;
 - (ii) Fees of the Arbitral Tribunal and administrative fees of ICC: about US\$390,000;
 - (iii) Reimbursement for the Company's legal fees and costs: about HKD 5,160,000.

In May 2013, the Company recovered parts of the aforementioned indemnification amounting to \$21,110, which was recognized as other income. Due to the recovery of uncertainty, the remaining amount will be recognized as income when it is received by the Company.

Under the outcome of arbitration the Customer's claim for requiring the Company to return the prepayment and compensate its damages was rejected, the partial prepayment of \$197,057 under the contracts paid by the customer after deducting possible loss (including loss resulting from equipment and materials which had been received by the Customer) was recognized as non-overawing income of \$119,779 in 2011.

- 4. The Customer made an application to the High Court of Hong Kong to set aside the final award. The oral-argument session thereof was concluded on June 13, 2013, and the Customer's request was denied by the court on October 17, 2013. The Customer then appealed to the Court of Appeal of Hong Kong regarding the said matter. The appeal was heard and denied on September 26, 2014. The Customer further submitted a motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Final Appeal of Hong Kong against the decision made by the Court of Appeal. The Court of Final Appeal will make the decision after receiving the reasons for decision from the Court of Appeal and obtaining all the necessary documents from both parties.
- 5. The final award was finally recognized by the Taiwan Court. The Company received from Taiwan Shihlin District Court the full amount pledged as counter-security of US\$1,935,000 in January 2015.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

- 6. Since the Customer is a Singapore based enterprise, the Company filed an application to the High Court of Singapore for leave to enforce the arbitration award on February 1, 2012. The order of enforcement was granted by the Court on the following date. After being served with the order, the Customer immediately raised challenges against such on March 5, 2012. Therefore, a substantive hearing was held on May 7, 2013, and was completed on the same day. The Court denied the Customer's challenges on October 9, 2014. The Customer appealed to the High Court in Chambers against the decision made by the High Court of Singapore. The Customer's appeal was again dismissed by the High Court in Chambers on January 13, 2015, and this decision was finalized. However, the enforcement procedure in Singapore is still in progress.
- 7. For same contractual dispute, the Customer filed an application again in December 2012 for arbitration against the Company with the ICC seeking the return of money the Company received under the Construction Contract. The Tribunal heard Customer's requests in March 2014 and then came to the decision in favor of the Company on November 24, 2014 where the Tribunal determined that Customer's requests violated the principle of res judicata and the Customer shall reimburse the Company for full legal fees and arbitration expenses.
- 8. The Customer filed lawsuits against the Company, on the same matter mentioned above, to the High Court of Hong Kong, demanding the prepaid amount to be returned back. In the end 2013, the Company received litigation notices. The lawsuits were heard and rejected by the Court on June 23, 2014. The Court also ordered that the Customer shall reimburse the Company for full legal fees. The Court's decisions are final.

(c) Other

Some of the Company's upper-ranking management were prosecuted by the Shihlin District Prosecutors Office for violating the Securities and Exchange Act on May 8, 2009 for the prosecutors concluded that the Company had the ability to directly and indirectly control Best Tec Co., Limited and other companies of which the aforementioned management were substantially in charge and that the restatement of financial statements resulting from the business dispute with the Singaporean customers as mentioned in note (12)(b).

The Shihlin District Court released the verdict on September 28, 2012, with the findings that the chairman, Mr. Kuo, and the chief executive officer, Mr. Pan, were both convicted as charged and were sentenced to imprisonment for a certain period of time. However, they were given a probation by the judge because both of them did not have any previous criminal record and their involvement in the accused fact were not considered significant. Upon knowing the fact, the prosecutors appealed to the High Court. Therefore, the Company asked its lawyers to deal with this matter. On January 14, 2014, the High Court concluded with a final verdict stating that both of the accused shall remain under probation.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(13) Operating Segment Information

(a) General information

The basis of segmentation of the Group are different products and services. The Group has five reportable segments: advanced material division, semiconductor division, environmental engineering group, electronics division, and wafer material division. Other segments engage mainly in sales of used machine equipment business and retail sales. Segments revenue means revenue from external customers (includes sell products and other revenue, exclude investment revenue accounted for using equity method). There was no transfer of revenue between segments.

(b) Reportable segments and operating segment information

The Group did not allocate tax expense to the reportable segments. The amounts of the Group's reportable segments are the same as those in the reports used by the chief operating decision maker. The accounting policies for the operating segments are the same as those in Note 2. The profit or loss of the Group's operating segments is measured by profit or loss before tax, and is considered as the basis for performance assessment.

2014	_	Advanced material div	Semiconductor div	Environmental engineering group	Electronics div.	Wafer material div.	Other segment	Adjustment and elimination	Total
Revenue									
Revenue from external customers	\$	8,196,682	6,561,500	1,017,018	1,119,695	477,983	719,403	-	18,092,281
Revenue from segments									
Total revenue	S	<u>8,196,682</u>	<u>6,561,500</u>	1,017,018	<u>1.119,695</u>	477,983	<u>719.403</u>		<u> 18,092,281</u>
Interest revenue	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,617
Interest expenses		-	-	•	-		-	-	9,991
Depreciation and amortization Share of profit of equity-accounted investees (associates, and jointly		4,543	19,381	988	1,341	37	55,864	•	82,154
controlled entities)		_	-	=	-	-	-	•	94,299
Reportable segment profit or loss	S	743.942	506,422	<u>25,742</u>	121,800	<u>150.370</u>	<u>(496,938</u>)		<u>1,051.338</u>
Reportable segment assets	S								
Reportable segment liabilities	S								
2013	_	Advanced material div	Semiconductor div	Environmental engineering group	Electronics div	Wafer material div.	Other segment	Adjustment and elimination	Total
	_	material		engineering		material	-	and	<u>Total</u>
2013 Revenue Revenue from external customers	 s	material		engineering		material	-	and	Total 15,554,749
Revenue Revenue from external customers Revenue from segments	 s	material div 6,844,416	4,947,609	engineering group 539,773	1,532,952	material div. 464,507	1,225,492	and	15,554,749
Revenue Revenue from external customers Revenue from segments Total revenue	\$	material div	div	engineering group	div	material div.	segment	and	15,554,749
Revenue Revenue from external customers Revenue from segments Total revenue Interest revenue		material div 6,844,416	4,947,609	engineering group 539,773	1,532,952	material div. 464,507	1,225,492	and	15,554,749 - - - - - - - - - 9,903
Revenue Revenue from external customers Revenue from segments Total revenue Interest revenue Interest expenses	\$	6,844,416	4,947,609	539,773 	1,532,952 - - - 1,532,952	material div. 464,507	1,225,492 1,225,492	and	15,554,749 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Revenue Revenue from external customers Revenue from segments Total revenue Interest revenue	\$ \$	material div 6,844,416	4,947,609 	539,773	1,532,952 	material div. 464,507 - 464.507 - 56	1,225,492 	and	15,554,749
Revenue Revenue from external customers Revenue from segments Total revenue Interest revenue Interest expenses Depreciation and amortization Share of profit of equity-accounted investees (associates, and jointly	\$ \$	6,844,416	4,947,609	539,773 	1,532,952 - - - 1,532,952	material div. 464,507	1,225,492 1,225,492	and	15,554,749 - 15,554,749 9,903 8,167 65,935
Revenue Revenue from external customers Revenue from segments Total revenue Interest revenue Interest expenses Depreciation and amortization Share of profit of equity-accounted investees (associates, and jointly controlled entities)	\$ \$	6,844,416 	4,947,609 	539,773	1,532,952 	material div. 464,507 - 464.507 - 56	1,225,492 	and	15,554,749

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(c) Industry information

1. Product and service information

The Group's segment information is based on different products and services. Product and service information does not have to be disclosed.

2. Geographical information

Stated below are the geographic information on the Group's sales presented by destination of sales and non-current assets presented by location.

(i) Revenue from external customers:

	2014	2013
Location Taiwan China Other countries	\$ 12,594,677 4,376,482 1,121,122 \$ 18,092,281	12,266,511 2,788,325 499,913 15,554,749
(ii) Non-current assets:		2010
	2014	2013
Taiwan Other countries	\$ 1,800,636	1,267,980 307,523 1,575,503

3. Information about major customers

Sales to individual customers constituting over 10% of the total revenue in the consolidated statements of income of 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

	2014	2013
A Company	\$ <u>4,573,520</u>	4,465,739

The sales revenue of A Company is from advanced material division, semiconductor division, electronics division and wafer material division.