

YC INOX CO., LTD.

Financial Statements for the  
Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013  
and Independent Auditors' Report

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

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders  
YC INOX Co., Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of YC INOX Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of YC INOX Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, interpretation as well as related guidance translated by Accounting Research and Development Foundation endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of Republic of China with the effective dates.



Certified Public Accountants  
Taipei, Taiwan R.O.C.  
March 20, 2015

YC INOX CO., LTD.

BAIANCE SHEETS

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	Note	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash	6(1)	\$784,807	7	\$647,919	6
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current	6(2)	37	0	16,846	0
Notes receivable - net	6(4)	56,810	1	54,667	0
Accounts receivable - net	6(5)	2,483,956	22	2,476,120	21
Other receivables	6(5)	204,496	2	425,308	4
Current tax assets		10,928	0	25,918	0
Inventories	6(6)	4,591,252	40	4,897,312	41
Prepayments		24,627	0	58,671	1
Other current assets	8	800	0	800	0
Total current assets		<u>8,157,713</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>8,603,561</u>	<u>73</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Financial assets carried at cost - non-current	6(3)	355,570	3	355,570	3
Investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	129,113	1	125,803	1
Property, plant and equipment	6(8) + 8	2,561,357	23	2,466,197	22
Deferred tax assets	6(21)	38,155	0	45,808	0
Prepayment for equipment		73,188	1	90,328	1
Refundable deposits	11	25,021	0	141	0
Other non-current assets	6(5)	<u>33,853</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>32,945</u>	<u>0</u>
Total other assets		<u>3,216,257</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>3,116,792</u>	<u>27</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>\$11,373,970</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>\$11,720,353</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Short-term loans(Note12)	6(9)	\$1,703,616	15	\$2,193,086	18
Short-term bills payable(Note13)	6(10)	99,855	1	299,458	3
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss-current	6(2)	1,339	0	0	0
Notes payable		628	0	276	0
Accounts payable		167,160	1	319,457	3
Other payables	6(11)	342,213	3	281,006	2
Current tax liabilities	6(21)	100,897	1	68,975	1
Advance receives		339,948	3	334,676	3
Current portion of long-term liabilities(Note15)	6(12)	168,841	2	35,508	0
Other current liabilities		<u>17,080</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6,789</u>	<u>0</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>2,941,577</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>3,539,231</u>	<u>30</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Long-term loans	6(12)	985,867	9	1,154,708	10
Deferred tax liabilities	6(21)	890	0	890	0
Accrued pension liabilities	6(13)	162,129	1	196,108	2
Guarantee deposits		<u>4,220</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,251</u>	<u>0</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>1,153,106</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1,354,957</u>	<u>12</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u><u>4,094,683</u></u>	<u><u>36</u></u>	<u><u>4,894,188</u></u>	<u><u>42</u></u>
EQUITY					
Capital stock - common stock	6(14)	3,701,189	33	3,701,189	31
Capital surplus	6(15)	1,848,637	16	1,848,637	16
Retained Earnings	6(16)				
Legal reserve		658,463	6	593,172	5
Special reserve		0	0	29,227	0
Unappropriated earnings		1,064,797	9	646,315	6
Other equity	6(17)	<u>6,201</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7,625</u>	<u>0</u>
Total equity		<u>7,279,287</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>6,826,165</u>	<u>58</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u><u>\$11,373,970</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>\$11,720,353</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

## YC INOX CO., LTD.

## STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, EXCEPT EARNING PER SHARE)

	Note	For the Years Ended December 31			
		2014		2013	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
NET REVENUE		\$25,424,368	100	\$23,846,654	100
COST OF REVENUE	6(6)	(23,243,380)	(91)	(22,204,373)	(93)
GROSS PROFIT		2,180,988	9	1,642,281	7
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Selling and marketing		(940,282)	(4)	(836,244)	(3)
General and administrative		(164,925)	(1)	(143,301)	(1)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		(1,105,207)	(5)	(979,545)	(4)
OPERATING INCOME		1,075,781	4	662,736	3
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES					
Others gains and losses	6(18)	98,396	0	102,252	0
Finance costs	6(19)	(49,159)	(0)	(37,068)	(0)
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	6(7)	4,734	0	14,546	0
Interest income		413	0	431	0
Rent income	7	30	0	30	0
Dividend income		431	0	677	0
Total Non-Operating Income and Expenses		54,845	0	80,868	0
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		1,130,626	4	743,604	3
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	6(21)	(147,813)	(1)	(90,697)	(0)
NET INCOME		982,813	3	652,907	3
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Actuarial gain (loss) from defined benefit plans	6(13)	32,423	0	(26,273)	(0)
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		(1,424)	(0)	(1,068)	(0)
Income tax related to the components of other comprehensive income	6(21)	(5,512)	(0)	4,466	0
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		25,487	0	(22,875)	0
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		\$1,008,300	3	\$630,032	3
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTED TO					
Owners of the parent		\$982,813	3	\$652,907	3
Non-controlling interests		0	0	0	0
		\$982,813	3	\$652,907	3
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTED TO					
Owners of the parent		\$1,008,300	3	\$630,032	3
Non-controlling interests		0	0	0	0
		\$1,008,300	3	\$630,032	3
EARNINGS PER SHARE	6(22)				
Basic earnings per share		\$2.66		\$1.76	
Diluted earnings per share		\$2.64		\$1.76	

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

YC INOX CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

Items	Capital Stock	Retained Earnings				Other Equity	
	Common	Capital	Legal	Special	Unappropriated	Unrealized Gains(Losses)	
	Stock	Surplus	Reserve	Reserve	Earnings	on Available-for-sale Financial Assets	
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2013	\$3,701,189	\$1,848,637	\$561,056	\$30,608	\$305,033	\$8,693	\$6,455,216
Appropriation and distribution of 2012 earnings							
Legal reserve			32,116		(32,116)		0
Cash dividends					(259,083)		(259,083)
Special reserve reversed				(1,381)	1,381		0
Net income in 2013					652,907		652,907
Other comprehensive income in 2013					(21,807)	(1,068)	(22,875)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2013	\$3,701,189	\$1,848,637	\$593,172	\$29,227	\$646,315	\$7,625	\$6,826,165
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2014	\$3,701,189	\$1,848,637	\$593,172	\$29,227	\$646,315	\$7,625	\$6,826,165
Appropriation and distribution of 2013 earnings							
Legal reserve			65,291		(65,291)		0
Cash dividends					(555,178)		(555,178)
Special reserve reversed				(29,227)	29,227		0
Net income in 2014					982,813		982,813
Other comprehensive income in 2014					26,911	(1,424)	25,487
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2014	\$3,701,189	\$1,848,637	\$658,463	\$0	\$1,064,797	\$6,201	\$7,279,287

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

## YC INOX CO., LTD.

## STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2014	2013
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :</b>		
Income before income tax	\$1,130,626	\$743,604
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	179,165	167,614
Finance costs	49,159	37,068
Interest income	(413)	(431)
Dividend income	(431)	(677)
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	(4,734)	(14,546)
(Gain) Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipments	2,213	2,826
Property, plant and equipments reclassified to expenses	0	9
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in financial assets held for trading	16,809	(9,217)
(Increase) Decrease in notes receivable	(2,143)	35,165
(Increase) Decrease in accounts receivable	(7,836)	(175,436)
(Increase) Decrease in other receivables	220,812	(124,990)
(Increase) Decrease in inventories	306,060	(231,140)
(Increase) Decrease in prepayments	34,044	(25,681)
Increase (Decrease) in financial liabilities held for trading	1,339	0
Increase (Decrease) in notes payable	352	8
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable	(152,297)	85,249
Increase (Decrease) in other payable	50,321	81,180
Increase (Decrease) in advance receives	5,272	126,411
Increase (Decrease) in other current liabilities	10,291	(10,191)
Increase (Decrease) in accrued pension liabilities	(1,556)	(2,121)
Cash generated from operations	1,837,053	684,704
Interest received	413	431
Dividend received	431	677
Interest paid	(49,419)	(37,257)
Income tax paid	(98,761)	(16,617)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	1,689,717	631,938
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :</b>		
Acquisitions of financial assets carried at cost-non-current	0	(78,612)
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment	(269,011)	(215,603)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	20,760	18,476
Refundable deposits refunded	(24,880)	12
Additions to other non-current assets	(908)	0
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	(274,039)	(275,727)
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :</b>		
Increase (Decrease) in short-term loans	(489,470)	519,530
Increase (Decrease) in short-term bills payable	(199,603)	199,490
Increase in long-term loans	0	600,000
Payment in long-term loans	(35,508)	(1,035,508)
Guarantee deposits refunded	969	(170,529)
Cash dividends	(555,178)	(259,083)
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	(1,278,790)	(146,100)
<b>INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	136,888	210,111
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR</b>	647,919	437,808
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF THE YEAR</b>	<b>\$784,807</b>	<b>\$647,919</b>

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

# YC INOX CO., LTD.

## NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

### 1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

- (1) YC INOX Co., Ltd (the "Company") was incorporated on January 31, 1973 under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China. The Company engages in the manufacturing, processing and trading of stainless steel pipe, and cutting processing and trading of stainless steel plate and stainless steel coil.
- (2) The Company's stocks was listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since September ,2001.

### 2. THE AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The parent company only financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 20, 2015.

### 3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

Not applicable as it is the first-time adoption of IFRSs by the Company this year.

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

In according to Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi Letter No. 1030010325, dated April 3, 2014, the Listed, OTC, and Emerging company should be adopt the following 2013 version endorsed and issued by Financial Supervisory Commission(not include IFRS 9 "Financial Instrument") and the Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers should be adopted by the Company starting 2015. Related issue, amendments and standards are as follows:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>		<u>IASB Effective Date</u>
IFRS 1	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Limited Exemption from Comparative IFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters	July 1, 2010

(continued)

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>		<u>IASB Effective Date</u>
IFRS 1	Severe hyperinflation and removal of fixed dates for first-time adopters	July 1, 2011
IFRS 1	Government loans	January 1, 2013
IFRS 7	Disclosures - transfers of financial assets	July 1, 2011
IFRS 7	Disclosures—Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities	January 1, 2013
IFRS 10	Consolidated financial statements	January 1, 2013
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
IAS 1	Presentation of items of other comprehensive income	July 1, 2012
IAS 12	Deferred tax: recovery of underlying assets	January 1, 2012
IAS 19	Employee benefits	January 1, 2013
IAS 27	Separate financial statements	January 1, 2013
IAS 28	Investments in associates and joint ventures	January 1, 2013
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
Amendments to IFRS	Improvements to IFRSs 2010	January 1, 2011
Amendments to IFRS	Improvements to IFRSs 2009-2011	January 1, 2013

Except for the following items, the Company believes that the adoption of aforementioned 2013 Taiwan-IFRSs version will not have a significant effect on the Company's parent company only financial statements.

1. IAS 19 “Employee Benefits” (Revised)

The amendments to IAS 19 require the Company to calculate a “net interest” amount by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset to replace the



interest cost and expected return on planned assets used in current IAS 19.

In addition, the amendments eliminate the accounting treatment of either corridor approach or the immediate recognition of actuarial gains and losses to profit or loss when it incurs, and instead, required to recognize all actuarial gains and losses immediately through other comprehensive income. The past service cost, on the other hand, will be expensed immediately when it incurs and no longer be amortized over the average period before vested on a straight-line basis. In addition, the amendments also require a broader disclosure in defined benefit plans. The Company will disclosure in defined benefit plans in accordance with the amendments.

2. Amendments to IAS 1, “Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income”

The amendments to IAS 1, the items of other comprehensive income will be grouped into two categories: items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met. The amendment also provides other comprehensive income items listed in the pre-tax amount, and its related tax should be presented separately with the above two categories. The Company will change the presentation of Statement of Comprehensive Income.

3. IFRS 13, “Fair Value Measurement”

It defines fair value: between market participants to sell assets in an orderly transaction can receive or transfer the liability to pay the price. Establishes a framework for measuring fair value requires in view of market participants; measurement of non-financial assets should be based on the highest and best use; and requires disclosures about fair value measurements.

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

A. The following are the assessment of 2013 Taiwan-IFRSs, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>		<u>IASB Effective Date</u>
IFRS 9	Financial instruments:	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	January 1, 2016
Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28	Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	January 1, 2016
Amendment to IFRS 11	Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations	January 1, 2016
IFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts	January 1, 2016

(continued)

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>		<u>IASB Effective Date</u>
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	January 1, 2017
Amendment to IAS 1	Disclosure Initiative	January 1, 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38	Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization	January 1, 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41	Agriculture: Bearer Plants	January 1, 2016
Amendment to IAS 19	Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions	July 1, 2014
Amendment to IAS 27	Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	January 1, 2016
Amendment to IAS 36	Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets	January 1, 2014
Amendment to IAS 39	Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting	January 1, 2014
IFRIC 21	Levies	January 1, 2014
Amendments to IFRS	Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012	July 1, 2014
Amendments to IFRS	Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013	July 1, 2014
Amendments to IFRS	Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014	January 1, 2016

The Company continues in evaluating the impact on its financial position and financial performance as a result of the initial adoption of the above standards or interpretations. The related impact will be disclosed when the Company completes the evaluation.

#### 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

##### (1) Compliance statement

The accompanying parent company only financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”.

(2) Basis of preparation

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

- (a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.
- (b) Available-for-sale financial assets measured at fair value.
- (c) Defined benefit liabilities recognized based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B.The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

A.Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the Company's functional and the Company's presentation currency.

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

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

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

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

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

A.Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets;

otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

- (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realized, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
- (b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
- (c) Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
- (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to pay off liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

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

- (a) Liabilities that are expected to be paid off within the normal operating cycle;
- (b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
- (c) Liabilities that are to be paid off within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
- (d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

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

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading or financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition. Financial assets are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorized as financial assets held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Financial assets that meet one of the following criteria are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition:

- (a) Hybrid (combined) contracts; or
- (b) They eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
- (c) They are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized and derecognized using settlement date accounting, designated at initial recognition as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss using settlement date accounting.

C. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value, and any changes in the fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

D. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair

value. Related transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. These financial assets are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial assets are recognized in profit or loss. Investments in equity instruments that do not have a listed market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments are recognized in a separate line item as financial assets carried at cost.

(6) Loans and receivables

Accounts receivable are loans and receivables originated by the entity. They are created by the entity by selling goods or providing services to customers in the ordinary course of business. Accounts receivable are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment, except for short-term accounts receivable when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(7) Impairment of financial assets

A. The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

B. The criteria that the Company uses to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment loss is as follows:

- (a) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
- (b) A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- (c) The Company, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granted the borrower a concession that a lender would not otherwise consider;
- (d) It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- (e) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
- (f) Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial asset in the group, including adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group;
- (g) Information about significant changes with an adverse effect that have taken place in the technology, market, economic or legal environment in which the

issuer operates, and indicates that the cost of the investment in the equity instrument may not be recovered;

- (h) A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost.

C. When the Company assesses that there has been objective evidence of impairment and an impairment loss has occurred, accounting for impairment is made as follows according to the category of financial assets:

- (a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, and is recognized in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost that would have been at the date of reversal had the impairment loss not been recognized previously. Impairment loss is recognized and reversed by adjusting the carrying amount of the asset through the use of an impairment allowance account.

- (b) Financial assets measured at cost

The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at current market return rate of similar financial asset, and is recognized in profit or loss. Impairment loss recognized for this category shall not be reversed subsequently. Impairment loss is recognized by adjusting the carrying amount of the asset through the use of an impairment allowance account.

#### (8) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

- A. The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.
- B. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.
- C. The Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of the financial assets; however, the Company has not retained control of the financial asset.

#### (9) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined

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

(10) Investments accounted for using equity method

- A. Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies. In general, control is presumed to exist when the parent owns, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, more than half of the voting power of an entity. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible have been considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost.
- B. The Company's share of its subsidiaries' profits or losses is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income.
- C. Unrealized gain on transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated to extent of the Company's interest in the subsidiaries. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

(11) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of land improvements are 10 years, buildings are 10~35 years, machinery and

equipment are 3~15 years, transportation equipment are 8 years, and others are 1~20 years.

(12) Leases

A. Based on the terms of a lease contract, a lease is classified as a finance lease if the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset.

B. Operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Payments made under an operating lease (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(13) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(14) Borrowings cost

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset form part of the cost of that asset and, therefore, should be capitalized. Capitalization should cease when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are complete. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense

(15) Employee benefits

A. Employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions, and the contributions are recognized as pension expenses when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Defined benefit plans are all pension plans other than defined contribution



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

ii. Actuarial gains and losses arising on defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

iii. Past-service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss if vested immediately; if not, the past-service costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

#### C. Employees' bonus and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' bonus and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognized as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal obligation or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. However, if the accrued amounts for employees' bonus and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are different from the actual distributed amounts as resolved by the stockholders at their stockholders' meeting subsequently, the differences should be recognized based on the accounting for changes in estimates. The Company calculates the number of shares of employees' stock bonus based on the fair value per share at the previous day of the stockholders' meeting held in the year following the financial reporting year, and after taking into account the effects of ex-rights and ex-dividends.

#### (16) Income tax

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

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in

accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional 10% tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

- C. Deferred income tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheet. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed.
- E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
- F. A deferred tax asset shall be recognized for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from acquisitions of equipment or technology, research and development expenditures, employees' training costs and equity investments to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilized.

(17) Revenue recognition

- A. The Company manufactures and sells stainless steel products. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account of business tax, returns, rebates and discounts for the sale of goods to external customers in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue

arising from the sales of goods should be recognized when the Company has delivered the goods to the customer, the amount of sales revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity. The delivery of goods is completed when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, and the customer has accepted the goods based on the sales contract or there is objective evidence showing that all acceptance provisions have been satisfied.

B.Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

C.Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

(18) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

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

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. The information is addressed below:

(1) Realisability of deferred income tax assets

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Assessment of the realizability of deferred income tax assets involves critical accounting judgements and estimates of the management, including the assumptions of expected future sales revenue growth rate and profit rate, tax exempt duration, available tax credits, tax planning, etc. Any variations in global economic environment, industrial environment, and laws and regulations might cause material adjustments to deferred income tax assets.

As of December 31, 2014, the Company recognized deferred income tax assets amounting to \$38,155 thousand.

(2) Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, the Company must determine the net realizable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realizable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

As of December 31, 2014, the carrying amount of inventories was \$4,591,252 thousand.

(3) Calculation of accrued pension obligations

When calculating the present value of defined pension obligations, the Company must apply judgements and estimates to determine the actuarial assumptions on balance sheet date, including discount rates and expected rate of return on plan assets. Any changes in these assumptions could significantly impact the carrying amount of defined pension obligations.

As of December 31, 2014, the carrying amount of accrued pension obligations was \$162,129 thousand.

## 6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) CASH

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Cash on hand and petty cash	\$968	\$1,405
Checking accounts and demand deposits	783,839	646,514
Deposit account	800	800
	<u>785,607</u>	<u>648,719</u>
Other assets (pledged deposit account)	<u>(800)</u>	<u>(800)</u>
Total	<u>\$784,807</u>	<u>\$647,919</u>

A. The Company associates with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at balance sheet date is the carrying amount of all cash and cash equivalents.

B. Please refer to Note 8 for cash pledged as collateral.

(2) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS-CURRENT

Items	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Financial assets held for trading		
Listed stocks	\$0	\$15,250
Valuation adjustment	(0)	(7,805)
Subtotal	0	7,445
Non-hedging derivatives		
Exchange contracts futures	37	9,401
Total	\$37	\$16,846

Items	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Non-hedging derivatives		
Exchange contracts futures	\$1,339	\$0
Total	\$1,339	\$0

A. The Company's financial assets or liabilities held for trading recognized net gain (loss) of \$(4,057) thousand and \$18,643 thousand for the year periods ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

B. The Derivative financial instruments transaction and contract information are as follows:

	December 31, 2014		
	Contract Amount (Notional Principal)		
Financial Instruments	(thousand)		Contract Period
Exchange contracts futures			
Sell JPY/Buy NT	JPY	290,000	2014.12.01～2015.04.10

Financial Instruments	December 31, 2013		
	Contract Amount (Notional Principal)		Contract Period
	(thousand)		
Exchange contracts futures			
Sell JPY/Buy NT	JPY	1,014,000	2013.10.02~2014.03.31

The Company entered into derivative contracts to manage exposures due to fluctuations of foreign exchange rates. The derivative contracts entered into by the Company did not meet the criteria for hedge accounting. Therefore, the Company did not apply hedge accounting treatment for derivative contracts.

C. No financial assets at fair value through profit or loss by the Company were pledged to others.

(3) FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT COST-NON-CURRENT

Items	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Non-publicly traded stocks	\$355,570	\$355,570
Accumulated impairment	0	0
Total	<u>\$355,570</u>	<u>\$355,570</u>

A. According to the Company's intention, its investment in ABGENOMICS INTERNATIONAL INC. stocks should be classified as available-for-sale financial assets. However, as ABGENOMICS INTERNATIONAL INC. stocks are not traded in active market, and no sufficient industry information of companies similar to ABGENOMICS INTERNATIONAL INC. or ABGENOMICS INTERNATIONAL INC's financial information cannot be obtained, the fair value of the investment in ABGENOMICS INTERNATIONAL INC. stocks cannot be measured reliably. The Company classified those stocks as 'financial assets measured at cost'.

B. No financial assets measured at cost held by the Company were pledged to others.

(4) NOTES RECEIVABLE

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Notes receivable	\$56,810	\$54,667
Less: allowance for bad debts	0	0
Total	<u>\$56,810</u>	<u>\$54,667</u>

(5) ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Accounts receivable	\$2,487,490	\$2,478,815
Less: allowance for bad debts	(3,534)	(2,695)
Total	<u>\$2,483,956</u>	<u>\$2,476,120</u>

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Overdue receivable	\$4,338	\$161
Less: allowance for bad debts	(4,338)	(161)
Total	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Neither past due nor impaired	\$2,310,779	\$2,344,060
Past due but not impaired		
Past due within 30 days	161,440	130,417
Past due 30-90 days	11,737	1,643
Total	<u>\$2,483,956</u>	<u>\$2,476,120</u>

B.Movement analysis of financial assets that were impaired is as follows:

	Individually Assessed for Impairment	Collectively Assessed for Impairment	Total
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$161	\$2,695	\$2,856
Provision for impairment	4,338	839	5,177
Write-offs during the period	(161)	0	(161)
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>\$4,338</u>	<u>\$3,534</u>	<u>\$7,872</u>

	Individually Assessed for Impairment	Collectively Assessed for Impairment	Total
Balance at January 1, 2013	\$161	\$15,583	\$15,744
Reversal of impairment	0	(12,888)	(12,888)
Balance at December 31, 2013	<u>\$4,338</u>	<u>\$2,695</u>	<u>\$2,856</u>

C.The Company's accounts receivable that were neither past due nor impaired had good credit quality.

D.The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance sheet date was the carrying amount of each class of accounts receivable.

E.The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

F.The Company entered into an agreement with bank to sell its accounts receivable. Under the agreement, the Company is not required to bear uncollectible risk of the underlying accounts receivable. The Company has derecognized the accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013 and, the outstanding accounts receivable sold to bank were as follow :

December 31, 2014			
Purchaser	Sold	Amount advanced	Amount retained
Fubon Bank	USD 15,049 thousand	USD 12,953 thousand	USD 2,096 thousand
Fubon Bank	EUR 463 thousand	EUR 407 thousand	EUR 56 thousand
December 31, 2013			
Purchaser	Sold	Amount advanced	Amount retained
Fubon Bank	USD 17,496 thousand	USD 15,739 thousand	USD 1,757 thousand
Fubon Bank	EUR 2,664 thousand	EUR 2,397 thousand	EUR 267 thousand
Mega Bank	USD 980 thousand	USD 0 thousand	USD 980 thousand

(6) INVENTORIES

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Finished goods(including merchandise)	\$2,666,065	\$2,603,294
Work in process	69,040	50,369
Semi-finished goods	299,937	297,603
Raw materials	1,496,398	1,906,017
Supplies	59,812	40,029
Carrying amount	<u>\$4,591,252</u>	<u>\$4,897,312</u>

Inventory related operating costs of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively are listed as below:

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Cost of goods sold	\$23,349,967	\$22,324,144
Loss(Gain) on physical inventory	(228)	96
Inventory disposal	9,165	5,477
Scrap sales	(107,234)	(92,944)
Loss for value declined (Gain from value recover)	(8,290)	(32,400)
Total	<u>\$23,243,380</u>	<u>\$22,204,373</u>

Gain from value recovery results mainly from the increase in price of raw materials.

(7) INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

	<u>December 31,</u>		<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2014</u>		<u>2013</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>Book value</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Book value</u>
Ji-mao Investment corporation,Ltd	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$129,113</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$125,803</u>

A.Share of profit of subsidiaries for using the equity method is as follow:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Ji-mao Investment corporation,Ltd	<u>\$4,734</u>	<u>\$14,546</u>

B.The financial information of Ji-mao Investment corporation,Ltd's principal associates is summarized below:

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Profit/(Loss)</u>
December 31, 2014	<u>\$134,010</u>	<u>\$1,104</u>	<u>\$163,100</u>	<u>\$4,734</u>
December 31, 2013	<u>\$129,666</u>	<u>\$70</u>	<u>\$149,182</u>	<u>\$14,546</u>



(8) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Year ended December 31, 2014

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Reclassifications	Balance, End of Year
<u>Cost</u>					
Land	\$1,154,362	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,154,362
Land improvements	7,619	914	0	0	8,533
Buildings	667,562	6269	0	24,436	698,267
Machinery and equipment	1,660,312	161,200	(16,102)	0	1,805,410
Transportation equipment	65,283	41,933	(26,122)	0	81,094
Office equipment	58,344	4,065	(473)	0	61,936
Other equipment	223,157	27,164	(20)	0	250,301
Construction in progress	37,349	55,752	0	(24,436)	68,665
	<u>3,873,988</u>	<u>\$297,297</u>	<u>(\$42,717)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>4,128,568</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
Land improvements	571	\$792	\$0	\$0	1,363
Buildings	219,557	34,903	0	0	254,460
Machinery and equipment	1,000,701	112,230	(15,140)	0	1,097,791
Transportation equipment	25,761	10,544	(4,112)	0	32,193
Office equipment	26,755	7,344	(473)	0	33,626
Other equipment	134,446	13,352	(20)	(0)	147,778
	<u>1,407,791</u>	<u>\$179,165</u>	<u>(\$19,745)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>1,567,211</u>
	<u>\$2,466,197</u>				<u>\$2,561,357</u>

	Year ended December 31, 2013				
	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Reclassifications	Balance, End of Year
<u>Cost</u>					
Land	\$1,146,676	\$7,686	\$0	\$0	\$1,154,362
Land improvements	0	7,619	0	0	7,619
Buildings	597,960	6,549	0	63,053	667,562
Machinery and equipment	1,540,198	123,739	(3,625)	0	1,660,312
Transportation equipment	89,211	3,800	(27,728)	0	65,283
Office equipment	58,986	580	(1,222)	0	58,344
Other equipment	201,492	7,170	(906)	15,401	223,157
Construction in progress	78,454	37,349	0	(78,454)	37,349
	<u>3,712,977</u>	<u>\$194,492</u>	<u>(\$33,481)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>3,873,988</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
Land improvements	0	\$571	\$0	\$0	571
Buildings	185,974	33,363	0	220	219,557
Machinery and equipment	900,163	104,047	(3,509)	0	1,000,701
Transportation equipment	23,017	9,355	(6,611)	0	25,761
Office equipment	20,494	7,474	(1,213)	0	26,755
Other equipment	122,700	12,804	(838)	(220)	134,446
	<u>1,252,348</u>	<u>\$167,614</u>	<u>(\$12,171)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>1,407,791</u>
	\$2,460,629				\$2,466,197

- A. The significant part of the Company's buildings includes main plants, and the related depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful lives of 10-35 years.
- B. Interest capitalization amounted to \$778 thousand and \$408 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and the range of interest rates is 1.05%~1.50% and 1.16%~1.45% for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.
- C. The Company's land meant for 75-1, 75-2 (2,044 m<sup>2</sup>) located at Jiumei Section, Xizho Township, Changhua County and land meant for Lot 115( 171 m<sup>2</sup>), 115-1 and 115-2( 3,218 m<sup>2</sup>) , and 116 ( 120 m<sup>2</sup>) located at Xinguan Section, Puxin Township, it is zoned for agriculture and ranch but used for a parking lot and finished goods storage, and delivery loading/unloading area ; moreover, the ownership to the lot cannot be transferred by law temporarily; therefore, it is registered in the name of Mr. G.Y. Chang, General manager of the Company. The said six lots of land are used as collateral for a mortgage loan for an amount of \$40,000 thousand.

D.The Company's land meant for Lot 73,73-3 (9,621 m<sup>2</sup>), and 74-6, 74-18 and 74-19(1,547 m<sup>2</sup>) located at Jiumei Section, Xizho Township, Changhua County had transferred from Mr. G.Y. Chang, General manager of the Company, to the Company in April 26, 2013, and registered the mortgage right to rescind in April 30, 2013.

E.Please refer to Note 8 for property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral.

(9) SHORT-TERM LOANS

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Unsecured bank loans		
Material purchase	\$201,044	\$733,648
Exporting	1,302,572	1,159,438
Unsecured loans	<u>200,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>
Net	<u>\$1,703,616</u>	<u>\$2,193,086</u>
Range of interest rates	<u>0.455%~1.414%</u>	<u>0.491%~1.55%</u>

(10) SHORT-TERM BILLS PAYABLE

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Short-term bills payable	\$100,000	\$300,000
Less: Unamortized discounts	<u>(145)</u>	<u>(542)</u>
Net	<u>\$99,855</u>	<u>\$299,458</u>
Range of interest rates	<u>0.88%</u>	<u>0.84%~1%</u>

(11) OTHER PAYABLE

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Salary and bonus payable	\$148,314	\$109,657
Accrued employees' bonuses and directors' and supervisors' remuneration	63,801	41,652
Payable on equipment	24,464	13,318
Commissions payable	23,273	22,148
Other payable-others	<u>82,361</u>	<u>94,231</u>
	<u>\$342,213</u>	<u>\$281,006</u>

(12) LONG-TERM LOANS

	<u>Loan content</u>	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Secured loans :			
Bank Of Taiwan	Note A	\$162,400	\$185,600
Bank Of Taiwan	Note B	92,308	104,616
Bank Of Taiwan	Note C	250,000	250,000
Bank Of Taiwan	Note D	50,000	50,000
Mega International	Note E	600,000	600,000
Commercial Bank			
Total		1,154,708	1,190,216
Less : Current portion		(168,841)	(35,508)
Long-term loans		\$985,867	\$1,154,708
Range of interest rates		1.475%~1.485%	1.475%~1.485%

A. Payable semi-annually in 25 installments from November 22, 2009.

B. Payable semi-annually in 26 installments from July 22, 2009.

C. Payable semi-annually in 6 installments from February 6, 2015.

D. Payable semi-annually in 24 installments from February 6, 2016.

E. Payable quarterly in 12 installments from November 30, 2015.

F. The Company at December 31, 2014 and 2013 had issued guarantee notes for long-term loans, both amounted to \$800,000 thousand, collateral information for long-term loans please refer to Note 8.

G. The Company's loan commitment is as follow:

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Drawing amount	\$2,958,323	\$3,683,301
Remaining amount	10,754,427	8,560,374
	<u>\$13,712,750</u>	<u>\$12,243,675</u>

(13) PENSION

A. Defined benefit plans

(a) The Company have a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 5% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee.

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

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Present value of funded obligations	\$185,839	\$215,686
Fair value of plan assets	(23,173)	(19,057)
Net liability in the balance sheet	162,666	196,629
Booked as other payable	(537)	(521)
Booked as Accrued pension liabilities	\$162,129	\$196,108

(c) Changes in present value of funded obligations are as follows:

	2014	2013
Present value of funded obligations		
At January 1	\$215,686	\$187,825
Current service cost	1,078	963
Interest expense	3,719	3,232
Benefits paid	(2,304)	(2,531)
Actuarial gains/losses on defined	(32,340)	26,197
At December 31	\$185,839	\$215,686

(d) Changes in fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	2014	2013
Fair value of plan assets		
At January 1	\$19,057	\$15,380
Expected return on plan assets	338	272
Contribution on plan assets	5,999	6,012
Benefits paid	(2,304)	(2,531)
profit and loss on plan assets	83	(76)
At December 31	\$23,173	\$19,057

(e) Amounts of expenses recognized in comprehensive income statements are as follows:

	2014	2013
Current service cost	1,078	\$963
Interest cost	3,719	3,232
Expected return on plan assets	(338)	(272)
Current pension costs	\$4,459	\$3,923

Details of cost and expenses recognized in comprehensive income statements are as follows:

	2014	2013
Operating cost	\$3,081	\$2,658
Selling expenses	361	309
General and administrative expenses	1,017	956
	\$4,459	\$3,923

(f) Amounts recognized under other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2014	2013
Recognition for current period	(\$32,423)	\$26,273
Accumulated amount	(\$3,705)	\$28,718

(g) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitization products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. The constitution of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report published by the government. Expected return on plan assets was a projection of overall return for the obligations period, which was estimated based on historical returns and by reference to the status of Labor Retirement Fund utilisation by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee and taking into account the effect that the Fund's minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the actual return on plan assets is \$421 thousand and \$196 thousand, respectively.

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

	2014	2013
Discount rate used in determining present values	1.75%	1.75%
Future salary increase rate	2.00%	3.00%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	1.75%	1.75%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience 5<sup>th</sup> Mortality Table.

(i) Historical information of experience adjustments was as follows:

	2014	2013
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(\$185,839)	(\$215,686)
Fair value of plan assets	23,173	19,057
Surplus/(deficit) in the plan	(\$162,666)	(\$196,629)
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	\$9,558	\$581
Experience adjustments on plan assets	\$83	(\$76)

(j) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company within one year from December 31, 2014 are \$6,528 thousand.

#### B. Defined contribution plans

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

(b) The net pension costs recognized under the defined contribution plan for the year periods ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were \$20,510 thousand and \$17,805 thousand respectively.

#### (14) CAPITAL STOCK

As of December 31, 2014, the Company’s authorized capital was \$4,600,000 thousand, consisting of 460,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company’s issued common stock both was 370,118,857 shares,. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

#### (15) CAPITAL SURPLUS

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Share issuance in excess of par value	\$1,848,637	\$1,848,637

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalized mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

#### (16) RETAINED EARNINGS

A. The Company’s Articles of Incorporation provide that, when allocating the net income for each fiscal year, the Company shall first offset its losses in previous years and then set aside the following items accordingly:

- (a) Legal capital reserve at 10% of the profits left over;
- (b) Special capital reserve or reverse in accordance with relevant laws or regulations or as requested by the authorities in charge;
- (c) To pay remuneration to directors and supervisors at 2% after deducting the amounts under the above items (a) to (b);
- (d) To pay bonus to employees at 5% after deducting the amounts under the above

items (a) to (b);

(e) Any balance left over shall be allocated according to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

B.Dividend policy :

The Company is in a traditional business operation and is in a "mature" business lifecycle; therefore, a stable dividend policy is preferred. For the protection of shareholder's equity and the working capital needed by the Company, provided that Its dividend is distributed, the ratio for cash dividend shall not less 20% of distributable net profit.

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

(b)The amounts previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi Letter No. 1010012865, dated April 6, 2012, shall be reversed proportionately when the relevant assets are used, disposed of or reclassified subsequently. Such amounts are reversed upon disposal or reclassified if the assets are investment property of land, and reversed over the use period if the assets are investment property other than land.

D.For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, employees' bonus was accrued at \$45,572 thousand and \$29,752 thousand, respectively; directors' and supervisors' remuneration was accrued at \$18,229 thousand and \$11,900 thousand, respectively. Employees' bonus and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of 2013 as resolved by the stockholders were in agreement with those amounts recognized in the 2013 financial statements. Information about the appropriation of employees' bonus and directors' and supervisors' remuneration by the Company as proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the stockholders will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

E.The appropriation of 2013 and 2012 earnings had been resolved at the stockholders' meeting on June 18, 2014 and June 18, 2013, respectively. Details are summarized below:

	For Fiscal Year 2013		For Fiscal Year 2012	
	Amount	Dividends per share(in dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share(in dollars)
Legal capital reserve	\$65,291		\$32,116	
Cash dividends	555,178	\$1.50	259,083	\$0.70
Total	<u>\$620,469</u>		<u>\$291,199</u>	



(17) OTHER EQUITY

Unrealized Gains/(Losses) on Available-for-sale financial assets	2014	2013
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$7,625	\$8,693
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	(1,424)	(1,068)
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>\$6,201</u>	<u>\$7,625</u>

(18) OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES

	2014	2013
Net gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	\$2,522	\$18,496
Gains (losses) on disposal of investments	(6,579)	147
Gains (losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,213)	(2,826)
Net currency exchange gains (losses)	98,336	64,810
Other gains and losses	6,330	21,625
Total	<u>\$98,396</u>	<u>\$102,252</u>

(19) FINANCE COSTS

	2014	2013
Interest expense		
Bank borrowings	\$47,700	\$36,241
Short-term bills payable	2,237	1,235
Less: capitalisation of qualifying	(778)	(408)
Finance costs	<u>\$49,159</u>	<u>\$37,068</u>

(20) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF EXPENSES BY NATURE

	2014			2013		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense						
Salary	\$453,409	\$179,954	\$633,363	\$397,387	\$141,024	\$538,411
Labor and health insurance	39,768	8,575	48,343	33,714	7,363	41,077
Pension	19,958	5,011	24,969	17,065	4,663	21,728
Other	50,330	8,262	58,592	39,449	7,793	47,242
Depreciation	<u>162,153</u>	<u>17,012</u>	<u>179,165</u>	<u>151,789</u>	<u>15,825</u>	<u>167,614</u>
	<u>\$725,618</u>	<u>\$218,814</u>	<u>\$944,432</u>	<u>\$639,404</u>	<u>\$176,668</u>	<u>\$816,072</u>

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company had 870 and 828 employees, respectively.

(21) INCOME TAX

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	2014	2013
Current tax		
Current tax on profit for the period	\$138,447	\$82,447
Additional 10% tax on undistributed earnings	3,986	3,135
Adjustments in respect of prior years	3,239	126
Total current tax	145,672	85,708
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	2,141	4,989
Income tax expense	<u>\$147,813</u>	<u>\$90,697</u>

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

	2014	2013
Actuarial gains/losses on defined	<u>(\$5,512)</u>	<u>\$4,466</u>

B. A reconciliation of income before income tax and income tax expense recognized in profit or loss was as follows:

	2014	2013
Accounting profit (income before tax)	<u>\$1,130,626</u>	<u>\$743,604</u>
Income tax expense at the statutory rate 17%	\$192,206	\$126,413
Effect from investment tax credit	(57,145)	(35,429)
Tax-exempt income	1,538	(1,707)
Nondeductible items in determining taxable income	3,989	(1,841)
Additional 10% tax on undistributed earnings	3,986	3,135
Adjustments in respect of prior years	3,239	126
Income tax expense	<u>\$147,813</u>	<u>\$90,697</u>

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

	2014			December 31
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	
Temporary differences				
— Deferred tax assets				
Loss on inventory	\$14,654	(\$1,409)	\$0	\$13,245
Unrealized exchange gain(loss)	(1,009)	(470)	0	(1,479)
Allowance for bad debts(ratified amount)	(1,414)	0	0	(1,414)
Accrued pension cost	33,427	(262)	(\$5,512)	27,653
Unrealized investment loss	150	0	0	150
Subtotal	<u>\$45,808</u>	<u>(\$2,141)</u>	<u>(\$5,512)</u>	<u>\$38,155</u>
— Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrealized revaluation increments	\$890	\$0	\$0	\$890
	2013			December 31
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	
Temporary differences				
— Deferred tax assets				
Loss on inventory	\$20,162	(\$5,508)	\$0	\$14,654
Unrealized exchange gain(loss)	(1,883)	874	0	(1,009)
Allowance for bad debts(ratified amount)	(1,414)	0	0	(1,414)
Accrued pension cost	29,316	(355)	4,466	33,427
Unrealized investment loss	150	0	0	150
Subtotal	<u>\$46,331</u>	<u>(\$4,989)</u>	<u>\$4,466</u>	<u>\$45,808</u>
— Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrealized revaluation increments	\$890	\$0	\$0	\$890

D. The Company has not recognize taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries as deferred tax liabilities. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the amounts of temporary difference unrecognized as deferred tax liabilities were \$4,540 thousand and \$3,735 thousand, respectively.

E. The Company's expansion plan is eligible for a five-year(1st January, 2012—31th December, 2016) exemption on income tax.

F. The Company's income tax returns prior to 2012 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

G. The unappropriated retained earnings information:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
For 1997 and prior years	\$0	\$0
For 1998 and thereafter	1,064,797	646,315
Total	<u>\$1,064,797</u>	<u>\$646,315</u>

H. Integrated income tax information:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Imputation Credit Account	<u>\$49,714</u>	<u>\$19,432</u>

The creditable tax rate was 14.83% for 2013 and is estimated to be 14.33% for 2014.

## (21) EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2014		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to the parent	<u>\$982,813</u>	<u>370,119</u>	<u>\$2.66</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to the parent	\$982,813	370,119	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' bonus	<u>0</u>	<u>1,871</u>	
Profit attributable to the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	<u>\$982,813</u>	<u>371,990</u>	<u>\$2.64</u>

	2013		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to the parent	<u>\$652,907</u>	<u>370,119</u>	<u>\$1.76</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to the parent	\$652,907	370,119	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' bonus	<u>0</u>	<u>1,302</u>	
Profit attributable to the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	<u>\$652,907</u>	<u>371,421</u>	<u>\$1.76</u>

## (22) OPERATING LEASES

The Company leases in land and buildings under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The lease terms are between 5 and 12 years, the Company both recognized rental expenses of \$740 thousand for these leases in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2014	2013
Not later than one year	\$740	\$740
Later than one year but not later than five years	3,380	2,100
Later than five years	350	770
Total	<u>\$4,470</u>	<u>\$3,610</u>

## (23) NON-CASH TRANSACTION

Investing activities with partial cash payments:

	2014	2013
Purchase of fixed assets	\$280,157	\$220,748
Add: opening balance of payable on equipment	13,318	8,173
Less: ending balance of payable on equipment	(24,464)	(13,318)
Cash paid during the period	<u>\$269,011</u>	<u>\$215,603</u>

## 7. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

### (1) Significant related party transactions

A. The Company received accounting fee from subsidiary in 2014 and 2013 amounted to \$36 thousand, respectively.

B. The Company received rent charge from subsidiary in 2014 and 2013 amounted to \$30 thousand, respectively, which was determined based on the average rent of office near the leased office, the lease has a term from January 1 to December 31, 2014 and 2013.

C. Transaction of property – Disposal of property, plant and equipment

<u>Related Party Categories</u>	<u>2014</u>	
	<u>Proceeds</u>	<u>Gains(Losses)</u>
Subsidiaries	<u>\$8,947</u>	<u>\$0</u>

### (2) Key management compensation

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Short-term employee benefits	<u>\$84,952</u>	<u>\$65,009</u>
Post-employment benefits	<u>525</u>	<u>525</u>
Total	<u>\$85,477</u>	<u>\$65,534</u>

## 8. PLEDGED ASSETS

<u>Pledged asset</u>	<u>Book value</u>		<u>Purpose</u>
	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>	
Property, plant and equipment	<u>\$1,046,371</u>	<u>\$1,424,109</u>	Long-term loans
Deposit (Note)	<u>800</u>	<u>800</u>	Security deposit
Total	<u>\$1,047,171</u>	<u>\$1,424,909</u>	

Note: Reported under other non-current assets.

## 9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

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

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Property, plant and equipment	<u>\$73,161</u>	<u>\$221,712</u>

## 10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

## 11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

- A. The Company won a bid which registers to Yunlin Technology-based Industrial Park Phase II (Shiliuban farms) land in advance, area 67,919.46 m<sup>2</sup>, cost NT\$829,432. To pay 3% of original deposit 24,883 thousand by pre-registration offsets completed using deposit without interest.
- B. The Company's Board of Directors resolved that will invest US\$12,000 thousand to acquire X offshore company' new share by private cash capital increase.

## 12. OTHERS

### (1) Capital management

The Company plans its working capital needs, capital asset purchases, research and development expenditures, dividend payments and other requirements over the future periods based on industry features, future development and influence of the exterior environment, to secure its ability to continue as a going concern, deserved return of shareholders and the interests of other stakeholders at the same time. The Company also maintains an optimal capital structure in order to enhance the value of the shareholders in the long term.

The Company may adjust the dividend payment to stockholders, issue new shares or return capital to stockholders to maintain or adjust the capital structure.

### (2) Financial instruments

#### A. Fair value information of financial instruments

Except those listed in the table below, the carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments not measured at fair value other receivables, short-term loans, notes payable, accounts payable and other approximate to their fair value. The fair value information of financial instruments measured at fair value is provided in Note 12(3):

Financial assets	December 31, 2014	
	Book value	Fair value
Financial assets carried at cost	\$355,570	—

  

Financial assets	December 31, 2013	
	Book value	Fair value
Financial assets carried at cost	\$355,570	—

#### B. Financial risk management policies

- (a) The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial position and financial performance. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures (see Notes 6(2)).

(b) Risk management is carried out by a treasury department (Company treasury) under policies approved by the management. Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The Company provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the USD and JPY. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognized assets and liabilities. The Company has foreign currency risk arising from purchases or sales and applies natural hedges, and the Company utilizes currency forward contracts to hedge its part of currency exposures.

The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

December 31, 2014			
	Amount	Exchange	NTD
	(In Thousands)	Rate	
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD	\$35,517	31.65	\$1,124,124
EUR	358	38.47	13,753
JPY	84,003	0.2646	22,227
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
USD	11,633	30.57	355,570

December 31, 2013			
	Amount	Exchange	NTD
	(In Thousands)	Rate	
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD	\$34,220	29.805	\$1,019,913
EUR	1,892	41.09	77,750
JPY	718,547	0.2839	203,995
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
USD	11,633	30.57	355,570



Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

2014			
Sensitivity analysis			
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD	1%	\$11,241	\$0
EUR	1%	138	0
JPY	1%	222	0
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
USD	1%	0	0
2013			
Sensitivity analysis			
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD	1%	\$10,199	\$0
EUR	1%	778	0
JPY	1%	2,040	0
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
USD	1%	0	0

#### Price risk

The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Company and classified on the balance sheet as at fair value through profit or loss. The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

The Company's investments in equity securities comprise domestic listed and unlisted stocks. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 would have increased/decreased by \$0 thousand and \$74 thousand, respectively, as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

### Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by cash and cash equivalents held at variable rates. During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in the NTD.

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, if interest rates on TWD-denominated borrowings at that date had been 0.1% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 would have been \$1,122 thousand and \$1,471 thousand lower/higher, respectively, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

### (b)Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. According to the Company's credit policy, each local entity in the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the management. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with good rating are accepted.

No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting periods, and management does not expect any significant losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

The credit quality information of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired and past due but not impaired in Note 6(5).

### (c)Liquidity risk

- i. The Company manages liquidity risk to ensure that the Company possesses sufficient financial flexibility by maintaining adequate reserves of cash and reserve financing facilities, and also monitor forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure the Company has sufficient liquidity to fund its business requirements associated with existing operations.
- ii. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled or gross-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities and to the expected maturity date for derivative financial liabilities.

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Less than 1 year	Between 2 and 3 year	Between 3 and 4 years	Between 4 and 5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2014					
Short-term borrowings	\$1,703,616	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Short-term notes and bills payable	99,855	0	0	0	0
Notes payable	628	0	0	0	0
Accounts payable	167,160	0	0	0	0
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	168,841	323,008	323,008	189,674	150,177
Guarantee deposits	4,220	0	0	0	0
Derivative financial liabilities	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2014					
Forward exchange contracts	\$1,339	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-derivative financial liabilities	Less than 1 year	Between 2 and 3 year	Between 3 and 4 years	Between 4 and 5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2013					
Short-term borrowings	\$2,193,086	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Short-term notes and bills payable	299,458	0	0	0	0
Notes payable	276	0	0	0	0
Accounts payable	319,457	0	0	0	0
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	35,508	168,841	323,008	323,008	339,851
Guarantee deposits	3,251	0	0	0	0

### (3) Fair value estimation

A. The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

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 (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The following table presents the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at December 31, 2014, December 31, 2013:

December 31, 2014	Level 1	Level 2	Level 2	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward exchange	\$0	\$37	\$0	\$37
Financial liabilities:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward exchange	\$0	\$1,339	\$0	\$1,339
December 31, 2013	Level 1	Level 2	Level 2	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	\$7,445	\$0	\$0	\$7,445
Forward exchange	0	9,401	0	9,401

- B. The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the closing price. These instruments are included in level 1. Instruments included in level 1 comprise primarily equity instruments classified as financial assets/financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale financial assets.
- C. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.
- D. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.
- E. Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:
- (a) Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
  - (b) The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.
  - (c) The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value.
  - (d) Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

### 13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

#### (1) Significant transactions information

No.	Items	Remark
1	Loans to others	None
2	Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others	None
3	Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not include Investee, Associates and Joint ventures)	Table 1
4	Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital	None
5	Acquisition of real estate reaching NT\$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more	None
6	Disposal of real estate reaching NT\$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more	None
7	Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more	None
8	Receivables from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more	None
9	Derivative financial instruments undertaken during the year ended December 31, 2013	Note 6(2)
10	Business relationship between the parent company and its subsidiaries and significant dealing circumstances and the amount.	None

(2) Related information of investees : Table 2

(3) Information on investment in Mainland China: None

Securities held by	Marketable securities type	Relationship With the Securities issuer	General ledger account	December 31, 2013			
				( In thousands of New Taiwan dollars )			
				Shares/Units (thousands)	Book value	ownership(%)	Fair value
YCINOX CO., LTD	Common stock ABGENOMICS INTERNATIONAL INC.	—	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current	733	\$31,900	3.64%	—
"	Preferred stock ABGENOMICS INTERNATIONAL INC.	—	Financial assets carried at cost - non-current	2,100	323,670	—	—
Ji-Mao Investment Corporation, Ltd	Common stock YEOU YIH STEEL CO., LTD	—	Available-for-sale financial assets	3,560	41,646	—	@11.70
"	CATHAY FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD.	—	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current	525	24,649	—	@46.95
"	TAIWAN PULP&PAPER CO., LTD	—	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current	2,000	23,000	—	@11.50

(2) Information on investees

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2014			Shareholding rate * invested company's year end net value	Net income (loss) of the investment	Investment Income(loss)	The invested company's dividend distribution of the year		Note
				December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	Shares (thousands)	Percentage of ownership	Book value				Stock dividend	Cash dividend	
YCINOX CO., LTD	Ji-Mao Investment Corporation, Ltd	Chang-Hwa, Taiwan	Investment	\$100,120	\$100,120	10,000	100%	\$129,113	\$129,596	\$4,734	\$4,734	—	—	

#### 14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

##### (1) General information

The Company recognizes the operating segments based on the reporting information used by chief operating decision maker to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. The chief operating decision maker operates the business by products, and the Company's reportable segments are segregated into stainless steel sheet/coil, stainless steel welded pipe/tube, and other operating segments (such like stainless steel angles, flat bar, and U-Channel) which did not exceed the quantitative threshold so that they are not the reportable segments. The reportable segments' revenue is arising from manufacturing and selling stainless steel products.

##### (2) Measurement of segment information

The accounting policies of the operating segments are in agreement with the significant accounting policies summarized in Note 2. The Company's segment profit(loss) is measured with the operating profit(loss) exclude directors' and supervisors' remuneration, which is used as a basis for the Company assessing the performance of the operating segment.

##### (3) Information about segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities

The segment information provided to the chief operating decision maker for the reportable segments is as follows:

As of and for the year ended December 31, 2014

	Stainless Steel Sheet/Coil	Stainless Steel Welded Pipe/Tube	Others	Total
Revenue				
External revenue-net	\$16,144,672	\$9,005,296	\$274,400	\$25,424,368
Internal revenue-net	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Segment profit(loss)	\$419,205	\$673,243	\$2,522	\$1,094,970
Segment assets	\$1,398,567	\$2,307,340	\$346,599	\$4,052,506

As of and for the year ended December 31, 2013

	Stainless Steel Sheet/Coil	Stainless Steel Welded Pipe/Tube	Others	Total
Revenue				
External revenue-net	\$14,794,962	\$8,709,090	\$342,602	\$23,846,654
Internal revenue-net	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Segment profit(loss)	\$132,959	\$564,501	(\$21,883)	\$675,577
Segment assets	\$1,328,431	\$2,158,543	\$342,268	\$3,829,242

(4) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

The sales between segments were under the fair trading principle. The external revenue reported to chief operating decision maker adopts the same measurement for revenues in income statement.

The reconciliations of pre-tax income between reportable segments and continuing operation were as follows:

	2014	2013
Income of reportable segments	\$1,094,970	\$675,577
Directors' and supervisors' remuneration	(19,189)	(12,841)
Non-operating income and expenditure	54,845	80,868
Income from continuing operations before income tax	<u>\$1,130,626</u>	<u>\$743,604</u>

(5) Geographical Information

The geographical information for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follow:

	Revenue from external customers	
	2014	2013
Asia	\$5,641,199	\$6,093,944
Europe	9,641,466	7,974,527
America	6,572,189	6,392,140
Other	3,569,514	3,386,043
Total	<u>\$25,424,368</u>	<u>\$23,846,654</u>

Note : All non-current assets are located in the Company's country of domicile.

(6) Major customers' information

The company had no customers with exceeding 10% of the total operating revenues for 2014 and 2013.



**YC INOX CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**  
**DECEMBER 31, 2014**

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Cash on hand		\$738
Petty cash		230
Cash in banks		
Checking accounts		141
Demand deposits		447,489
Foreign currency deposits	US\$10,419,423.66@31.65	
	EUR98,087.76@38.47	336,209
	JPY10,055,812@0.2646	
Total		<u>\$784,807</u>

**YC INOX CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET  
DECEMBER 31, 2014**

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client name	Description	Amount
Non-Related parties		
A company		\$194,203
Other	The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.	2,293,287
Total		2,487,490
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts		(3,534)
Total		<u>\$2,483,956</u>

**YC INOX CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF OTHER RECEIVABLE  
DECEMBER 31, 2014**

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Tax receivable	Sales tax	\$76,316
Discount receivable		59,500
Accounts receivable factoring		68,465
Other		215
Total		<u>\$204,496</u>

YC INOX CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES  
DECEMBER 31, 2014

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Cost	Net Realizable Value	Note
Finished goods(including merchandise)	\$2,700,808	\$2,801,369	
Work in process	69,740	69,223	
Semi-finished goods	313,356	300,443	
Raw materials	1,525,098	1,487,301	
Supplies	60,160	59,031	
Total	4,669,162	<u>\$4,717,367</u>	
Allowance to reduce inventory to market	(77,910)		
Net	<u>\$4,591,252</u>		

**YC INOX CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENT ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER USING EQUITY METHOD  
DECEMBER 31, 2014**

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name	Balance, January 1, 2014		Increase		Decrease		Balance, December 31, 2014		
	Shares (In Thousand)	Amount	Shares (In Thousand)	Amount	Shares (In Thousand)	Amount	Shares (In Thousand)	Amount	Net Value Collateral
J-Mao									
Investment Corporation Ltd	10,000	<u>\$125,803</u>	-	<u>\$4,734</u>	-	<u>\$1,424</u>	10,000	<u>\$129,113</u>	<u>\$132,906</u>
									None

**YC INOX CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES OF PROPERTY, PLANT, EQUIPMENT  
DECEMBER 31, 2014**

Item	Balance, January 1, 2014	Addition	Decrease	Balance, December 31, 2014	Note
Land	\$1,154,362	\$0	\$0	\$1,154,362	Note 8
Land improvements	7,619	914	0	8,533	
Buildings	667,562	30,705	0	698,267	Note 8
Machinery and equipment	1,660,312	161,200	16,102	1,805,410	
Transportation equipment	65,283	41,933	26,122	81,094	
Office equipment	58,344	4,065	473	61,936	
Other equipment	223,157	27,164	20	250,301	
Construction in progress	37,349	55,752	24,436	68,665	
Total	\$3,873,988	\$321,733	\$67,153	\$4,128,568	

**YC INOX CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES OF PROPERTY, PLANT, EQUIPMENT'S ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION  
DECEMBER 31, 2014**

Item	Balance, January 1, 2014	Addition	Decrease	Balance, December 31, 2014	Note
Land improvements	\$571	\$792	\$0	\$1,363	
Buildings	219,557	34,903	0	254,460	
Machinery and equipment	1,000,701	112,230	15,140	1,097,791	
Transportation equipment	25,761	10,544	4,112	32,193	
Office equipment	26,755	7,344	473	33,626	
Other equipment	134,446	13,352	20	147,778	
Total	<u>\$1,407,791</u>	<u>\$179,165</u>	<u>\$19,745</u>	<u>\$1,567,211</u>	

**YC INOX CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM LOANS  
DECEMBER 31, 2014**

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Type	Balance End of year	Contract Period	Loan Commitments	Range Of Interest Rates
<b>Loans for purchase</b>				
Fubon Bank Zhonggang Branch	\$99,538	90 days	\$1,500,000	1.179%
Mega Bank South Changhua Branch	22,322	150 days	700,000	1.321%
Taiwan Cooperative Bank Yuanlin Branch	79,184	180 days	800,000	1.170%
	<u>201,044</u>		<u>3,000,000</u>	
<b>Loans for sale abroad</b>				
Hua Nan Bank Yuanlin Branch	5,497	7 days	633,000	1.078%
Taiwan Bank Yuanlin Branch	696,383	56-120 days	841,890	0.54-0.70%
Chang Hwa Bank Yuanlin Branch	11,391	7 days	316,500	0.48914%-0.49708%
Fubon Bank Zhonggang Branch	4,306	7 days	474,750	0.7%
Mega Bank South Changhua Branch	253,070	43-120 days	633,000	0.7390%-0.9063%
E.Sun Bank Taichung Branch	281,062	29-118 days	633,000	0.4810-0.8794%
Taiwan Cooperative Bank Yuanlin Branch	39,223	10 days	316,500	0.810%
Yuan Ta Bank Yuanlin Branch	11,640	7 days	633,000	0.455%-0.459%
	<u>1,302,572</u>		<u>4,481,640</u>	
<b>Credit loan</b>				
The Export-Import Bank Of R.O.C	200,000	365 days	400,000	0.8858-1.4144%
	<u>1,703,616</u>		<u>\$7,881,640</u>	

Short-term loans above collateral or security: None



**YC INOX CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE  
DECEMBER 31, 2014**

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client name	Amount	Note
Non-Related parties		
A company	\$17,755	
B company	14,545	
C company	10,667	
D company	9,450	
Other	114,743	
Total	<u>\$167,160</u>	The amount of individual vendor in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

**YC INOX CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF OTHER PAYABLE  
DECEMBER 31, 2014**

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Salary and bonus payable	\$148,314	
Accrued employees' bonuses and directors' remuneration	63,801	
Payable on equipment	24,464	
Commissions payable	23,273	
Utilities	12,165	
Labor and health insurance	7,847	
Pension	5,836	
Employee benefits	3,556	
Service charges	1,543	
Interest	783	
Other	50,631	
Total	<u>\$342,213</u>	

**YC INOX CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM LOANS  
DECEMBER 31, 2014**

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Lenders	Amount	Repayment Period	Range Of	
			Interest Rates	Collateral
Taiwan Bank	\$162,400	Period of 15 years, six months for a repayment from November 22, 2009 to November 22, 2024.	1.475%	Land
Taiwan Bank	92,308	Period of 15 years, six months for a repayment from July 22, 2009 to November 22, 2024.	1.475%	Building
Taiwan Bank	250,000	Period of 5 years, six months for a repayment from February 6, 2015 to February 6, 2020.	1.475%	Land
Taiwan Bank	50,000	Period of 15 years, six months for a repayment from February 6, 2016 to February 6, 2031.	1.475%	Building
Mega Bank	600,000	Period of 5 years, repayable quarterly from November 30, 2015 to November 30, 2020.	1.485%	Land and Building
Subtotal	1,154,708			
Less: Current portion	(168,841)			
Total	985,867			

**YC INOX CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUES  
DECEMBER 31, 2014**

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Quantity (metric tons)	Amount	Note
Stainless steel coil	About 89,8000	\$9,005,296	
Stainless steel welded Pipe/Tube	About 205,400	16,144,672	
Other	About 3,000	274,400	
Total		<u>\$25,424,368</u>	

YC INOX CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS  
DECEMBER 31, 2014

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount		Note
	Subtotal	Total	
Cost of goods sold of outsourcer	\$49,629		
Inventory, January 1	296,080		
Add: purchase(net)	296,080		
Less: Inventory, December 31	(59,619)		
Add: from raw-material	266,638		
Other	3,378		
Less: transferred to raw material	(3,650)		
Other	(10,316)		
Cost of goods sold of outsourcer		542,140	
Cost of goods sold of self-made			
Raw-material inventory, January 1	1,935,517		
Add: purchases of raw material (net)	21,321,823		
Less: raw-material inventory, December 31	(1,525,098)		
Add: from merchandise	3,650		
Other	25,093		
Less: transferred to merchandise	(266,638)		
Other	(17)		
Raw-material used		21,494,330	
Direct labor		300,874	
Manufacturing overhead		985,337	
Manufacturing cost		22,780,541	
Add: work in process, January 1		50,969	
Less: work in process, December 31		(69,740)	
Add: from finished products		15,464,768	
Less: turn out		(6,318)	
Add: semi-finished products, January 1		304,703	
Less: semi-finished products, December 31		(313,356)	
Add: turn into		142,801	
Less: transferred to work in process		(7,826,622)	
Other		(3,016)	
Cost of finished goods		30,524,730	
Add: finished goods, January 1		2,602,665	
Less: finished goods, December 31		(2,641,189)	
Add: turn into		13,496	
Less: transferred to work in process		(7,638,146)	
Other		(53,933)	
Cost of goods sold of self-made		22,807,623	
Processing costs		204	
gain from recovery of inventory valuation loss		(8,290)	
Scrapped		(107,234)	
Other		8,937	
OPERATING COSTS		\$23,243,380	

**YC INOX CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPENSES  
DECEMBER 31, 2014**

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Indirect labor	\$221,823	
Rental expenses	456	
Stationery	2,137	
Travelling expenses	1,083	
Freight	3,537	
Postage/Cable Charge	466	
Repair and maintenance expense	62,164	
Packing charges	53,446	
Utilities	134,606	
Insurance	19,698	
Processing fees	16,456	
Taxes	4,067	
Depreciation	162,153	
Food stipend	8,796	
Employee Benefits	13,569	
Indirect Materials	148,562	
Consumables	80,756	
Research and test fees	606	
Entertainment	363	
Service fee	2,496	
Miscellaneous purchase	4,886	
Training fee	1,561	
Sample expenses	197	
Incidental expenses	41,453	
Total	<u>\$985,337</u>	

**YC INOX CO., LTD.**

**STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES**  
**DECEMBER 31, 2014**

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Selling expenses	Management fee	Note
Salary and wages	\$75,676	\$109,289	
Rental expenses	333	15	
Stationery	973	586	
Travelling expenses	5,326	464	
Freight	512,420	36	
Postage/Cable Charge	1,889	599	
Repair and maintenance expense	27	1,079	
Advertisement	6,935	771	
Utilities	2,133	1,560	
Insurance	5,545	5,203	
Entertainment	2,895	7,148	
Bad debt losses	5,177	0	
Donations	0	1,973	
Taxes	315	1,377	
Depreciation	3,886	13,126	
Food stipend	1,509	1,142	
Employee Benefits	2,833	2,778	
Training fee	157	368	
Commission expenses	69,829	0	
Paper and books	21	8	
Service fee	4,782	4,168	
Exports charges	228,692	0	
Sample expenses	46	0	
Miscellaneous purchase incidental expenses	394	398	
	8,489	12,837	
Total	\$940,282	\$164,925	