English Translation of Financial Statements and a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

Ticker: 3189

KINSUS INTERCONNET TECHNOLOGY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
AND FOR THE YEARS THEN ENDED

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The reader is advised that these consolidated financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

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MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATION LETTER

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. as of December 31, 2018 and for the year then ended under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard No. 10, “Consolidated Financial Statements.” In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Very truly yours,

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

By

Guo, Ming-Dong
Chairman
February 18th, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Board of Directors of
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (together referred as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditor (please refer to the Other Matter – Making Reference to the Audit of a Component Auditor section of our report), the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and its consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits 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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China (the "Norm"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. Based on our audits and the reports of other auditor(s), we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

(To be continued)

(Continued)

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of 2018 consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition

We determine that revenue recognition is one of the key audit matters. The Company's consolidated revenue amounting to NT$23,727,929 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2018 is a significant account to the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company has conducted these sale activities in multi-marketplace, including Taiwan, China, USA, etc. Among these locations, the Company has established hub-warehouse for certain foreign customers' convenience. Furthermore, the timing of fulfilling performance obligation needs to be determined based on varieties of sale terms and conditions enacted in the main sale contracts or sale orders. Our audit procedures therefore include, but not limit to, evaluating the properness of accounting policy for revenue recognition, assessing and testing the effectiveness of relevant internal controls related to revenue recognition, sampling-test of details, including obtaining major sale orders or agreements to inspect the terms and conditions, checking the consistency of the fulfillment timing, and performance obligation for revenue recognition from foreign warehouses with sale agreement or orders, performing analytical review procedures on monthly sale revenues, executing sale cut-off tests, etc. We have also evaluated the appropriateness of the related disclosure in Note 4 and 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

Market valuation on Inventory

We determined the market valuation on inventory one of key audit matters in considering that the amount of inventory was significant and the assessment of sufficiency of inventory loss requires significant management judgement. The Company's net inventory amounted to NT$3,269,317 thousand as of December 31, 2018. As the application market of substract, the Company's main products, is characterized by rapid development in technology and the trend of consumers' preference, management, in timely considering the status of new products development and the demand from clients, has to evaluate the loss due to market value decline as well as write-down on slow-moving inventories to their net realizable value. Our audit procedures therefore include, but not limit to, evaluating the Company's policy with respect to assessment the loss from slow-moving inventory and phased-out items, (including identification method, testing the accuracy of inventory aging schedule, analysis on inventory movement), perfroming observation on the Company's inventory physical-taking, and inspecting the current status of inventory usage, etc. We also assessed the adequacy of the inventory-related disclosures shown in the Note 5 and 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

Other Matter – Making Reference to the Audit of a Component Auditor

We did not audit the financial statements of FuYang Technology Corp., an invested associate accounted for under the equity method. The financial statements of FuYang Technology Corp. as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 and for the years then ended were audited by other auditors, whose reports thereon have been furnished to us. Our audit, insofar as it related to the investment in the associate accounted for under the equity method amounting to NT$735,275 thousand and NT$823,380 thousand as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 representing 1.72% and 1.95% of the Company's consolidated total assets, the related shares of income before tax from the associate under the equity method for the years then ended amounting to NT$(99,606) thousand and NT$(77,880) thousand representing (14.02)% and (14.72)% of the Company's consolidated income before tax, and the related shares of other comprehensive income from the associate under the equity method for the years then ended amounting to NT$12,346 thousand and NT$(19,180) thousand representing (32.80)% and 17.37% of the consolidated other comprehensive income, are based solely on the audit reports of other auditors.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including audit committee or supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern of the Company. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of 2018 consolidated financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the parent-company-only financial statements of the Company as of and for the years then ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young
February 18th, 2019
Taipei, Taiwan,
Republic of China

Notices to Readers

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017

(Amounts Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets			As of December 31, 2018		As of December 31, 2017	
Code	Accounts	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6(1)	$10,068,669	24	$10,342,012	24
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4, 6(2)	1,017,095	2	1,553,833	4
1136	Financial assets carried at amortized cost	4, 6(3)	498,338	1	-	-
1147	Bond investments with no active market	4, 6(4)	-	-	423,057	1
1150	Notes receivable, net	4, 6(7)	241	-	1,756	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	4, 6(8)	3,472,879	8	3,353,060	8
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	6(8), 7	349,315	1	333,700	1
1200	Other receivables		264,785	1	208,485	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	5,781	-	6,243	-
1310	Inventories, net	4, 6(9)	3,269,317	8	2,127,714	5
1410	Prepayments		158,390	-	260,566	1
1470	Other current assets		189,759	-	163,976	-
11xx	Total current assets		19,294,569	45	18,774,402	44
	Non-current assets					
1517	Financial asset at fair value through OCI	4, 6(5)	50,000	-	-	-
1543	Financial assets carried at cost	4, 6(6)	-	-	50,000	-
1550	Investment accounted for under equity method	4, 6(10)	735,275	2	823,380	2
1600	Property, plant and equipment, net	4, 6(11), 8, 9	19,737,268	46	19,151,653	46
1780	Intangible	4, 6(12)	14,529	-	22,850	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	4, 6(29)	12,411	-	131,090	-
1900	Other non-current assets	6(13), 7, 8	316,354	1	314,024	1
1915	Prepayment for acquiring machinery	6(11), 9	2,463,548	6	3,010,078	7
15xx	Total non-current assets		23,329,385	55	23,503,075	56
1xxx	Total Assets		$42,623,954	100	$42,277,477	100

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

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Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets-(Continued)

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017

(Amounts Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity			As of December 31, 2018		As of December 31, 2017	
Code	Accounts	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term loans	6(14)	$3,340,483	8	$3,297,397	8
2130	Contract liability	4, 6(23)	134,800	-	-	-
2150	Notes payable		39,505	-	44,804	-
2170	Accounts payable		2,233,609	6	2,526,036	6
2200	Other payables	6(15), 7	3,110,009	7	3,597,985	8
2230	Current income tax liabilities	4, 6(29)	361,313	1	352,272	1
2300	Other current liabilities	6(16)	931,741	2	719,393	2
2365	Refund liability	4, 6(17)	47,739	-	-	-
21xx	Total current liabilities		10,199,199	24	10,537,887	25
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term loans	6(18), 8	2,600,806	6	1,746,800	4
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	4, 6(29)	5,563	-	1,253	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(19)	69,864	-	76,539	-
25xx	Total non-current liabilities		2,676,233	6	1,824,592	4
2xxx	Total liabilities		12,875,432	30	12,362,479	29
31xx	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent					
3100	Capital	6(21)				
3110	Common stock		4,508,410	11	4,460,000	11
3200	Capital surplus	6(21)	6,140,942	14	5,956,519	14
3300	Retained earnings	6(21)				
3310	Legal reserve		3,612,556	8	3,563,389	8
3320	Special reserve		77,677	-	613	-
3350	Unappropriated earnings		13,646,659	32	14,095,717	33
3400	Other components of equity		(203,356)	-	(77,677)	-
3500	Treasury Stock	6(21)	(738)	-	-	-
36xx	Non-controlling interests	6(21)	1,966,372	5	1,916,437	5
3xxx	Total equity		29,748,522	70	29,914,998	71
	Total liabilities and equity		$42,623,954	100	$42,277,477	100

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements Of Comprehensive Incomes

For the Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings per Share)

Code	Items	Notes	2018 Amount	2018 %	2017 Amount	2017 %
4000	Operating revenues	4, 6(23), 7	$23,727,929	100	$22,335,486	100
5000	Operating costs	7	(18,341,427)	(77)	(18,172,762)	(81)
5900	Gross profit		5,386,502	23	4,162,724	19
6000	Operating expenses	7				
6100	Sales and marketing		(1,020,613)	(4)	(706,746)	(3)
6200	General and administrative		(1,349,219)	(6)	(1,611,376)	(7)
6300	Research and development		(2,218,438)	(10)	(1,445,377)	(7)
6450	Expected credit gains (losses)	4, 6(24)	(6,582)	-	-	-
	Total operating expenses		(4,594,852)	(20)	(3,763,499)	(17)
6900	Operating income		791,650	3	399,225	2
7000	Non-operating incomes and expenses					
7010	Other incomes	6(27), 7	242,177	1	237,046	1
7020	Other gains or losses	6(27), 7	(102,465)	-	49,878	-
7050	Finance costs	6(27)	(121,234)	(2)	(79,146)	(1)
7060	Share of the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures	6(10)	(99,606)	-	(77,880)	-
	Total non-operating incomes and expenses		(81,128)	(1)	129,898	-
7900	Income before income tax		710,522	2	529,123	2
7950	Income tax expenses	4, 6(29)	(299,482)	(1)	(193,801)	(1)
8200	Net income		411,040	1	335,322	1
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(28)				
8310	Item that may not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Actuarial gain (loss) from defined benefit plans		(3,312)	-	1,004	-
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(46,672)	-	(92,241)	-
8370	Share of the other comprehensive profit or loss of joint ventures		12,346	-	(19,180)	-
	Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		(37,638)	-	(110,417)	-
8500	Total comprehensive income		$373,402	1	$224,905	1
8600	Net income (loss) attributable to:					
8610	Stockholders of the parent		$349,485	1	$491,676	2
8620	Non-controlling interests		61,555	-	(156,354)	(1)
			$411,040	1	$335,322	1
8700	Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:					
8710	Stockholders of the parent		$323,467	1	$415,616	2
8720	Non-controlling interests		49,935	-	(190,711)	(1)
			$373,402	1	$224,905	1
9750	Earnings per share-basic (in NTD)	6(30)	$0.78		$1.10	
9850	Earnings per share-diluted (in NTD)	6(30)	$0.78		$1.10	

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

(Amounts Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent										
				Retained Earnings			Others					
		Capital	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	Unearned Employee Benefit	Treasury Stock	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
Code	Items	3100	3200	3310	3320	3350	3410	3490	3500	31XX	36XX	3XXX
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2017	$4,460,000	$5,939,819	$3,340,018	$-	$15,163,371	$(613)	$-	$(32,885)	$28,869,710	$2,145,059	$31,014,769
	Appropriation and distribution of 2016 earnings											
B1	Legal reserve			223,371		(223,371)				-		-
B3	Special reserve				613	(613)				-		-
B5	Cash dividends-common shares					(1,336,350)				(1,336,350)		(1,336,350)
C7	Change in joint ventures accounted for using equity method		8,329							8,329		8,329
D1	Net income (loss) for 2017					491,676				491,676	(156,354)	335,322
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, for 2017.					1,004	(77,064)			(76,060)	(34,357)	(110,417)
D5	Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	492,680	(77,064)	-	-	415,616	(190,711)	224,905
N1	Share-based payment transaction		8,371						32,885	41,256		41,256
O1	Non-controlling interests increase (decrease)										(37,911)	(37,911)
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2017	$4,460,000	$5,956,519	$3,563,389	$613	$14,095,717	$(77,677)	$-	$-	$27,998,561	$1,916,437	$29,914,998
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2018	$4,460,000	$5,956,519	$3,563,389	$613	$14,095,717	$(77,677)	$-	$-	$27,998,561	$1,916,437	$29,914,998
	Appropriation and distribution of 2017 earnings											
B1	Legal reserve			49,167		(49,167)				-		-
B3	Special reserve				77,064	(77,064)				-		-
B5	Cash dividends-common shares					(669,000)				(669,000)		(669,000)
C7	Change in joint ventures accounted for using equity method		(845)							(845)		(845)
D1	Net income (loss) for 2018					349,485				349,485	61,555	411,040
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, for 2018.					(3,312)	(22,706)			(26,018)	(11,620)	(37,638)
D5	Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	346,173	(22,706)	-	-	323,467	49,935	373,402
T1	Employee restricted shares for cancellation and others	48,410	185,268					(102,973)	(738)	129,967		129,967
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2018	$4,508,410	$6,140,942	$3,612,556	$77,677	$13,646,659	$(100,383)	$(102,973)	$(738)	$27,782,150	$1,966,372	$29,748,522

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

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Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Items	2018	2017
AAAA	Cash flows from operating activities:		
A10000	Income before income tax	$710,522	$529,123
A20000	Adjustments:		
A20010	Income and expense adjustments:		
A20100	Depreciation	4,187,071	3,413,416
A20200	Amortization	25,898	30,655
A20300	Expected credit losses (gain on recovery)	6,582	(29,065)
A20400	Net gain of financial assets at fair value through P/L	(5,383)	(7,140)
A20900	Interest expense	121,234	79,146
A21200	Interest income	(62,377)	(62,316)
A21900	Cost of share based payment	82,525	8,371
A22300	Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures	99,606	77,880
A22500	Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1,014)	5,847
A23800	Gain on reversal of impairment loss	49,770	(19,598)
A30000	Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
A31110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	542,121	1,721,742
A31130	Notes receivable	1,515	1,274
A31150	Accounts receivable	(126,400)	(125,900)
A31160	Accounts receivable - related parties	(15,615)	66,036
A31180	Other receivables	(55,310)	80,053
A31190	Other receivables - related parties	462	301,403
A31200	Inventories	(1,141,603)	130,530
A31220	Prepayments	102,176	(125,890)
A31240	Other current assets	(25,783)	(41,639)
A31990	Long-term prepaid rents	10,075	11,094
A32125	Decrease (increase) in contract liabilities	(2,148)	-
A32130	Notes payable	(5,299)	(3,288)
A32150	Accounts payable	(292,427)	399,551
A32160	Accounts payable - related parties	-	(16,059)
A32180	Other payables	64,786	13,984
A32210	Unearned sales revenue	-	55,899
A32230	Other current liabilities	8,636	(652)
A32240	Accrued pension liabilities	(4,118)	(4,043)
A32990	Refund liability	47,739	-
A33000	Cash generated from (used in) operations	4,323,241	6,490,414
A33100	Interest received	61,385	63,254
A33300	Interest paid	(114,595)	(78,328)
A33500	Income tax paid	(167,452)	(472,706)
AAAA	Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	4,102,579	6,002,634
BBBB	Cash flows from investing activities:		
B00040	Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(75,281)	-
B01800	Acquisition of investment accounted for under equity method	-	(479,422)
B02700	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(4,814,540)	(6,261,465)
B02800	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	9,753	239
B03800	Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	(12,405)	(29,733)
B04500	Acquisition of intangible assets	(17,644)	(34,980)
BBBB	Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(4,910,117)	(6,805,361)
CCCC	Cash flows from financing activities:		
C00100	Increase in (repayment of) short-term loans	43,086	1,068,919
C01600	Increase in long-term loans	1,800,000	870,000
C01700	Repayments of long-term loans	(621,450)	(595,038)
C03000	Increase (decrease) in deposits received	(5,869)	(8,542)
C04500	Cash dividends	(669,000)	(1,336,350)
C04600	Issuance of common stock for cash	48,410	-
C05100	Treasury stock sold to emplayees	-	32,885
C05800	Increase (decrease) in non-controlling interests	-	(37,911)
CCCC	Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	595,177	(6,037)
DDDD	Effect of exchange rate changes	(60,982)	(61,870)
EEEE	Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(273,343)	(870,634)
E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	10,342,012	11,212,646
E00200	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$10,068,669	$10,342,012

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

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. (referred to "the Company") was established on September 11, 2000. Its main business activities include the manufacture of electronic products, the whole-sale and retail-sale of electronic materials, and the consultation services of business operation and management. The Company's stocks have been governmentally approved on May 20, 2004 to be listed and traded in Taiwan Stock Exchange starting November 1, 2004. The registered business premise and main operation address is at No. 1245, Chung Hua Rd., Hsinwu District, Taoyuan City, Taiwan 32747.

Pegatron Corporation is the ultimate controller of the Group to which the Company belongs.

2. DATE AND PROCEDURE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ISSUANCE

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") were authorized to be issued in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors' meeting held on February 18th, 2019.

3. NEWLY ISSUED OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first time certain standards and amendments

The Group applied for the first time the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The nature and the impact of each new standard and amendment that has a material effect on the Group is described below:

(a) IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (including Amendments to IFRS 15 "Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers")

IFRS 15 replaces IAS 11 *Construction Contracts*, IAS 18 *Revenue* and related Interpretations. In accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 15, the Group elected to recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 at the date of initial application (January 1, 2018). The Group also elected to apply this standard retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed contracts at the date of initial application.

The Group's principal activities consist of the sale of goods and rendering of services. The impacts arising from the adoption of IFRS 15 on the Group are summarized as follows:

A. Please refer to Note 4 for both the accounting policies before and after January 1, 2018.

B. Before January 1, 2018, revenue from sale of goods was recognized when goods have been delivered to the buyer. Starting from January 1, 2018, in accordance with IFRS 15, the Group recognized revenue when (or as) the Group fulfills a performance obligation by transferring a promised good to a customer. IFRS 15 has no impact on the Group's revenue recognition for sale of goods. However, if the Group has transferred the goods to customers for some contracts but does not yet have a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contacts should be presented as contract assets. It is different from the accounting treatment of recognizing trade receivables before the date of initial application. Besides, loss allowance against contract assets should be assessed in accordance with IFRS 9. In summary, the GAAP difference between IFRS 15 and IAS 18 has no material impact on the Group's financial statements.

C. For some rendering of contracts, part of the consideration was received in advance from customers upon the contract being signed. The Group subsequently has an obligation to provide the sale of goods. Prior to January 1, 2018, the Group recognized the consideration received in advance from customers under the caption of other current liabilities in accordance with IAS 18. Starting from January 1, 2018, such an advanced receipt should be recorded under the caption of contract liabilities in accordance with IFRS 15. The amount reclassified from other current liabilities to contracts liabilities as of the date of initial application was NT$140,989 thousand. As of December 31, 2018, other current liabilities under IAS 18 decreased by NT$134,800 thousand while contract liabilities under IFRS 15 increased by NT$134,800 thousand.

Prior to January 1, 2018, the Group recognized an allowance for sale return and discount as a contra-account to accounts receivable when partial or all considerations received might be returned or a chargeback is expected to occur. While, after adopting IFRS 15 on January 1, 2018, such an allowance for sales return and discount shall be presented under the caption of refund liabilities within other current liabilities. The aforementioned impacts lead to an increase in both net account receivable and refund liabilities, due to the allowance for sale return and discount being recasted, amounted to NT$28,700 thousand as of January 1, 2018 and NT$47,739 thousand as of December 31, 2018.

D. Please refer to Note 4, Note 5 and Note 6 for additional disclosure note required by IFRS 15.

(2) IFRS 9"Financial Instruments"

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. In accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9, the Group elected not to restate prior periods at the date of initial application (January 1, 2018). The adoption of IFRS 9 has the following impacts on the Group:

(a) The Group adopted IFRS 9 since January 1, 2018 and it adopted IAS 39 before January 1, 2018. Please refer to Note 4 for more details on accounting policies.

(b) In accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9, the assessment of the business model and classification of financial assets into the appropriate categories are based on the facts and circumstances that existed as at January 1, 2018. The classifications of financial assets and it carrying amounts as at January 1, 2018 are as follow:

IAS 39		IFRS 9	
Measurement categories	Carrying amounts (NT$'000)	Measurement categories	Carrying amounts (NT$'000)
Fair value through profit or loss	1,553,833	Fair value through profit or loss	1,553,833
Fair value through other comprehensive income		Fair value through other comprehensive income	50,000
Available-for-sale financial assets (including NT$50,000 thousand measured at cost)	50,000		
At amortized cost		At amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivables, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables)	14,661,548
Loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivables, trade receivables, debt instrument investments for which no active market exists and other receivables)	14,661,548		
Total	16,265,381	Total	16,265,381

(c) The transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9 as at January 1, 2018, the changes in the classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities are as follow:

IAS 39		IFRS 9			Retained earnings	Other components of equity
Class of financial instruments	Carrying amounts (NT$'000)	Class of financial instruments	Carrying amounts (NT$'000)	Difference	Adjusted amounts (NT$'000)	Adjusted amounts (NT$'000)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 1)						
Held-for-trading	1,553,833	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,553,833	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets (including initial investment cost of NT$50,000 thousand and show separately as investments measured at cost) (Note 2)	50,000	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity instruments)	50,000	-	-	-
Loans and receivables (Note 3)						
Cash and cash equivalents	10,335,247	Cash and cash equivalents	10,335,247	-	-	-
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	423,057	Financial assets measured at amortized costs	423,057	-	-	-
Notes receivables	1,756	Notes receivables	1,756	-	-	-
Trade receivables (including related parties)	3,686,760	Trade receivables (including related parties)	3,686,760	-	-	-
Other receivables (including related parties)	214,728	Other receivables (including related parties)	214,728	-	-	-
Subtotal	14,661,548					
Total	16,265,381	Total	16,265,381	-	-	-

Notes:

(1) In accordance with IAS 39, financial assets classified as held for trading which measured at fair value through profit or loss are included investments in funds and stocks of listed companies. In accordance with IFRS 9, as the cash flow characteristics for funds are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, so they are classified as financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(2)In accordance with of IAS 39, available-for-sale financial assets are included investments in funds, stocks and bonds of listed companies and stocks of unlisted companies. Details are described as follow:

Stocks (including listed and unlisted companies)

The assessment is based on the facts and circumstances that existed as at January 1, 2018, as these equity investments are not held-for-trading, so the Group elected to designate them as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. As at January 1, 2018, the Group reclassified available-for-sale financial assets (including measured at cost) to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income of NT$50,000 thousands.

(3)In accordance with IAS 39, the cash flow characteristics for loans and receivables are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The assessment of the business model is based on the facts and circumstances that exited as at January 1, 2018. These financial assets were measured at amortized cost as they were held within a business model whose objective was to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. Besides, in accordance with IFRS 9, there was no adjustment arised from the assessment of impairment losses for the aforementioned assets as at January 1, 2018. Therefore, there is no impact on the carrying amount as at January 1, 2018.

As at January 1, 2018, debt instrument investments for which no active market exists of NT$423,057 thousand were reclassified to financial assets measured at amortized cost.

(d) Please refer to Note 4, Note 5, Note 6 and Note 12 for the related disclosures required by IFRS 7 and IFRS 9.

(3) Disclosure Initiative — Amendment to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows"

The amendment relates to changes in liabilities arising from financing activities and to require a reconciliation of the carrying amount of liabilities at the beginning and end of the period.Please refer to Note 12 for the related disclosures.

2. Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") which are endorsed by FSC, but not yet adopted by the Group as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	IFRS 16 "Leases"	January 1, 2019
b	IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments"	January 1, 2019
c	IAS 28 "Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures" — Amendments to IAS 28	January 1, 2019
d	Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)	January 1, 2019
e	Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2015-2017 cycle)	January 1, 2019
f	Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19)	January 1, 2019

(a) IFRS 16"Leases"

The new standard requires lessees to account for all leases under one single accounting model (except for short-term or low-value asset lease exemptions), which is for lessees to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and the depreciation expense and interest expense associated with those leases in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Besides, lessors' classification remains unchanged as operating or finance leases, but additional disclosure information is required.

(b) IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments"

The Interpretation clarifies application of recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 "Income Taxes" when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments.

(c) IAS 28"Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures" — Amendments to IAS 28

The amendments clarify that an entity applies IFRS 9 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture before it applies IAS 28, and in applying IFRS 9, does not take account of any adjustments that arise from applying IAS 28.

(d) Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)

The amendment allows financial assets with prepayment features that permit or require a party to a contract either to pay or receive reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract, to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(e) Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2015-2017 cycle):

IFRS 3 "Business Combinations"

The amendments clarify that an entity that has joint control of a joint operation shall remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of the business.

IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements"

The amendments clarify that an entity that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation does not remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains joint control of the business.

IAS 12 "Income Taxes"

The amendments clarify that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

IAS 23 "Borrowing Costs"

The amendments clarify that an entity should treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing made specifically to obtain an asset when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

(f) Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19)

The amendments clarify that when a change in a defined benefit plan is made (such as amendment, curtailment or settlement, etc.), the entity should use the updated assumptions to remeasure its net defined benefit liability or asset.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB and endorsed by FSC so that they are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. As the Group is still currently determining the potential impact of the standards and interpretations listed under (a), it is not practicable to estimate their impact on the Group at this point in time. All other standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group.

(1) IFRS 16 "Leases"

IFRS 16 "Leases" replaces IAS 17 "Leases", IFRIC 4 "Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease", SIC-15 "Operating Leases - Incentives" and SIC-27 "Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease". The impact arising from the adoption of IFRS 16 on the Group are summarized as follows:

A. For the definition of a lease, the Group elects not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at the date of initial application (1 January 2019) in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 16. Instead, the Group is permitted to apply IFRS 16 to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 but not to apply IFRS 16 to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

The Group is a lessee and elects not to restate comparative information in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 16. Instead, the Group recognizes the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 at the date of initial application.

(a) Leases classified as operating leases

For leases that were classified as operating leases applying IAS 17, the Group expects to measure and recognize those leases as lease liability on 1 January 2019 at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate on January 1, 2019 and the Group recognizes the right-of-use asset measuring at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease, on a lease-by-lease basis.

The Group expects the right-of-use asset will increase by NT$311,664 and the lease liability will increase by NT$311,664 on 1 January 2019.

For leases classified as finance leases under IAS 17, the Group expects to reclassify the long-term prepaid rents of NT$230,297 for right-of-use asset on January 1, 2019.

B. The additional disclosures of lessee and lessor required by IFRS 16 will be disclosed in the relevant notes.

3. Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB but not yet endorsed by FSC at the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
b	IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2021
c	Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)	January 1, 2020
d	Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and 8)	January 1, 2020

(a) IFRS 10"Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28"Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

(b) IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"

(1)IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (build ing block) Model, under this model, on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The fulfilment cash flows comprise of the following: estimates of future cash flows;

(2)Discount rate: an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to the future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of the future cash flows; and

(3)a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

(c) Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)

The amendments clarify the definition of a business in IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The amendments are intended to assist entities to determine whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or as an asset acquisition.

IFRS 3 continues to adopt a market participant's perspective to determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business. The amendments clarify the minimum requirements for a business; add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive; and narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs; etc.

(d) Definition of a Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and 8)

The main amendment is to clarify new definition of material. It states that "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Group's financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. The Group assesses that there will be no significant impact on the Goup's financial statements then.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1)Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers ("the Regulations") and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by the FSC.

(2)Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars ("NT$") unless otherwise specified.

(3)Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statements

Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Company controls an investee if and only if the Company has:

(a) Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
(b) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
(c) The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

(a) The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
(b) Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
(c) The Company's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the acquisition date, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform accounting policies. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the NCIs even if this results in a deficit balance of the NCIs.

If the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it:

(a) Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
(b) Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
(c) Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
(d) Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
(e) Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
(f) Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

			Percentage of Ownership (%), As of December 31,	
Investor	Subsidiary	Main business	2018	2017
The Company	KINSUS CORP. (USA)	Designing substrates, formulating marketing strategy analysis, developing new customers, researching and development new product technology	100.00%	100.00%

The Company	KINSUS HOLDING (SAMOA) LIMITED	Investing activities	100.00%	100.00%
The Company	KINSUS INVESTMENT CO., LTD. (Note 1)	Investing activities	100.00%	100.00%
KINSUS HOLDING (SAMOA) LIMITED	KINSUS HOLDING (CAYMAN) LIMITED	Investing activities	100.00%	100.00%
KINSUS HOLDING (SAMOA) LIMITED	PIOTEK HOLDINGS LTD. (CAYMAN)	Investing activities	51.00%	51.00%
KINSUS INVESTMENT CO., LTD. (Note 1)	PEGAVISION CORPORATION	Manufacture of medical equipment	36.81% (Note)	36.81% (Note)
KINSUS HOLDING (CAYMAN) LIMITED	KINSUS INTERCONNECT TECHNOLOGY SUZHOU CORP.	Manufacturing and selling printed circuit board (PCB) (not high-density fine-line)	100.00%	100.00%
KINSUS HOLDING (CAYMAN) LIMITED	XIANG-SHOU (SUZHOU) TRADING LIMITED	Trading of PCB related products and materials (not high-density fine-line)	100.00%	100.00%
PIOTEK HOLDINGS LTD. (CAYMAN)	PIOTEK HOLDINGS LIMITED	Investing activities	100.00%	100.00%
PIOTEK HOLDINGS LIMITED	PIOTEK COMPUTER (SUZHOU) CO., LTD.	Researching, developing, producing and selling electronic components, PCBs and related products and providing after-sale services	100.00%	100.00%

PIOTEK HOLDINGS LIMITED	PIOTEK (H.K.) TRADING LIMITED	Trading activities	100.00%	100.00%
PEGAVISION CORPORATION	PEGAVISION HOLDINGS CORPORATION	Investing activities	100.00%	100.00%
PEGAVISION CORPORATION	PEGAVISION JAPAN INC.	Selling medical equipment	100.00%	100.00%
PEGAVISION HOLDINGS CORPORATION	PEGAVISION CONTACT LENSES (SHANGHAI) CORPORATION	Selling medical equipment	100.00%	100.00%

Note: The Group owned a compound 36.81% of ownership of Pegavision Corporation as of December 31, 2018 and 2017. The management decided to include Pegavision Corporation as a consolidated entity because the Group, in substance, possessed the control over this entity.

Note1: The subsidiary has been renamed for KINSUS INVESTMENT CO., LTD. since May 19, 2017.

(4) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar, which is the parent company's functional currency. Each entity in the Company determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. At the reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the prevailing functional currency closing rate of exchange; non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are retranslated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined; and non-monetary items measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

All exchange differences arising from the settlement or translation of monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise, except for the following:

A. Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.

B. Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Before January 1, 2018: IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement) are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments

C. Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Foreign currency transactions and translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into New Taiwan dollar at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income under exchange differences on translation of foreign operations. On disposal of the foreign operation, cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income under separate component of equity is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when recognizing the disposal gain/loss.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the NCIs in that foreign operation, instead of recognized in profit or loss. In partial disposal of an associate or jointly controlled entity that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill and fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

(6) Current and non-current distinction for assets and liabilities

An asset is classified as current when:

(a) The Company expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle.
(b) The Company holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading
(c) The Company expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period
(d) The asset is cash or cash equivalent, unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(7) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value (including fixed-term deposits that have maturities equal to or less than three months from the date of acquisition).

(8) Financial instruments

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

The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. In accordance with IFRS 9 and the Regulations, financial assets of the Company are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets measured at amortized cost and notes, accounts and other receivables. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable costs. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement.

(a) Financial assets: Recognition and Measurement

Accounting policy since January 1, 2018

Purchase or sale of financial assets is recognized using trade date accounting. The Group classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

A. The Group's business model for managing the financial assets and
B. The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as note receivables, trade receivables financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables etc., on balance sheet as at the reporting date:

A. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
B. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognise the impairment gains or losses.

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

A. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.

B. Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Recognition of gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are described as below:

A. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.

B. When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

C. Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

(i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.

(ii) Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Besides, at initial recognition, the Group make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income are not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposal of such equity instrument, its cumulated amount included in other components of equity is transferred directly to the retained earnings) and should recorded as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on balance sheet. Dividends on such investment are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets were measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income only if they met particular conditions. All other financial assets were measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented on the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and trade receivable.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or losses resulting from remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss which includes any dividend or interest received on such financial assets.

Accounting policy before January 1, 2018

The Group accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

Financial assets of the Group are classified into three categories, including financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial assets and loans and receivables. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition based on the nature and purpose.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

A. It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
B. On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
C. It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial asset may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

A. It eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
B. A group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Dividends or interests on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss (including those received during the period of initial investment).

If financial assets do not have quoted prices in an active market and their far value cannot be reliably measured, then they are classified as financial assets measured at cost on balance sheet and carried at cost net of accumulated impairment losses, if any, as at the reporting date.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or those not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity financial assets, or loans and receivables.

Foreign exchange gains and losses and interest calculated using the effective interest method relating to monetary available-for-sale financial assets, or dividends on an available-for-sale equity instrument, are recognized in profit or loss. Subsequent measurement of available-for-sale financial assets at fair value is recognized in equity until the investment is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If equity instrument investments do not have quoted prices in an active market and their far value cannot be reliably measured, then they are classified as financial assets measured at cost on balance sheet and carried at cost net of accumulated impairment losses, if any, as at the reporting date.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than those that the Group upon initial recognition designates as available for sale, classified as at fair value through profit or loss, or those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment.

Loans and receivables are separately presented on the balance sheet as receivables or debt instrument investments for which no active market exists. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or transaction costs. The effective interest method amortization is recognized in profit or loss.

(b) Impairment of financial assets

Accounting policy since January 1, 2018

The Group is recognized a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial asset measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not reduce the carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

The Group measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

A. An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
B. The time value of money; and
C. Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measures as follows:

A. At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Group measures the loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that condition is no longer met.

B. At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.

C. For trade receivables or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Group needs to assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has been increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

Accounting policy before January 1, 2018

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset other than the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is impaired. A financial asset is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset. The carrying amount of the financial asset impaired, other than receivables impaired which are reduced through the use of an allowance account, is reduced directly and the amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale equity instrument below its cost is considered a loss event.

Other loss events include:

A. Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor; or
B. A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
C. It becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
D. The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

For held-to-maturity financial assets and loans and receivables measured at amortized cost, the Group first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial asset that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exits for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. Interest income is accrued based on the reduced carrying amount of the asset, using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Receivables together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to profit or loss.

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in profit or loss – is removed from other comprehensive income and recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through profit or loss; increases in their fair value after impairment are recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

(c) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

A. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
B. The Group has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred
C. The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss.

(d) Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

The Group classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (before January 1, 2018: IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement) are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

A. It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
B. On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
C. It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial liability may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

A. It eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
B. A group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of liabilities at fair value through profit or loss including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

Before January 1, 2018, if the financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss do not have quoted prices in an active market and their far value cannot be reliably measured, then they are classified as financial liabilities measured at cost on balance sheet and carried at cost as at the reporting date.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss

(e) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(9) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

(10) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value item by item.

Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials - At actual purchase cost, using weighted average method
Finished goods and work in progress –
Including cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity, using weighted average method.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Starting from January 1, 2018, rendering of services is accounted in accordance with IFRS 15 but not within the scoping of inventories.

(11) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Group's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is carried in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture. After the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between theGroup and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of theGroup's related interest in the associate or joint venture.

When changes in the net assets of an associate or a joint venture occur and not those that are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income and do not affects the Group's percentage of ownership interests in the associate or joint venture, the Group recognizes such changes in equity based on its percentage of ownership interests. The resulting capital surplus recognized will be reclassified to profit or loss at the time of disposing the associate or joint venture on a prorata basis.

When the associate or joint venture issues new stock, and the Group's interest in an associate or a joint venture is reduced or increased as the Group fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate or joint venture proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate or joint venture is recognized in Additional Paid in Capital and Investment accounted for using the equity method. When the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate items. The aforementioned capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis when the Group disposes the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is impaired in accordance with IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (before January 1, 2018: IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement). If this is the case the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the 'share of profit or loss of an associate' in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Group estimates:

(a) Its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate or joint venture, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or
(b) The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate or an investment in a joint venture is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for impairment testing goodwill in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint venture, the Group measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. Furthermore, if an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the entity continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

(12) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognized such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment". When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Buildings	10 to 25 years
Machinery	5 to 10 years

Vehicle	2 to 6 years
Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Other equipment	1 to 25 years

An item of property, plant and equipment or any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The property, plant and equipment's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year. If the expected values differ from the estimates, the differences are recorded as a change in accounting estimate.

(13) Leasing

Group as a lessee

Finance leases which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased item or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in profit or loss.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Rental incomes under operating lease are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

(14) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, not meeting the recognition criteria, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit (CGU) level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are recognized in profit or loss.

The Group's accounting policies for intangible assets are as follows:

	Cost of Computer Software
Useful economic life	1 to 5 years
Amortization method	Straight-line method during the contract term
Internally generated or acquired externally	Acquired externally

(15) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group would conduct impairment tests at individual or CGU level. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net fair value or its value in use.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU. A previously récognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

A cash generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually at the same time, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If an impairment loss is to be recognized, it is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit (group of units), then to the other assets of the unit (group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (group of units). Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

Impairment loss or reversals of continuing operations are recognized in profit or loss.

(16) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Provisions for sales returns and allowances

Starting from January 1, 2018, Sales returns and allowances are accounted in accordance with IFRS 15. Before January 1, 2018, a provision has been recognized for sales returns and allowances based on past experience and other known factors.

(17) Revenue recognition

The accounting policy from January 1, 2018 is as follows:

The Group's revenue arising from contracts with customers mainly includes sale of goods and rendering of services. The accounting policies for the Group's types of revenue are explained as follow:

Sale of goods

The Group mainly manufactures and sells of its products. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers. The main product of the Group is substrate and revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract. The remaining sales transactions are usually accompanied by volume discounts (based on the accumulated total sales amount for a specified period). Therefore, revenue from these sales is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts, using the expected value method. Revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. During the period specified in the contract, refund liability is recognized for the products expected to be returned.

The credit period of the Group's sale of goods is from 30 to 90 days. For most of the contracts, when the Group transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as trade receivables. The period between the time when the Group transfers the goods to customers and when the customers pay for that goods is usually short and have no significant financing component to the contract. In the case that the Group has the right to transfer the goods to customers but does not has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contacts should be presented as contract assets. Besides, in accordance with IFRS 9, the Group measures the loss allowance for a contract asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

The accounting policy before January 1, 2018 was as follows:

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

(a) The significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer;
(b) Neither continuing managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods sold have been retained;
(c) The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
(d) It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
(e) The costs incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

For the customer loyalty points programme that the Group operates, consideration received is allocated between the goods sold and the points issued, with the consideration allocated to the points equal to their fair value. The fair value of the points issued is deferred and recognized as revenue when the points are redeemed.

Interest income

For all financial assets measured at amortized cost (including loans and receivables and held-to-maturity financial assets) and available-for-sale financial assets, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate method and recognized in profit or loss.

Dividends

Revenue is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established.

(18) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

(19) Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of Kinsus and its domestic subsidiaries are entitled to pension plans that are managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with Kinsus and its domestic subsidiaries. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries and the branches are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

For the defined contribution plan, Kinsus and its domestic subsidiaries will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due. Overseas subsidiaries and branches make contribution to the plan based on the requirements of local regulations and the contribution is expensed as incurred.

Post-employment benefit plan that is classified as a defined benefit plan uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to measure its obligations and costs based on actuarial assumptions. Re-measurements, comprising of the effect of the actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets, excluding net interest, are recognized as other comprehensive income with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings in the period in which they occur. Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

(a) the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
(b) the date that the Company recognizes restructuring-related costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payment.

(20) Share-based payment transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions between the Group and its subsidiaries is recognized based on the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The fair value of the equity instruments is determined by using an appropriate pricing model.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The income statement expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions where vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

The cost of restricted stocks issued is recognized as salary expense based on the fair value of the equity instruments on the grant date, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the vesting period. The Group recognized unearned employee salary which is a transitional contra equity account; the balance in the account will be recognized as salary expense over the passage of vesting period.

The Group recognizes a liability at the grant date with respect to the receipt in advance from employees who participate, but are expected to resign based on an expected resigning rate, in a restricted stocks plan with a term of requiring employee's pre-payment and entitling the underlying employees to full refunds upon resignation. While for those employees expected to be vested under the restricted stock plan, the Group recognizes the employee's payment in advance as an equity.

(21) Income tax

Income tax expense (benefit) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The 10% income tax for undistributed earnings of the Company and its subsidiaries is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is a temporary difference between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in balance sheet at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

(a) Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit (loss);

(b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, and associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, any unused tax losses and carry forward of unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

(a) Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or

(b) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will be reversed in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed and recognized at each reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future.

(1) Judgement

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

A. De facto control without a majority of the voting rights in subsidiaries

The Company does not have majority of the voting rights in certain subsidiaries. However, after taking into consideration factors such as absolute size of the Company's holding, relative size of the other shareholdings, how widely spread are the remaining shareholders, contractual arrangements between shareholders, potential voting rights, etc., the Company reached the conclusion that it has de facto control over these subsidiaries. Please refer to Note 4 for further details.

(2) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that would have a significant risk for a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next fiscal year are discussed below.

(a) Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including income approach (for example, the discounted cash flows model) or the market approach. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments. Please refer to Note 12 for more details.

(b) Accounts receivables–estimation of impairment loss

Starting from January 1, 2018:

The Group estimates the impairment loss of accounts receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due under the contract (carrying amount) and the cash flows that expects to receive (evaluate forward looking information). However, as the impact from the discounting of short-term receivables is not material, the credit loss is measured by the undiscounted cash flows. Where the actual future cash flows are lower than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

Before January 1, 2018:

The Group considers the estimation of future cash flows when there is objective evidence showed indications of impairment. The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. However, as the impact from the discounting of short-term receivables is not material, the impairment of short-term receivables is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the estimated undiscounted future cash flows. Where the actual future cash flows are lower than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(c) Inventory

Estimates of net realizable value of inventories take into consideration that inventories may be damaged, become wholly or partially obsolete, or their selling prices have declined. The estimates are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(d) Post-employment benefits

The cost of post-employment benefit pension plan and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions, including the change in the discount rate and expected salary level. The assumptions used for measuring pension cost and defined benefit obligation are disclosed in Note 6.

(e) Share-based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 6.

(f) Revenue recognition – sale returns and allowances

Starting from January 1, 2018:

The Group estimates sales returns and allowance based on historical experience and other known factors at the time of sale, which reduces the operating revenue. In assessing the aforementioned sales returns and allowance, on the basis of highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

Before January 1, 2018:

The Group estimates sales returns and allowance based on historical experience and other known factors at the time of sale, which reduces the operating revenue. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(g) Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective company's domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies.

6. CONTENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	As of December 31, 2018 (NT$'000)	As of December 31, 2017 (NT$'000)
Cash and petty cash	5,682	6,765
Checkings and savings	2,303,033	2,321,910
Time deposit	7,759,954	8,013,337
Total	10,068,669	10,342,012

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

	As of December 31, 2018 (NT$'000)	As of December 31, 2017 (Note) (NT$'000)
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Money market fund	980,063	
Valuation adjustment of financial assets as measured by fair value through profit and loss	37,032	
Total	1,017,095	
Current	1,017,095	
Non-current	-	

	As of December 31, 2018 (Note) (NT$'000)	As of December 31, 2017 (NT$'000)
Held for trading:		
Money market fund		1,511,079
Valuation adjustment of financial assets held for trading		42,754
Total		1,553,833

Current	1,553,833
Non-current	-

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 9 since January 1, 2018. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provison in IFRS 9.

No financial asset at fair value through profit or loss was pledged as collateral.

(3) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (Note) (NT$'000)
Time deposits	498,338	
Current	498,338	
Non-current	-	

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 9 since January 1, 2018. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provison in IFRS 9.

No financial asset measured at amortized cost was pledged as collateral.

(4) Bond investments with no active market

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (Note) (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Time deposit		423,057
Current		423,057
Non-current		-

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 9 since January 1, 2018. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provison in IFRS 9.

The Group adopted IAS 39 before January 1, 2018 and classified certain financial assets as debt instrument investments for which no active market exists. The above mentioned debt instrument investments were not pledged then.

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

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (Note) (NT$'000)
Equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – Non-current:		
Unlisted companies stocks	50,000	

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 9 since January 1, 2018. The Group elected not to restate period periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9.

No financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income was pledged by the Group as collateral.

(6) Financial assets measured at cost

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (Note) (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Stocks		50,000
Non-current		50,000

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 9 since January 1, 2018. The Group elected not to restate for prior periods in accordance with the transition provison in IFRS 9.

The Group adopted IAS 39 before January 1, 2018. The above investments in the equity instruments of unlisted entities are measured at cost as the fair value of these investments are not reliably measurable due to the fact that the variability in the range of reasonable fair value measurements is significant for that investment and that the probabilities of the various estimates within the range cannot be reasonably assessed and used when measuring fair value.

Financial assets measured at cost were not pledged.

(7) Notes receivable

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Notes receivable – from operations	241	1,756
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Net	241	1,756

Notes receivables were not pledged.

The Group adopted IFRS 9 for impairment assessment since January 1, 2018. Please refer to Note 6 (24) for more details on accumulated impairment and Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

(8) Accounts receivable and accounts receivable - related parties, net

A. Accounts receivable, net

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Accounts receivable, gross	3,503,432	3,405,732
Less: allowance against doubtful accounts	(30,553)	(23,972)
Less: allowance against return & discount	Note	(28,700)
Net of allowances	3,472,879	3,353,060
Accounts receivable - related parties, gross	349,315	333,700
Less: allowance against doubtful accounts	-	-
Net of allowances	349,315	333,700
Total accounts receivable, net	3,822,194	3,686,760

Note: The Group has adopted IFRS 15 from January 1, 2018. The Group elected not to restate for period periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 15.

B. Account receivables were not pledged.

C. The Group evaluated sales return and discount based on experiences and other known factors and recorded it as a reduction against sales at the time of recognizing revenue.

D. The Group entered into factoring agreements with banks. Accounts receivables from selected customers are transferred to banks without recourse. The receivables under factoring agreements are accounted for as the financial assets derecognition since the Group no longer bears the credit risk of underlying accounts receivable, except from commercial disputes, after transferring the contractual rights to cash flows from such receivables. Details of the agreed credit limits and accounts receivables transferred were as follows:

	Financial Institution	Accounts receivable de-recognized (NT$'000)	Advance received (NT$'000)	Collateral	Credit Limit
12/31/2018	Mega International Commercial Bank - LanYa Branch	214,285	-	None	Note
12/31/2017	Mega International Commercial Bank - LanYa Branch	218,494	89,303	None	Note

Note: The credit limits were US$30,000 thousand as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

E. The Group adopted IFRS 9 for impairment assessment since January 1, 2018. Please refer to Note 6 (24) for more details on impairment of trade receivables. The Group adopted IAS 39 for impairment assessment before January 1, 2018. The movements in the provision for impairment of trade receivables and trade receivables-related parties are as follows: (Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.)

	Impaired Individually (NT$'000)	Impaired Collectively (NT$'000)	Total (NT$'000)
As of January 1, 2017	-	53,303	53,303
Provision (reversal)	-	(29,065)	(29,065)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	(266)	(266)
As of December 31, 2017	-	23,972	23,972

Aging analysis for the net accounts receivable, including related parties, were as follows.

		Accounts receivable – past due, but not impaired				
	Neither past due nor impaired (NT$'000)	Less than 61 days (NT$'000)	61 to 90 days (NT$'000)	91 to 120 days (NT$'000)	Longer than 121 days (NT$'000)	Total (NT$'000)
12/31/2017	3,466,530	216,653	3,577	-	-	3,686,760

(9) Inventory

A. Details of inventory:

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Raw material	499,943	548,399
Supplies	38,781	33,683
Work in process	1,558,452	862,335
Finished goods	1,125,717	603,925
Merchandises	46,424	79,372
Total	3,269,317	2,127,714

B. For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company recognized NT$18,341,427 thousand and NT$18,172,762 thousand under the caption of costs of sale, respectively. The following items were also included in cost.

Item	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Loss from inventory market decline	30,807	431,156
Loss from physical taking	7,963	22,366
Loss from inventory write-off obselencense	2,674,765	2,337,809
Total	2,713,535	2,791,331

The inventories were not pledged.

(10) Investments accounted for using the equity method

	As of December 31,			
	2018		2017	
Investee	Carrying amount (NT$'000)	Percentage of ownership (%)	Carrying amount (NT$'000)	Percentage of ownership (%)
Investment in associates:				
FuYang Technology Corp.	735,275	35.65%	823,380	35.65%

A. The Group invested in FuYang Technology Corp. during May 2016 for its 36% of ownership interest. The investment has been accounted for as an investment in associates under equity method because the Group gained a significant influence accordingly.

In May 2017, the Group participated in FuYang's cash offering by unproportionately investing NT$479,422 thousand for 19,176,872 shares of FuYang and, therefore, recognized a capital surplus amounting to NT$7,484 thousand. As a result of the offering, the Group's share interest on FuYang decreased to 35.65%.

B. Investments in associates

The aggregate carrying amount of the Group's interests in FuYang Technology Corp. is NT$735,275 thousand. The aggregate financial information based on Group's share of FuYang Technology Corp. is as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Profit or loss from continuing operations	(99,606)	(77,880)
Other comprehensive income (post-tax)	12,346	(19,180)
Total comprehensive income	(87,260)	(97,060)

There were no contingent liabilities or capital commitments with respect to the investment in the associate as of December 31, 2018 and 2017. Nor any of the Group's share interest on FuYang was pledged as collateral.

C. The Group's investment accounted for under equity method as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 amounted to NT$735,275 thousand and NT$823,380 thousand while the related investment income/loss and joint venture income were NT$(99,606) thousand and NT$(77,880) thousand for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. And other comprehensive income were NT$12,346 thousand and NT$(19,180) thousand for the the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. They were measured based on the audited financial statements of the investee for the same correspondent periods..

D. No investment accounted for under equity method was pledged as collateral as of December 31, 2018.

(11) Property, plant and equipment

	Land (NT$'000)	Buildings (NT$'000)	Machinery (NT$'000)	Office Equipment (NT$'000)	Transportation (NT$'000)	Other Equipment (NT$'000)	Construction in progress and equipment awaiting inspection (including prepaid equipment) (NT$'000)	Total (NT$'000)
Cost:								
As of 1/1/2018	1,609,729	6,288,629	21,495,023	189,137	17,558	5,617,873	5,398,850	40,616,799
Addition	-	28,073	15,061	1,597	310	348,892	3,860,306	4,254,239
Disposals	-	(16,716)	(115,500)	(86)	(525)	(134,122)	-	(266,949)
Effect of EX rate	-	(47,151)	(108,402)	(980)	(177)	(22,104)	76,118	(102,696)
Reclassification	-	15,617	3,637,121	18,636	1,640	792,905	(4,465,919)	-
As of 12/31/2018	1,609,729	6,268,452	24,923,303	208,304	18,806	6,603,444	4,869,355	44,501,393
As of 1/1/2017	1,562,442	6,339,169	17,574,081	144,191	15,587	4,305,580	4,376,874	34,317,924
Addition	-	-	15,672	22,181	3,264	148,681	6,633,073	6,822,871
Disposals	-	(1,957)	(119,326)	(99)	-	(187,109)	-	(308,491)
Effect of EX rate	-	(56,310)	(124,815)	(1,246)	(1,293)	(27,141)	(2,380)	(213,185)
Reclassification	47,287	7,727	4,149,411	24,110	-	1,377,862	(5,608,717)	(2,320)
As of 12/31/2017	1,609,729	6,288,629	21,495,023	189,137	17,558	5,617,873	5,398,850	40,616,799
Depreciation and impairment:								
As of 1/1/2018	-	2,214,267	13,016,978	128,173	12,836	3,082,814	-	18,455,068
Depreciation	-	280,577	3,058,820	33,883	1,555	812,236	-	4,187,071

(Gain on reversal of) Impairment loss	-	-	24,377	-	-	25,393	-	49,770
Disposal	-	(16,715)	(107,071)	(86)	(205)	(134,133)	-	(258,210)
Effect of EX rate	-	(19,524)	(93,542)	(908)	(155)	(18,993)	-	(133,122)
Reclassification	-	(335)	(76)	4	-	407	-	-
As of 12/31/2018	-	2,458,270	15,899,486	161,066	14,031	3,767,724	-	22,300,577
As of 1/1/2017	-	1,943,702	10,758,229	96,815	12,926	2,674,868	-	15,486,540
Depreciation	-	289,493	2,472,758	32,403	1,198	617,564	-	3,413,416
(Gain on reversal of) Impairment loss	-	-	(15,576)	-	-	(4,022)	-	(19,598)
Disposal	-	(1,957)	(113,240)	(99)	-	(187,109)	-	(302,405)
Effect of EX rate	-	(16,971)	(84,371)	(968)	(1,288)	(18,562)	-	(122,160)
Reclassification	-	-	(822)	22	-	75	-	(725)
As of 12/31/2017	-	2,214,267	13,016,978	128,173	12,836	3,082,814	-	18,455,068
Net carrying amount:								
As of 12/31/2018	1,609,729	3,810,182	9,023,817	47,238	4,775	2,835,720	4,869,355	22,200,816
As of 12/31/2017	1,609,729	4,074,362	8,478,045	60,964	4,722	2,535,059	5,398,850	22,161,731

A. "Significant components" of buildings primarily comprised the main buildings and the facilities, which are depreciated based on their respective useful economic life of 20 to 25 years and 10 to 25 years.

B. Details of property, plant & equipment and prepayment for machinery is as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Property, plant and equipment	19,737,268	19,151,653
Prepayment for equipment	2,463,548	3,010,078
Total	22,200,816	22,161,731

C. The Group recognized an impairment loss amounting to NT$49,770 thousand on certain real estate to an extent of the recoverable value in 2018. The Group recognized a gain from impairment reversed in amount of NT$19,598 thousand in 2017 due to an increase of recoverable value evaluated for purpose of business strategy adjustment. These impairment loss or gain from recovery has been recorded in the Group' s statements of comprehensive incomes. The reverable value is measured at usage values by the identified cash-generated units.

D. Please refer to Note 8 for details on property, plant and equipment pledged as collaterals.

E. The Group purchased 40 parcels of agricultural land with a total of 36,115.24 square meters. Lands are located at No. 1113, 1114, 1438 to 1443, 1479, 1486 to 1487 at ShiLeiZi Sub-section, ShiLeiZi Section, No. 1044, 1047 to 1049 at QingHua Section, and No. 0001, 697 to 700 and 712 to 726 at RongHua Section, XinFeng Village. Due to regulatory restrictions, the agricultural land can't be registered in the Group's name while it has been temporarily registered in the general manager's name and, to secure the Group's right, mortgage registration has been set aside in favor for the Group.

(12) Intangible assets

	Computer software (NT$'000)
Cost:	
As of 1/1/2018	61,027
Additions – acquired separately	17,644
Derecognized upon retirement	(36,875)
Reclassification	-
Effect of exchange rate changes	(335)
As of 12/31/2018	41,461
As of 1/1/2017	42,255
Additions – acquired separately	34,980
Derecognized upon retirement	(15,804)
Reclassification	-
Effect of exchange rate changes	(404)
As of 12/31/2017	61,027
Amortization and Impairment:	
As of 1/1/2018	38,177
Amortization	25,898
Derecognized upon retirement	(36,875)
Reclassification	-
Effect of exchange rate changes	(268)
As of 12/31/2018	26,932
As of 1/1/2017	23,435
Amortization	30,655

Derecognized upon retirement	(15,804)
Reclassification	-
Effect of exchange rate changes	(109)
As of 12/31/2017	38,177
Carrying amount, net:	
As of 12/31/2018	14,529
As of 12/31/2017	22,850

Amounts of amortization recognized for intangible assets are as follows:

	For the year ended December 30,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Cost of goods sold	200	170
Selling	203	618
General and administrative	25,358	29,759
Research and development	137	108
Total	25,898	30,655

(13) Other non-current assets

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Refundable deposits	92,057	79,652
Long-term prepaid rent	224,297	234,372
Total	316,354	314,024

A. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the right to use land, recorded under the caption of long-term prepaid rent, amounted to NT$224,297 thousand and NT$234,372 thousnad, respectively.

B. Please refer to Note 8 for details on refundable deposits.

(14) Short-term loans

	Interest interval (%)	As of December 31, 2018 (NT$'000)	As of December 31, 2017 (NT$'000)
Unsecured bank loans	0.72%~3.697%	3,340,483	3,297,397

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the line of unused short-term loan credit for the Group amounted to NT$5,298,700 thousand and NT$6,480,683 thousand, respectively.

(15) Other payable

	As of December 31, 2018 (NT$'000)	As of December 31, 2017 (NT$'000)
Accrued expense	2,373,503	2,307,749
Equipment payable	726,797	1,287,098
Accrued interest	9,709	3,138
Total	3,110,009	3,597,985

(16) Other current liabilities

A.

	As of December 31, 2018 (NT$'000)	As of December 31, 2017 (NT$'000)
Other current liabilities	78,969	66,292
Unearned sales revenue	Note	136,948
Deferred revenue - customer loyalty programs	Note	4,041
Current portion of long-term loans	852,772	512,112
Total	931,741	719,393

Note:The Group adopted IFRS 15 since January 1, 2018. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provison in IFRS 15.

B. Customer loyalty programs

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018 (Note) (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Balance, beginning		1,623
Deferred during the period		4,835
Recognized in profit or loss		(2,417)
Balance, ending		4,041

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (Note) (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Current		4,041
Non-current		-
Total		4,041

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 15 since January 1, 2018. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provison in IFRS 15.

(17) Refund liability

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (Note) (NT$'000)
Refund liability	47,739	

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 15 since January 1, 2018. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provison in IFRS 15.

(18) Long-term loans

Details of long-term loans were as follows:

Debtor	Type of Loan	Maturity	Loan Balance As of 12/31/2018 (NT$'000)	Repayment
Mega International Commercial Bank – LanYa Branch	Credit loan	2020.04.02-2023.06.29	1,953,578	Notes 1
The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank – ZhongLi Branch	Credit loan	2021.03.31-2021.04.23	800,000	Notes 2 and 3
Standard Chartered Bank – Xinwu Branch	Credit loan	2021.09.28	600,000	Notes 4
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank –Beitou Branch	Credit loan	2023.10.09	100,000	Notes 1
Total			3,453,578	
Less: current portion			(852,772)	
Non-current portion			2,600,806	

Debtor	Type of Loan	Maturity	As of 12/31/2017 (NT$'000)	Repayment
Mega International Commercial Bank – LanYa Branch	Secured bank loan	2020.05.07	66,000	Notes 5
Mega International Commercial Bank – LanYa Branch	Credit loan	2018.08.12-2021.07.05	2,157,912	Notes 1
The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank – ZhongLi Branch	Secured bank loan	2018.09.09-2019.01.15	35,000	Notes 1
Total			2,258,912	
Less: current portion			(512,112)	
Non-current portion			1,746,800	

Note 1: A term is defined as every 3 months starting from the initial draw-down date. Loan period is 5 years. Grace period is 1 year (4 terms). Interest shall be paid monthly with principal repaid every 3 months. The rest is repayable in installments of equal amount for 16 terms.

Note 2: A term is defined as every 3 months starting from the initial draw-down date. Grace period is 1 years (4 terms). The rest is repayable in installments of equal amount for 8 terms.

Note 3: A term is defined as every 3 months starting from the initial draw-down date. Grace period is 1 years (4 terms). The rest is repayable in installments of equal amount for 6 terms.

Note 4: Grace period is 18 months from the initial draw-down date. 18 months after the initial draw-down date is considered the 1st term and the following terms are defined as every 6 months since then. The principal and interest are repayable in installments of equal amount for 4 terms.

Note 5: Grace period is 1 year. The loan principal is to repay in 16 installments starting the second year with 4% for the first repayment, 12% for the second, and 6% for each of the rest.

A. A portion of property, plant and equipment were pledged to Mega International Commercial Bank and Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank (the first-priority mortgagors) as collaterals for secured bank loans. Please refer to Note 8 for more details.

B. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the interest rate intervals for long-term loans were 1.074%~3.296% and 1.022%~2.8%, respectively.

(19) Other non-current liabilities

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Accrued pension costs	25,156	25,962
Deposits received	44,708	50,577
Total	69,864	76,539

(20) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries adopt a defined contribution plan in accordance with the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C. Under the Labor Pension Act, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make monthly contributions of no less than 6% of the employees' monthly wages to the employees' individual pension accounts. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have made monthly contributions of 6% of each individual employee's salaries or wages to employees' pension accounts.

Subsidiaries located in the People's Republic of China will contribute social welfare benefits based on a certain percentage of employees' salaries or wages to the employees' individual pension accounts.

Pension benefits for employees of overseas subsidiaries and branches are provided in accordance with the local regulations.

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 were NT$141,921 thousand and NT$124,379 thousand, respectively.

Defined benefits plan

Kinsus and its domestic subsidiaries adopt a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C. The pension benefits are disbursed based on the units of service years and the average salaries in the last month of the service year. Two units per year are awarded for the first 15 years of services while one unit per year is awarded after the completion of the 15th year. The total units shall not exceed 45 units. Under the Labor Standards Act, Kinsus and its domestic subsidiaries contribute an amount equivalent to 2% of the employees' total salaries and wages on a monthly basis to the pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the administered pension fund committee.

The Ministry of Labor is in charge of establishing and implementing the fund utilization plan in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund. The pension fund is invested in-house or under mandation, based on a passive-aggressive investment strategy for long-term profitability. The Ministry of Labor establishes checks and risk management mechanism based on the assessment of risk factors including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, in order to maintain adequate manager flexibility to achieve targeted return without over-exposure of risk. With regard to utilization of the pension fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. As the Company does not participate in the operation and management of the pension fund, no disclosure on the fair value of the plan assets categorized in different classes could be made in accordance with paragraph 142 of IAS 19. The Group expects to contribute NT$4,591 thousand to its defined benefit plan during the 12 months beginning after December 31, 2018.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the maturities of Kinsus' defined benefit plan are in 2037 and 2037.

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss were as follows.

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Current period service costs	58	135
Net interest of defined benefit liability (asset)	415	558
Previous period service costs	-	-
Settlement	-	-
Total	473	693

Reconciliation of liability (asset) of the defined benefit plan is as follows:

	As of		
	Dec. 31, 2018 (NT$'000)	Dec. 31, 2017 (NT$'000)	Jan. 1, 2017 (NT$'000)
Defined benefit obligation	135,711	129,761	130,404
Plan assets at fair value	(110,555)	(103,799)	(99,395)
Other non-current liabilities – net defined benefit liability	25,156	25,962	31,009

Reconciliation of liability (asset) of the defined benefit liability is as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligation (NT$'000)	Fair value of plan assets (NT$'000)	Net defined benefit liability(asset) (NT$'000)
1/1/2017	130,404	(99,395)	31,009
Current service cost	135	-	135
Interest cost	2,347	(1,789)	558
Past service cost and settlement	-	-	-
Total	2,482	(1,789)	693
Re-measurement on defined benefit liability/assets:			
Actuarial gain/loss due to change in population statistic assumptions	2,109	-	2,109
Actuarial gain/loss due to change in financial assumptions	4,902	-	4,902
Experience gain/loss	(8,789)	774	(8,015)

Re-measurement on defined benefit assets	-	-	-
Total	(1,778)	774	(1,004)
Benefits paid	(1,347)	1,347	-
Contributions by employer	-	(4,736)	(4,736)
Effect of exchange rate	-	-	-
12/31/2017	129,761	(103,799)	25,962
Current service cost	58	-	58
Interest cost	2,076	(1,661)	415
Pasts service cost and settlement	-	-	-
Total	2,134	(1,661)	473
Re-measurement on defined benefit liability/assets:			
Actuarial gain/loss due to change in population statistic assumptions	(1,931)	-	(1,931)
Actuarial gain/loss due to change in financial assumptions	10,044	-	10,044
Experience gain/loss	(2,324)	(2,477)	(4,801)
Re-measurement on defined benefit assets	-	-	-
Total	5,789	(2,477)	3,312
Benefits paid	(1,973)	1,973	-
Contributions by employer	-	(4,591)	(4,591)
Effect of exchange rate	-	-	-
12/31/2018	135,711	(110,555)	25,156

The actuarial assumptions used for the Company's defined benefit plan are shown below.

	As of December 31,	
	2018	2017
Discount rate	1.20%	1.60%
Expected rate of salary increases	3.00%	3.00%

Sensitivity analysis

	For the year ended December 31,			
	2018 (NT$'000)		2017 (NT$'000)	
	Increase in defined benefit obligation	Decrease in defined benefit obligation	Increase in defined benefit obligation	Decrease in defined benefit obligation
Discount rate increased by 0.5%	-	(12,261)	-	(12,019)
Discount rate decreased by 0.5%	13,713	-	13,482	-
Expected salary level increased by 0.5%	13,391	-	13,220	-
Expected salary level decreased by 0.5%	-	(12,114)	-	(11,919)

For the purpose of sensitivity analysis above, the Company calculated the impact on defined benefit obligation due to a reasonable and feasible change of one single assumption (i.e. discount rate or expected salary level) with other assumptions remaining equal. Please note that the sensitivity analysis has its limitation due to the co-relation between different actuarial assumptions and the rarity that only one assumption changes at a time.

The method used in the analysis is consistent for both current and prior years

(21) Equity

A. Common shares

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company's authorized capital were NT$5,500,000 thousand, each share at par value of NT$10, divided into 550,000 thousand. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company's paid-in capital were NT$4,508,410 thousand and NT$4,460,000 thousand, respectively, divided into 450,841 thousand shares and 446,000 thousand shares, respectively. Each share represents a voting right and a right to receive dividends.

On January 29, 2018 and May 29, 2018, the Company's board of directors and shareholders' meetings resolved to increase the capital through an issuance of new 5,500,000 shares of restricted stock for employees. The application has been governmentally approved by FSC in the Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1070324628 issued on July 10, 2018. The measurement date was at August 28, 2018. After the issuance, the Cmpany's authorized capital was NT$5,500,000 thousand and paid-in capital was NT$4,508,410 thousand, divided into 450,841 thousand shares.

As of December 31, 2018, the restricted stocks plan has expired while there were 74 thousand shares to be cancelled yet.

B. Capital surplus

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Additional paid-in capital	5,887,857	5,850,000
Differences between purchase price and carrying amount arising from acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries	50,925	50,925
All changes in interests in subsidiaries	38,894	38,894
Change in joint ventures accounted for using equity method	7,484	7,484
Employee stock option in affiliate company	-	845
Shared-Based Payment	8,371	8,371
Restricted stocks for employees	147,411	-
Total	6,140,942	5,956,519

According to Taiwan Company Act, the capital surplus shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the Company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital surplus related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company up to a certain percentage of paid-in capital. The said capital surplus could be distributed in cash to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them. Capital surplus related to long-term equity investments cannot be used for any purpose.

C. Treasury stock

No treasury stock was held by the Company as of December 31, 2017, while treasury stock amounted to NT$738 thousand, divided into 74 thousand shares, as of December 31, 2018.

The movement schedule of treasury stock for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 was as below (in thousand shares).

Purpose of repurchase	Beginning balance	Addition	Decrease	Ending balance
For the years ended December 31, 2018				
Recover failed restricted stocks	-	74	-	74
For the years ended December 31, 2017				
To be transferred to employees	550	-	550	-

The Company transferred 550,000 shares of treasury stocks to qualified employees in accordance with its "Rule for Buying Back The Company's Own Stocks in Second Time". The measurement date was at September 22nd, 2017.

According to the Securities and Exchange Law of the R.O.C., total treasury stock shall not exceed 10% of the Company's issued stock, and the total purchase amount shall not exceed the sum of the retained earnings, additional paid-in capital-premiums and realized additional paid-in capital. As such, the ceiling number of shares of treasury stock that the Company could hold as of December 31, 2018 were 45,084 thousand shares, with the maximum payments of NT$23,147,072 thousand.

In compliance with Securities and Exchange Law of the R.O.C., treasury stock should not be pledged, nor should it be entitled to voting rights or receiving dividends.

D. Appropriation of earnings and dividend policies

(a) Retained earnings and dividend policies

According to the Company's original Articles of Incorporation, current year's earnings, if any, shall be distributed in the following order:

a. Payment of all taxes and dues;
b. Offset prior years' operation losses;
c. Set aside 10% of the remaining amount as legal reserve. There is no requirement to further make such reserve when legal reserve reaches the capital amount.
d. Set aside or reverse special reserve in accordance with law and regulations; and
e. The distribution of the remaining portion, if any, will be recommended by the Board of Directors and resolved in the shareholders' meeting.

(b) Dividend policies

The Company is in an industry with versatile environment. For long-term finance planning requirements and to meet the shareholders' demand for cash, the Company's dividend policy aims for steadiness and balancing. Dividends to be distributed in cash for each year shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends paid.

(c) Legal reserve

According to the Company Act, legal reserve shall be set aside until such amount equal total authorized capital. Legal reserve can be used to offset deficits. If the Company does not incur any loss, the portion of legal reserve exceeding 25% of the paid-in capital may be distributed to shareholders by issuing new shares or by cash in proportion to the number of shares held by each shareholder.

(d) Special reserve

Following the adoption of T-IFRS, the FSC on April 6, 2012 issued Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1010012865, which sets out the following provisions for compliance:

On a public company's first-time adoption of the TIFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded to shareholders' equity that the company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1, the company shall set aside an equal amount of special reserve. Following a company's adoption of the TIFRS for the preparation of its financial reports, when distributing distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve, from the profit/loss of the current period and the undistributed earnings from the previous period, an amount equal to "other net deductions from shareholders' equity for the current fiscal year, provided that if the company has already set aside special reserve according to the requirements in the preceding point, it shall set aside supplemental special reserve based on the difference between the amount already set aside and other net deductions from shareholders' equity. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed.

The Company did not incur any special reserve upon the first-time adoption of T-IFRS.

(e) The appropriations of earnings for the Years 2018 and 2017 were approved through the Board of Directors' meetings and shareholders' meetings held on February 18, 2019 and May 29, 2018, respectively. The details of the distributions are as follows.

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (in NT$)	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)	2018	2017
Legal reserve	34,949	49,167		
Special reserve	22,706	77,064		
Cash dividend	676,261	669,000	1.50	1.50
Total	733,916	795,231		

Please refer to Note 6(26) for details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors.

E. Non-controlling interests

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Beginning balance	1,916,437	2,145,059
Net gain (loss) attributable to NCIs	61,555	(156,354)
Other comprehensive income attributable to NCIs:		
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	(11,620)	(34,357)
Non-controlling interests increase / decrease	-	(37,911)
Ending balance	1,966,372	1,916,437

(22) Share-based payment plans

Share-based payment plan for employees of the parent entity

A. The Company transferred its treasury stocks to qualified employees in accordance with its "Rule for Buying Back The Company's Own Stocks in Second Time" on September 22nd, 2017 at a price of NT$59.79 per share.

The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using a binomial option pricing-model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted.

The relevant details of the aforementioned share-based payment plan are as follows:

Date of grant	Total number of share options granted	Exercise price of share options (NT$)
2017.09.22	550,000	59.79

The fair value of the share-based payment above was computed by using Black-Scholes valuation model. The underlying assumptions are as below.

	Information regarding treasury stock granted to employee
Exercise price	NT$59.79
Market unit price at measurement date	NT$75.2
Expected volatility (%)	25.26%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	0.6%
Expected dividend yield (%)	-%
Expected option life (Years)	0.032877 years
Fair value	NT$15.4

The details of the plan regarding treasury stock transferred to employee was as below.

	For the year ended December 31,	
	Number of share options outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT$)
Outstanding at beginning	-	-
Granted	550	59.79
Exercisable at end	(550)	(59.79)
Outstanding at end	-	-
For share options granted during the period, weighted average fair value of those options at the measurement date (NT$)	15.4	

B. The expense recognized for employee services received during the year ended 31 December, 2017 is shown in the following table:

	For the year ended December 31, (NT$'000)
Total expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	8,371

Restricted stocks plan for employees

A. On May 29, 2018, the shareholders' meetings resolved to issue of 5,500 thousand shares of restricted stocks for employees. The grantee is limited to employees who meet certain conditions. The restricted stocks have been approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau. On July 30, 2018, the board of directors resolved to issue 4,947 thousand shares. The measurement date was at August 28, 2018 and total shares issued were 4,841 thousand. The unit market price as of the granted date was NT$49.1.

The employees who acquire the above shares can subscribe shares at the price of NT$10 per shares while the vesting conditions are as below.

Vesting conditions	Proportion of vested shares
Within one month starting the granted date	20%
April 25, 2019	20%
September 25, 2019	15%
April 25, 2020	15%
September 25, 2020	15%
April 25, 2021	15%

Restriction on employee's right after granted but before vested:

(a)The granted employee commit to the custodian institution, and shall not sell, pledge, transfer, donate, or dispose in any other ways, the right of restricted stocks before achieving the vesting conditions.

(b)After new shares of restricted stock are issued, the granted employee should immediately commit to the custodian institution, and not to ask the trustee to return the restricted stock in any other reasons or ways before achieving the vesting conditions.

(c)The restricted stock for employees can participate in receiving dividends during the vesting period.

(d)The right to vote and elect in a shareholders' meeting shall be executed by custodian institution in accordance with related regulations.

On August 28, 2018, the issuance of 4,841 thousand restricted shares for employees resulted in the increase of capital reserve—employee stock option amounting to NT$184,530 thousand. The restricted stocks plan was invalidated as of December 31, 2018 and 74 thousand shares were recalled. As a result, capital reserve increased by NT$738 thousand and the unearned employee compensation was NT$102,973 thousand.

B. The expense recognized for employee services received is shown in the following table.

	For the year ended December 31, 2018 (NT$'000)
Total expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	82,525

C. The Company did not modify the share-based payment plan for the year ended December 31, 2018.

(23) Sale

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018 (Note) (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Revenue from customer contracts		
Sales of goods	23,348,939	22,207,598
Other operating revenue	378,990	127,888
Total	23,727,929	22,335,486

Note: The Group has adopted IFRS 15 since January 1, 2018. The Group elected to recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard at the date of initial application (January 1, 2018).

The Group has adopted IFRS 15 starting January 1, 2018. Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers during the year is as follows:

A. Disaggregation of revenue

	IC Substrate (NT$'000)	PCB (NT$'000)	Optics (NT$'000)	Total (NT$'000)
Sale of goods	16,844,403	3,371,865	3,132,671	23,348,939
Other	378,990	-	-	378,990
Total	17,223,393	3,371,865	3,132,671	23,727,929

The timing for revenue recognition:

At a point in time	17,223,393	3,371,865	3,132,671	23,727,929

B. Contract balances

(a) Contract liabilities – current

	Beginning balance (NT$'000)	Ending balance (NT$'000)	Difference (NT$'000)
Sales of goods	136,948	124,061	(12,887)
Customer loyalty programs	4,041	10,739	6,698
Total	140,989	134,800	(6,189)

For the year ended December 31, 2018, contract liabilities decreased because certain performance obligations included in the beginning contract liability balance were satisfied and therefore recognized for revenues.

(24) Expected credit losses/ (gains)

	For the year ended December 31, 2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (Note) (NT$'000)
Operating expenses – Expected credit losses/(gains)		
Account receivables	6,582	

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 9 since January 1, 2018. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provison in IFRS 9.

Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

The Group measured the impairment against the other receivables reclassified from accounts receivable due to factoring agreements mainly based on the expected credit loss for 12 months of the counter-party financial institutions. As of December 31, 2018, there was no other receivables pastdue. Furthermore, the Group assessed the related expected credit loss to be insignificant because the counter-party financial institutions are of good credit condition.

The Group measures the loss allowance of its contract assets and trade receivables (including note receivables and trade receivables) at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Group's loss allowance as of December 31, 2018 is as follow:

A. The Group needs to condsider the grouping of trade receivables by counter-parties' credit rating, by geographical region and by industry sector and its loss allowance is measured by using a provision matrix. Details are as follow:

Group 1	Neither past due	Past due				
	(Note)	<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	Total
	(NT$'000)	(NT$'000)	(NT$'000)	(NT$'000)	(NT$'000)	(NT$'000)
Gross carrying amount	3,249,699	345,796	60,682	323	-	3,656,500
Loss ratio	-%	5%	15%	30%	50%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	(17,290)	(9,102)	(97)	-	(26,489)
Subtotal	3,249,699	328,506	51,580	226	-	3,630,011

Group 2	Neither past due	Past due				
	(Note)	<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	Total
	(NT$'000)	(NT$'000)	(NT$'000)	(NT$'000)	(NT$'000)	(NT$'000)
Gross carrying amount	196,488	-	-	-	-	196,488
Loss ratio	2.07%	-%	-%	-%	-%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(4,064)	-	-	-	-	(4,064)
Subtotal	192,424	-	-	-	-	192,424
Carrying amount of trade receivables	3,442,123	328,506	51,580	226	-	3,822,435

Note: all the Group's note receivables were not past due.

B. The movement schedule of the impairment provision gainst contract assets, note receivables, trade receivables and other receivables for the year ended December 31,2018 is as follows:

	Note receivables (NT$'000)	Account receivables (NT$'000)
Beginning balance		
(in accordance with IAS 39)	-	23,972
Additions	-	6,582
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	(1)
Ending balance	-	30,553

(25) Operating lease

A. Group as a lessee

Future minimum lease payments due to irrevocable leasing contracts were as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Less than one year	161,310	100,592
More than one year but less than five years	169,585	203,571
Total	330,895	304,163

Operating lease expenses recognized are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Minimum lease payment	184,495	169,804

B. Group as a lessor

The leasing agreements that the Company entered into for plants have an average term of one to three years.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Less than one year	38,154	42,379
More than one year but less than five years	-	35,316
Total	38,154	77,695

For the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, rent incomes of the Group amounted to NT$51,303 thousand and NT$59,309 thousand, respectively.

(26) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization by function:

Function / Nature	For the year ended December 31, 2018 (NT$'000)			For the year ended December 31, 2017 (NT$'000)		
	Cost of goods sold	Operating expense	Total	Cost of goods sold	Operating expense	Total
Employee benefit						
Salaries & wages	3,830,206	917,678	4,747,884	3,065,400	842,549	3,907,949
Labor and health insurance	271,702	63,141	334,843	221,379	65,929	287,308
Pension	108,416	34,000	142,416	90,007	35,065	125,072
Other employee benefit	190,718	56,854	247,572	285,560	143,919	429,479
Depreciation	3,749,346	437,725	4,187,071	2,766,131	647,285	3,413,416
Amortization	200	25,698	25,898	170	30,485	30,655

According to the resolution, not lower than 10% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 1% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors and supervisors. However, the Company's accumulated losses shall have been covered.

The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. Information on the Board of Directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

Based on profit of the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2018 to be not lower than 10% and not higher than 1% of profit of the current year, respectively, recognized as employee benefits expense. As such, employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2018 amount to NT$55,074 thousand and NT$3,352 thousand, respectively. The Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2017 to be NT$80,693 thousand and NT$4,912 thousand, respectively. The aforementioned employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 were estimated based on post-tax net income of the period and recognized as salaries expense. The number of stocks distributed as employees' compensation was calculated based on the closing price one day earlier than the date of shareholders' meeting. For example, if there was different between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee bonuses and remuneration to directors and supervisors, it will recognize in profit or loss to next year.

The Company's Board has determined the employees' compensation and directors' renumeration, all in cash, to be NT$55,074 thousand and NT$3,352 thousand, respectively, in a meeting held on February 18, 2019.

No material differences exist between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee bonuses and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The Company's Board has determined the employees' compensation and directors' renumeration, all in cash, to be NT$80,693 thousand and NT$4,912 thousand, respectively, in a meeting held on January 29, 2018.

No material differences exist between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee bonuses and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2017.

(27) Non-operating incomes and expenses

A. Other incomes

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Interest income	Note	62,316
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	62,377	Note
Other income－gain from reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts receivable	-	29,065
Other income－others	179,800	145,665
Total	242,177	237,046

Note: The Group adopted IFRS 9 since January 1, 2018. The Group elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provison in IFRS 9.

B. Other gains and losses

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Gain (loss) from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,014	(5,847)
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	(16,206)	66,318
Financial assets at fair value through profit(Note)	5,383	7,140
Gain on reversal of impairment loss	(49,770)	19,598
Other expenses	(42,886)	(37,331)
Total	(102,465)	49,878

Note: Balance in current period was arising from financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss and balance in prior period was arising from held for trading investment.

C. Finance costs

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Interest on bank loans	121,234	79,146

(28) Components of other comprehensive income (OCI)

For the year ended December 31, 2018

	Arising during the period (NT$'000)	Reclassification during the period (NT$'000)	Subtotal (NT$'000)	Income tax benefit (expense) (NT$'000)	OCI, Net of tax (NT$'000)
Not reclassified to profit or loss:					
Actuarial gains or losses on defined benefits plan	(3,312)	-	(3,312)	-	(3,312)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period:					
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	(46,672)	-	(46,672)	-	(46,672)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	12,346	-	12,346	-	12,346
Total OCI	(37,638)	-	(37,638)	-	(37,638)

For the year ended December 31, 2017

	Arising during the period (NT$'000)	Reclassification during the period (NT$'000)	Subtotal (NT$'000)	Income tax benefit (expense) (NT$'000)	OCI, Net of tax (NT$'000)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period:					
Not reclassified to profit or loss:					
Actuarial gains or losses on defined benefits plan	1,004	-	1,004	-	1,004

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	(92,241)	-	(92,241)	-	(92,241)
Unrealized valuation gain (loss) on available-for-sale financial assets	(19,180)	-	(19,180)	-	(19,180)
Total OCI	(110,417)	-	(110,417)	-	(110,417)

(29) Income tax

Based on an amendment to the Income Tax Act announced on Feburary 7, 2018, the Company's applicable corporate income tax rate changes from 17% to 20% and the surtax rate on undistributed earnings from 10% to 5% effective the year of 2018.

A. The major components of income tax expense (income) are as follows:

Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in profit or loss

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Current income tax expense (benefit):		
Current income tax expense	295,325	327,564
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(118,841)	(13,174)
Deferred tax expense (benefit):		
Deferred tax expense (benefit) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	144,254	(120,589)
Deferred tax expense (income) relating to changes in tax rate or the imposition of new taxes	(21,256)	-
Total income tax expense	299,482	193,801

B. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Deferred tax expense (benefit):		
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	-	-

C. A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2018 (NT$'000)	For the year ended December 31, 2017 (NT$'000)
Accounting profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	710,522	529,123
Tax payable at the enacted tax rates	185,018	134,351
10% surtax on Undistributed earnings	28,309	77,705
Tax effect of income tax-exempted	(41,289)	(17,525)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(3,244)	82
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	255,998	17,440
Reversal of uncertain tax position upon finalization	(118,841)	(13,174)
Others	(6,469)	(5,078)
Total income tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss	299,482	193,801

D. Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

For the year ended December 31, 2018

	Beginning balance as of Jan. 1, 2018 (NT$'000)	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in P/L (NT$'000)	Effect of tax rate change (NT$'000)	Exchange adjustment (NT$'000)	Ending balance as of Dec. 31, 2018 (NT$'000)
Temporary differences					
Prepaid appreciation tax on agricultural land	9,593	-	-	-	9,593
Unrealized loss on inventory valuation	121,382	(140,311)	21,421	-	2,492
Unrealized exchange loss (gain)	(930)	(585)	(165)	-	(1,680)
Other	115	202	-	9	326

Investments accounted for using the equity method	(323)	(3,560)	-	-	(3,883)
Deferred tax income/ (expense)		(144,254)	21,256	9	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	129,837				6,848
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:					
Deferred tax assets	131,090				12,411
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,253)				(5,563)

For the year ended December 31, 2017

	Beginning balance as of Jan. 1, 2017 (NT$'000)	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in P/L (NT$'000)	Exchange adjustmen (NT$'000)	Ending balance as of Dec. 31, 2017 (NT$'000)
Temporary differences				
Prepaid appreciation tax on agricultural land	9,593	-	-	9,593
Unrealized loss on inventory valuation	281	121,101	-	121,382
Unrealized exchange loss (gain)	(631)	(299)	-	(930)
Other	8	110	(3)	115
Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	(323)	-	(323)
Deferred tax income/ (expense)		120,589	(3)	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	9,251			129,837
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	9,882			31,090
Deferred tax liabilities	(631)			(1,253)

E. Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, deferred tax assets that have not been recognized as they may not be used to offset future taxable income amounted to NT$1,206,420 thousand and NT$824,146 thousand, respectively.

F. Unused balance of deductible net operating loss within the Company was listed as following.

		Unused balance		
	Accumulated net	As of December 31,		
Occurrence year	operating loss (NT$'000)	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)	Expiration Year
2012	135,158	96,878	97,609	2022

G. The assessment of income tax return

As of December 31, 2018, the assessment status of income tax returns of the Company and subsidiaries were as follows:

	The assessment of income tax returns
The Company	Note
Subsidiary - Pegavision Corporation	Assessed and approved up to 2016
Subsidiary - Kinsus Investment Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2016

Note: As of December 31, 2018, the Company's tax filings up to 2015, except for 2014, have been finalized.

(30)Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to the common shareholders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

A. Basic earnings per share

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Net income available to common shareholders of the parent (in NT$'000)	349,485	491,676
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in thousand shares)	446,255	446,000
Basic earnings per share (in NT$)	0.78	1.10

B. Diluted earnings per share

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Net income available to common shareholders of the parent (NT$'000)	349,485	491,676
Net income available to common shareholders of the parent after dilution (NT$'000)	349,485	491,676
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in thousand shares)	446,255	446,000
Effect of dilution:		
Employee bonus (compensation) – stock (in thousand shares)	1,779	1,932
Restricted stocks (in thousand shares)	362	-
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding after dilution (in thousand shares)	448,396	447,932
Diluted earnings per share (in NT$)	0.78	1.10

No other transactions that would significantly change the outstanding common shares or potential common shares incurred during the period subsequent to reporting date and up to the approval date of financial statements.

(31) Subsidiary that has material non-controlling interests

Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests:

Name	Country	As of December 31, 2018	As of December 31, 2017
PIOTEK HOLDINGS LTD. and its subsidary	China	51.00%	51.00%
Pegavision Corporation and its subsidary	Taiwan	36.81%	36.81%

Accumulated balances of material non-controlling interest:

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
PIOTEK HOLDINGS LTD. And subsidaries	697,708	989,234
Pegavision Corporation and its subsidary	1,268,664	927,203

Profit (loss) allocated to material non-controlling interest:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
PIOTEK HOLDINGS LTD. And subsidaries	(280,377)	(347,748)
Pegavision Corporation and its subsidary	341,932	191,407

The summarized financial information of this subsidiary is provided below. This information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

Summarized Piotek Holdings Ltd. and subsidaries information of profit or loss is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Operating revenue	3,375,715	4,307,300
Profit/loss from continuing operation	(572,200)	(709,695)
Total comprehensive income for the period	(594,973)	(778,603)

Summarized Pegavision Corporation and subsidaries information of profit or loss is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Operating revenue	3,132,671	2,182,174
Profit/loss from continuing operation	541,156	302,908
Total comprehensive income for the period	540,410	301,981

Summarized Piotek Holdings Ltd. and subsidaries information of financial position is as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Current assets	1,527,580	2,051,595
Non-current assets	1,715,709	2,112,365
Current liabilities	1,488,787	1,594,928
Non-current liabilities	330,616	550,173

Summarized Pegavision Corporation and subsidaries information of financial position is as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Current assets	1,560,422	1,227,355
Non-current assets	2,595,838	1,682,133
Current liabilities	1,654,207	1,394,621
Non-current liabilities	494,211	47,435

Summarized Piotek Holdings Ltd. and subsidaries cash flows information is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Operating activities	(63,412)	(253,649)
Investing activities	(78,809)	(55,350)

Financing activities	39,502	124,217
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(98,120)	(198,311)

Summarized Pegavision Corporation and subsidaries cash flows information is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
	(NT$'000)	(NT$'000)
Operating activities	1,111,172	1,045,584
Investing activities	(1,828,833)	(681,539)
Financing activities	563,139	(36,961)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(155,269)	326,185

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1)Deal with related parties as of the end of the reporting period

Related parties and Relationship

Related parties	Relation
Pegatron Corporation	Parent company
FuYang Technology Corp.	Associate
AzureWave Technologies, Inc.	Other related party
AzureWave Technologies (Shanghai) Inc.	Other related party
PEGATRON JAPAN INC.	Other related party
Maintek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Other related party
GNDC(Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Other related party

(2) Significant transactions with related parties

A. Sale

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
	(NT$'000)	(NT$'000)
Ultimate parent company	1,482,977	1,405,487
Other related parties	36,725	56,738
Total	1,519,702	1,462,225

Selling prices and collection terms to related parties for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 were similar to those to third party customers. The collection terms were 30 to 90 days from the end of delivery month and by telegraphic transfer.

B. Purchases

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Associate	-	69,658
Other related parties	-	2
	-	69,660

The product specification of goods purchased from related parties for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, differed from those purchased from other vendors. Thus, transaction prices were not comparable. The payment terms for related parties were 60 days and non-related parties are 30 to 90 days from the end of delivery month by telegraphic transfer.

C. For the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group recognized rent expenses of NT$109,298 thousand and NT$90,249 thousand (tax included), respectively, for plants leased from the Parent.

Moreover, for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group recognized rent expenses of NT$1,296 thousand and NT$850 thousand (tax included), respectively, for plants leased from other related parties.

In addition, for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group recognized rent expenses of NT$1,080 thousand and NT$253 thousand (tax included), respectively, for various facilities leased from the Parent.

D. For the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group recognized operating expenses of NT$3,404 thousand and NT$4,776 thousand, respectively, for services provided by other related parties.

For the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group recognized operating expenses of NT$4,352 thousand and NT$4,220 thousand (tax included), respectively, for services provided by the Parent.

Moreover, for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group incurred operating expenses of NT$92,405 thousand and NT$75,194 thousand (tax included), respectively, for utility bills paid by the Parent.

In addition, for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group incurred operating expenses of NT$21 thousand and NT$13 thousand (tax included), respectively, for utility bills paid by other related parties.

E. For the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group recognized rent income of NT$1,803 thousand and NT$5,039 thousand, respectively, for plants leased to other related parties.

For the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group recognized rent income of NT$43,666 thousand and NT$39,142 thousand, respectively, for plants leased to the associate.

F. For the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company recognized other income in amount of NT$19,823 thousand and NT$18,709 thousand due to paying utilities on behalf of associate.

The Company recognized NT$2,612 and NT$2,285 thousand of operating expense for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 due to subcontracting maintenance and repair on factories to its associate.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Group recognized other income of NT$259 thousand for providing services to other related parties.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Group paid on behalf of associate in amount of NT$140 thousand.

G. Accounts receivable - related parties

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Parent company	343,824	326,216
Other related parties	5,491	7,484
Total	349,315	333,700
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Net	349,315	333,700

H. Salaries and rewards to key management of the Group

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Short-term employee benefit	56,883	67,255
Post-employee benefit	756	756
Total	57,639	68,011

I. Other receivables

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Associate	5,492	5,888
Other related parties	289	355
Total	5,781	6,243

J. Refundable deposits

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Parent company	10,000	10,000

K. Accrued expenses

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Parent company	16,513	19,076
Associate	447	452
Other related parties	594	658
Total	17,554	20,186

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The following assets of the Group are pledged as collaterals:

Item	Carrying Amount As of 2018 (NT$'000)	Carrying Amount As of 2017 (NT$'000)	Purpose
Property, plant and equipment – machinery (carrying amount)	-	141,132	Long-term secured loans
Property, plant and equipment – other equipment (carrying amount)	-	2,422	Long-term secured loans
Refundable deposits	2,000	2,000	Security deposit to custom authority
Total	2,000	145,554	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) The Group's unused letters of credit (LC) as of December 31, 2018 were as follows:

Currency	LC Amount (in thousand)		Security(in thousand)
JPY	JPY	932,880	-
USD	USD	6,562	-

(2) Details of significant constructions in progress and outstanding contracts of property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2018 were as follows:

Nature of Contract	Contract Amount (NT$'000)	Amount Paid (NT$'000)	Outstanding Balance (NT$'000)
Land	1,311,000	419,520	891,480
Machinery and contruction contracts	4,406,270	3,435,616	970,654
Total	5,717,270	3,855,136	1,862,134

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENT

None

12. OTHERS

(1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	As of December 31, 2018 (NT$'000)	As of December 31, 2017 (NT$'000)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Held for trading	(Note 1)	1,553,833
Mandatorily measured at fair value through P/L	1,017,095	(Note 1)
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	50,000	(Note 1)
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note 2)	(Note 1)	50,000
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note 3)	14,660,008	(Note 1)
Loans and receivables (Note 4)	(Note 1)	14,661,548
Total	15,727,103	16,265,381

Financial liabilities

	As of December 31, 2018 (NT$'000)	As of December 31, 2017 (NT$'000)
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Short-term borrowings	3,340,483	3,297,397
Trade and other payables	5,383,123	6,168,825
Long-term borrowings(including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	3,453,578	2,258,912
Total	12,177,184	11,725,134

Note:

(1)The Company adopted IFRS 9 since January 1, 2018. The Company elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provison in IFRS 9.

(2)Balances as of December 31, 2017 include financial assets measured at cost.

(3)The item includes cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost, notes receivable, trade receivables (including related party) and other receivables (including related party).

(4)The item includes cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, trade receivables (including related party), bond investments with no active market and other receivables (including related party).

(2) Objectives and policies of financial risk management

The Group's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activates. The Group identifies, measures, and manages the aforementioned risks based on its policy and risk preferences.

The Group has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant transactions, due approval process by the Board of Directors and Audit Committee must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Group complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

(3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk (e.g. equity instruments).

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable will change independently from other risk variables. There are usually interdependencies between risk variables. However, the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

<u>Foreign currency risk</u>

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign operations. The Group has certain foreign currency receivables denominated in the same foreign currency as certain foreign currency payables, therefore natural hedge is achieved. Thus, hedge accounting is not adopted.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis of possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Group's profit/loss and equity is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as of the reporting period-end. The Group's foreign currency risk is mainly related to volatility in the exchange rates of US dollars. It is stated as follows:

If NT dollars appreciates/depreciates against US dollars by 1%, net income (loss) for the the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 would increase/decrease by NT$442 thousand and NT$4,904 thousand, respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to the Group's investments with variable interest rates and loans with fixed and variable interest rates, which are all categorized as loans and receivables.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk as of the end of the reporting period and presumed to be held for one accounting year, including investments and loans with variable interest rates. If interest rate increases/decreases by 0.1%, the net income (loss) for the the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 would decrease/increase by NT$4,541 thousand and decrease/increase by NT$3,256 thousand, respectively.

(4) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract and result in a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily for accounts and notes receivable) and financing activities (primarily for bank deposits and other financial instruments).

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit risk of all customers are assessed based on a comprehensive review of the customers' financial status, credit ratings from credit institutions, past transactions, current economic conditions and the Group's internal credit ratings. The Group also employs some credit enhancement instruments (e.g. prepayment or insurance) to reduce certain customers' credit risk.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, receivables from the top ten customers were accounted for 44.74% and 40.77% of the Group's total accounts receivable, respectively. The concentration of credit risk is relatively insignificant for the remaining receivables.

Credit risk from balances with banks, fixed-income securities and other financial instruments is managed by the Group's finance division in accordance with the Group's policy. The counterparties that the Group transacts with are determined by internal control procedures. They are banks with fine credit ratings and financial institutions, corporate and government agencies with investment-grade credit ratings. Thus, there is no significant default risk. Conclusively, no significant credit risk is expected by the Group.

(5) Liquidity risk management

The Group maintains financial flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents, highly-liquid marketable securities, bank loans, etc. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes the contractual interest. The undiscounted interest payment relating to borrowings with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

Non-derivative financial instruments

	Less than 1 year (NT$'000)	1 to 2 years (NT$'000)	2 to 3 years (NT$'000)	3 to 4 years (NT$'000)	4 to 5 years (NT$'000)	Total (NT$'000)
As of December 31, 2018						
Loans	4,327,665	2,321,679	267,019	63,323	-	6,979,686
Payables	5,383,123	-	-	-	-	5,383,123
As of December 31, 2017						
Loans	3,901,916	693,052	560,167	371,390	164,792	5,691,317
Payables	6,168,825	-	-	-	-	6,168,825

(6) Movement schedule of liabilities arising from financing activities

Movement schedule of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2018:

	Short-term borrowings (NT$'000)	Long-term borrowings (NT$'000)	Refundable deposits (NT$'000)	Total liabilities from financing activities (NT$'000)
As of January 1, 2018	3,297,397	2,258,912	50,577	5,606,886
Cash flows	43,086	1,178,550	(5,869)	1,215,767
Currency rate change	-	16,116	-	16,116
As of December 31, 2018	3,340,483	3,453,578	44,708	6,838,769

Movement schedule of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2017:

Not applicable

(7) Fair values of financial instruments

A. The evaluation methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell a financial asset or paid to transfer a financial liability in an orderly transaction between willing market participants (not under coercion or liquidation). The following methods and assumptions are used by the Group in estimating the fair values of financial assets and liabilities:

(a) The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturity terms.

(b) For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (e.g. listed stocks and bonds).

(c) Fair value of equity instruments without active markets (including listed companies' shares from private placement, stocks of public companies not traded in an active market and unlisted stocks) are estimated using the market approach. Under the approach, factors, such as the trading prices of comparable equity instruments in an active market, and other relevant informations (i.e. discount due to lack of liquidity, stock price-to-earning ratio (PER) and price-to-book ratio (PBR) of similar companies) are input into the pricing model for its fair value.

(d) The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using on the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).

B. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets and liabilities measure at amortized cost approximates their fair value.

C. Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12(8) for fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Group.

(8) Fair value measurement hierarchy

A. Fair value measurement hierarchy

All asset and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Level 1, 2 and 3 inputs are described as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

B. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities

The Group does not have assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

As of December 31, 2018

	Level 1 (NT$'000)	Level 2 (NT$'000)	Level 3 (NT$'000)	Total (NT$'000)
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Funds	1,017,095	-	-	1,017,095

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	50,000	50,000

Financial liabilities:

None

As of December 31, 2017

	Level 1 (NT$'000)	Level 2 (NT$'000)	Level 3 (NT$'000)	Total (NT$'000)
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Funds	1,553,833	-	-	1,553,833

Financial liabilities:

None

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

For the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value hierarchy.

Reconciliation for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

During the year ended December 31, 2018, there was not movement of fair value measurements.

(9) Significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Information regarding the Group's significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies was listed below: (In Thousands)

	As of December 31,					
	2018			2017		
	Foreign Currencies ($'000)	Exchange Rate	NTD (NT$'000)	Foreign Currencies ($'000)	Exchange Rate	NTD (NT$'000)
Financial assets						
Monetary items:						
USD	137,692	30.715	4,229,204	134,359	29.76	3,998,580
CNY	73,560	4.4753	329,202	99,637	4.5548	453,827
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items:						
USD	130,689	30.715	4,014,089	145,431	29.76	4,328,039
CNY	117,755	4.4753	526,989	118,753	4.5545	540,860

The above information is disclosed based on the carrying amount of foreign currency (after being converted to functional currency).

Foreign exchange gain/loss on monetary financial assets and liabilities is shown as below.

	For the year ended December 31,	
Foreign currency resulting in exchange gain or loss	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
USD	(19,175)	59,592
Other	2,969	6,726

(10) Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Group manages and adjusts its capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

13. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

(1) Information on significant transactions

A. Financing provided to others: None.

B. Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others: Please refer to attachment 1.

C. Marketable securities held as of December 31, 2018 (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to attachment 2.

D. Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount of at least NT$ 300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2018:None

E. Acquisition of individual real estate with amount of at least NT$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2018: Please refer to attachment 3.

F. Disposal of individual real estate with amount of at least NT$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2018: None.

G. Related party transactions with purchase or sales amount of at least NT$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2018: Please refer to attachment 4.

H. Receivables from related parties of at least NT$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital as of December 31, 2018: None.

I. Derivative instrument transactions: None.

J. Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions for the year ended December 31, 2018: Please refer to attachment 11.

(2) Information on investees

A. Investees over whom the Company exercises significant influence or control (excluding investees in Mainland China): Please refer to attachment 5.

B. Investees over which the Company exercises control shall be disclosed of information under Note 13(1):

(a) Financing provided to others: None.

(b) Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others: None.

(c) Marketable securities held as of December 31, 2018 (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to attachment 6.

(d) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount of at least NT$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2018: Please refer to attachment 7.

(e) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount of at least NT$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2018: Please refer to attachment 8.

(f) Disposal of individual real estate with amount of at least NT$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2018: None.

(g) Related party transactions with purchase or sales amount of at least NT$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2018: Please refer to attachment 9.

(h) Receivables from related parties of at least NT$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital as of December 31 2018: Please refer to attachment 10

(i) Derivative instrument transactions: None.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China:

A. Name of investee in China, main business, paid-in capital, method of investment, investment flows, percentage of ownership, investment gain or loss, carrying amount at the end of reporting period, inward remittance of earning or loss and the upper limit on investment in China:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Investee in China	Main Business	Paid-in Capital (NT$'000)	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of Jan. 1, 2018 (NT$'000)	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2018 (NT$'000)	Profit/ Loss of Investee (NT$'000)	Percentage of Ownership (Direct or Indirect Investment)	Share of Profit/Loss (NT$'000)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2018 (NT$'000)	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2018 (NT$'000)	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2018 (NT$'000)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (NT$'000)	Upper Limit on Investment in China by Investment Commission, MOEA (NT$'000)
					Outflow (NT$'000)	Inflow (NT$'000)									
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	Manufacturing and selling PCB (not high-density fine-line)	2,150,050 (Note 2)	(Note 1)	2,150,050 (Note 2)	-	-	2,150,050 (Note 2)	109,829 (Note 2 and Note 4)	100%	109,829 (Note 2、Note 4 and Note 7)	1,336,522 (Note 2、Note 4 and Note 7)	-	2,150,050 (Note 2)	2,150,050 (Note 2)	No upper limit (Note 5)

Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Researching, developing, producing and selling electronic components, PCBs and related products and providing after-sale services	5,120,191 (Note 2)	(Note 1)	2,895,003 (Note 2)	-	-	2,895,003 (Note 2)	(586,619) (Note 2 and Note 4)	51%	(299,176) (Note 2、Note 4 and Note 7)	686,987 (Note 2、Note 4 and Note 7)	-	2,895,003 (Note 2)	2,895,003 (Note 2)	No upper limit (Note 5)
Xiang-Shuo (Suzhou) Trading Limited	Trading of PCB (not high-density fine-line) and material for related products	61,430 (Note 2)	(Note 1)	61,430 (Note 2)	-	-	61,430 (Note 2)	1,981 (Note 2 and Note 4)	100%	1,981 (Note 2、Note 4 and Note 7)	62,316 (Note 2、Note 4 and Note 7)	-	61,430 (Note 2)	61,430 (Note 2)	No upper limit (Note 5)
Pegavision Contact Lenses (Shanghai) Corporation	Selling medical equipment	65,062 (Note 3)	(Note 1)	65,062	-	-	65,062	3,302 (Note 2 and Note 4)	36.81%	1,215 (Note 2and Note 7)	22,479 (Note 2 and Note 7)	-	65,062	65,062	1,204,705 (Note 6)

Note 1: Investment in Mainland China through companies in the third area.

Note 2: Amounts in foreign currencies are translated into New Taiwan dollars using the exchange rates on the balance sheet date.

Note 3: The paid-in capital is USD2,100 thousand, equivalent to NT$65,062 thousand.

Note 4: Gain/loss on investment is recognized based on the reviewed financial statements of the parent company in Taiwan.

Note 5: The Company meets the conditions of corporate operation headquarter in the Principle of Evaluation for Investment and Technical Cooperation in Mainland China. Thus, there is no upper limit on investment amount.

Note 6: The upper limit on investment for Pegavision Contact Lenses (Shanghai) Corporation is calculated as 60% of the net value of the financial statements audited by recent accountants of Pagavision Corporation.

Note 7: Transactions are eliminated upon preparation of consolidated financial statements.

B. Significant transactions with investees in China:

(a) Purchase and balances of related accounts payable as of December 31, 2018: Please refer to attachment 11 for details.

(b) Sale and balance of related accounts receivable as of December 31, 2018: Please refer to attachment 11 for details.

(c) Property transaction amounts and resulting gain or loss: None.

(d) Ending balance of endorsements/guarantees or collateral provided and the purposes: Please refer to attachment 1.

(e) Maximum balance, ending balance, interest rate range and total interest for current period from financing provided to others: None.

(f) Transactions that have significant impact on profit or loss of current period or the financial position, such as services provided or rendered: Please refer to attachment 11 for details.

(g) Above transactions are eliminated upon preparation of consolidated financial statements. Please refer to attachment 11 for details.

14. OPERATING SEGMENT

For management purposes, the Group is organized into operating segments based on different products and services and has two reportable operating segments as follows:

IC Substrate: This segment produces and manufactures BGA substrates and sells the products to manufacturers of electronic products.

Printed Circuit Board (PCB): This segment produces and manufactures PCBs and sells the products to manufacturers of electronic products.

Optics: This segment produces, manufactures and sells contact lens.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

The Group's operating segments adopts the same accounting policies as the ones in Note 4. Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of decision-making on resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and measured consistently with methods applied to operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

(1)Segment income (loss), assets and liabilities

For the the year ended December 31, 2018

	IC Substrate (NT$'000)	PCB (NT$'000)	Optics (NT$'000)	Elimination (NT$'000)	Consolidated (NT$'000)
External customer	17,223,393	3,371,865	3,132,671	-	23,727,929
Inter-segment	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	17,223,393	3,371,865	3,132,671	-	23,727,929
Segment income (loss)	419,218	(549,334)	541,156	-	411,040

For the the year ended December 31, 2017

	IC Substrate (NT$'000)	PCB (NT$'000)	Optics (NT$'000)	Elimination (NT$'000)	Consolidated (NT$'000)
External customer	16,262,695	3,890,617	2,182,174	-	22,335,486
Inter-segment	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	16,262,695	3,890,617	2,182,174	-	22,335,486
Segment income (loss)	753,599	(721,185)	302,908	-	335,322

Details of assets and liabilities under the Group's operating segments are as follows:

Segment assets	IC Substrate (NT$'000)	PCB (NT$'000)	Optics (NT$'000)	Elimination (NT$'000)	Consolidated (NT$'000)
As of 12/31/2018	35,145,835	3,330,715	4,147,404	-	42,623,954
As of 12/31/2017	35,163,890	4,204,099	2,909,488	-	42,277,477

Segment liabilities	IC Substrate (NT$'000)	PCB (NT$'000)	Optics (NT$'000)	Elimination (NT$'000)	Consolidated (NT$'000)
As of 12/31/2018	8,903,968	1,831,902	2,139,562	-	12,875,432
As of 12/31/2017	8,796,253	2,124,169	1,442,057	-	12,362,479

(2)Geographical information

Revenues from external customers

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Taiwan	7,532,329	7,011,666
Other countries	16,195,600	15,323,820
Total	23,727,929	22,335,486

Note: The revenue information above is based on the location of the customers.

Non-current assets

	As of December 31,	
	2018 (NT$'000)	2017 (NT$'000)
Taiwan	19,385,860	18,797,451
U.S.A.	25	35
China	3,053,655	3,621,244
Japan	102	223
Total	22,439,642	22,418,953

(3)Information about major customers

No additional discourses for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 since there was no customer to whom the Company's sale individually was accounted for at least 10%.

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Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries

Endorsement/Guarantee Provided to Others

For the Year ended December 31, 2018

Table 1

(In Thousands of Foreign Currency / New Taiwan Dollars)

Endorsement/ Guarantee Provider		Guaranteed Party		Limits on Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Provided to Each Guaranteed Party	Maximum Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Amount Actually Drawn	Amount of Endorsement/ Guarantee secured by Properties	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Worth per Latest Financial Statements	Maximum Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Allowed	Endorsement provided by parent company to subsidiaries	Endorsement provided by subsidiaries to parent company	Endorsement provided to entities in China
No. (Note 1)	Name	Name	Nature of Relationship										
0	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	The Company directly and indirectly hold more than 50% of the voting shares.	The overall amount of guarantees/ endorsements provided to a subsidiary in which the Company holds directly over 50% (inclusive) of common equity interest shall not exceed 20% of the net worth in the current financial statements $5,556,430.	$469,940 USD 15,300 (Note 2)	$469,940 USD 15,300 (Note 2)	$146,856	$-	1.69%	Shall not exceed 50% of the net worth in the current financial statements. $13,891,075	Y	N	Y

Note 1: Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. is coded "0".

Note 2: Amounts in foreign currencies are converted to New Taiwan Dollars using the exchange rates as of the balance sheet date.

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Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries

Marketable Securities Held as of December 31, 2018

Table 2

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Held Company	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Issuer	Financial Statement Account	September 30, 2018			Fair Value (Note)	Note
				Shares / Units	Carrying Amount	Shareholding %		
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Money market funds:							
	Taishin Ta Chong Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18,812,748	$255,796	-%	$266,850	
	FSITC Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,168,258	200,000	-%	208,097	
	Mega Diamond Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	21,355,432	257,509	-%	267,411	
	Jih Sun Money Market	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17,776,549	255,443	-%	262,977	
	Subtotal				968,748		$1,005,335	
	Add: Valuation adjustments of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				36,587			
	Total				$1,005,335			

Note: Companies without quotes in the open markets are valued at net equities.

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Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries

Acquisition of Individual Real Estate with Amount of at Least NT$ 300 million or 20% of the Paid-in Capital

For the Year ended December 31, 2018

Table 3

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Acquiring Company	Name of Property	Transaction Date	Transaction Amount	Payment Status	Counter-party	Relationship	Prior Transaction of Related Counter-party: Owner	Prior Transaction of Related Counter-party: Relationship with the Company	Prior Transaction of Related Counter-party: Transfer Date	Prior Transaction of Related Counter-party: Amount	Price Reference	Purpose and Use of Acquisition	Other Terms
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Houses and buildings Construction of XinFeng Plant	2014.02.13, 2015.03.24	$2,268,036	NT$2,052,032 thousand was paid as of December 31, 2018	Guo-Gong Construction Co., Ltd.	None	None	None	None	None	Bidding	Production expansion and operation planning	None

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Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries

Related Party Transactions with Purchase or Sales Amount of At least NT$ 100 Million or 20% of the Paid-in Capital

For the Year ended December 31, 2018

Table 4

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/ Accounts Payable or Receivable		
Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment/ Collection Term	Unit Price	Payment/ Collection Term	Ending Balance	% to Total	Note
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	Investee accounted for using equity method indirectly	Purchase	$2,228,772	27.80%	Payment within 30 days from the end of delivery month	Specs of goods purchased are different from others. Cannot be reasonablely compared.	Other vendors also enjoy payment within 30~90 days from the end of delivery month	Accounts payable $(163,500)	(10.90)%	Note

Note: Transactions are eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

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Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries

Investees over Which the Company Exercise Significant Influence or Control Directly or Indirectly (Excluding Investees in Mainland China)

As of December 31, 2018

Table 5

(In Thousands of Foreign Currency / New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor	Investee	Business Location	Main Business and Product	Original Investment Amount		Ending balance			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Income (Loss) of the Investee	Note
				As of September 30, 2017	As of September 30, 2018	Shares	%	Carrying Value			
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	KINSUS CORP. (USA)	CA U.S.A.	Designing substrates, formulating marketing strategy analysis,developing new customers, researching and development new product technology	USD500	USD500	500,000	100.00%	$48,437	$7,140	$7,140	Note
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	KINSUS HOLDING (SAMOA) LIMITED	Samoa	Investing activities	USD166,309	USD166,309	166,308,720	100.00%	$2,125,024	$(182,216)	$(182,216)	Note
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Kinsus Investment Co., Ltd.	Taoyuan City	Investing activities	$1,600,000 (Note 1)	$1,600,000 (Note 1)	160,000,000	100.00%	$1,848,536	$99,261	$99,261	Note
Kinsus Investment Co., Ltd.	Pegavision Corporation	Taoyuan City	Manufacturing medical equipment	$286,418	$286,418	22,088,736	36.81%	$739,178	$541,157	$199,224	Note
Kinsus Investment Co., Ltd.	FuYang Technology Corp.	Hsinchu County	Electronic Parts and Components Manufacturing	$929,422	$929,422	64,176,872	35.65%	$735,275	$(279,370)	$(99,606)	
KINSUS HOLDING (SAMOA) LIMITED	KINSUS HOLDING (CAYMAN) LIMITED	Cayman Islands	Investing activities	USD72,000	USD72,000	72,000,000	100.00%	USD 45,543	USD 3,640	USD 3,640	Note
KINSUS HOLDING (SAMOA) LIMITED	PIOTEK HOLDINGS LTD. (CAYMAN)	Cayman Islands	Investing activities	USD94,309	USD94,309	95,755,000	51.00%	USD 23,643	USD (19,004)	USD (9,692)	Note
PIOTEK HOLDINGS LTD. (CAYMAN)	PIOTEK HOLDING LIMITED	British Virgin Islands	Investing activities	USD139,841	USD139,841	139,840,790	100.00%	USD 46,358	USD (19,004)	USD (19,004)	Note
PIOTEK HOLDING LIMITED	PIOTEK (H.K.) TRADING LIMITED	Hong Kong	Trading activities	USD26	USD26	200,000	100.00%	USD 2,491	USD 103	USD 103	Note
Pegavision Corporation	PEGAVISION HOLDINGS CORPORATION	Samoa	Investing activities	USD2,130	USD2,130	2,130,000	100.00%	$(45,900)	$3,286	$3,286	Note
Pegavision Corporation	PEGAVISION JAPAN INC.	JAPAN	Selling Medical facility	JPY 9,900	JPY 9,900	198	100.00%	$10,200	$5,672	$5,672	Note

Note: Transactions are eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Note 1: The Company's original investment in Kinsus Investment Co., Ltd. was NT$500,000 thousand. Kinsus Investment Co., Ltd. reduced capital by NT$102,000 thousand to offset deficits in 2013, And increased capital by NT$602,000 thousand and NT$600,000 thousand in 2016 and 2017, respectively. After the increases, the Company's investment amount increased to NT$1,600,000 thousand.

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Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries

Marketable Securities Held as of December 31, 2018 (Excluding Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Jointly Controlled Entities)

As of December 31, 2018

Table 6

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Held Company	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Issuer	Financial Statement Account	As of September 30, 2018				Guarantee, Pledge or Other Restricted Conditions		
				Shares (Unit)	Carrying Amount	%	Fair Value (Net Equity)	Shares	Carrying Amount	Note
Kinsus Investment Co., Ltd.	Money market funds:									
	Taishin Ta Chong Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	829,070	$11,315	-%	$11,760	-	$-	
	Valuation adjustments of financial assets held for trading				445					
	Total				$11,760					
Kinsus Investment Co., Ltd.	Stocks:									
	Yi-Shuo Creative Co., Ltd.	-	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,000,000	$50,000	7.49%	$50,000	-	$-	

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Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries

Marketable Securities Acquired and Disposed of At Costs or Prices of At Least NT$300 Million or 20% of The Paid-In Capital

For the Year ended December 31, 2018

Table 7

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Financial Statement Account	Counter-party	Nature of Relationship	Beginning Balance		Acquisition		Disposal				Ending Balance	
					Shares/Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount	Carrying Value	Gain/Loss on Disposal	Shares/Units	Amount
Pegavision Corporation	Stock:													
	Yuanta Wan Tai Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	6,965,260	$104,900	47,483,038	$716,141	54,448,298	$821,170	$821,041	$129	-	$-

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Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries

Acquisition of Individual Real Estate with Amount of at Least NT$ 300 million or 20% of the Paid-in Capital

For the Year ended December 31, 2018

Table 8

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Acquiring Company	Name of Property	Transaction Date	Transaction Amount	Payment Status	Counter-party	Relationship	Prior Transaction of Related Counter-party				Price Reference	Purpose and Use of Acquisition	Other Terms
							Owner	Relationship with the Company	Transfer Date	Amount			
Pegavision Corporation	Land, houses and buildings Donglong Section, Daxi District, Taoyuan City. Thirteen land Five buildings	2018.06.26 2018.06.26 Total	$1,311,000 69,000 $1,380,000	By contract	Inventec Corporation	None	None	None	None	None	The transaction amount refer to professional appraisal institutions.	Expand capacity to satisfy the growth of business sales.	None

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Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries

Related Party Transactions with Purchase or Sales Amount of At least NT$ 100 Million or 20% of the Paid-in Capital

As of December 31, 2018

Table 9

(In Thousands of US Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Payable or Receivable		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment/ Collection Term	Unit Price	Payment/ Collection Term	Ending Balance	% to Total	
Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Pegatron Corporation	Parent company	Sales	USD 49,253	44.18%	Payment within 60 days from the end of delivery month	Specs of goods sold are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	No non-related parties to be compared with.	Accounts receivable USD 11,194	41.50%	
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Parent company	Sales	USD 74,106	98.78%	Payment within 30 days from the end of delivery month	Specs of goods sold are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	No non-related parties to be compared with.	Accounts receivable USD 5,323	93.81%	Note
Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Piotek (H.K.) Trading Limited	Also a subsidiary under the Company's control	Sales	USD 9,746	8.74%	Payment within 60 days from the end of delivery month	Specs of goods sold are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	No non-related parties to be compared with.	Accounts receivable USD 1,801	6.68%	Note
Piotek (H.K.) Trading Limited	Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Also a subsidiary under the Company's control	Purchase	USD 9,746	100.00%	Payment within 60 days from the end of delivery month	Specs of goods sold are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	No non-related parties to be compared with.	Accounts payable (USD 1,801)	(100.00)%	Note
Xiang-Shuo (Suzhou) Trading Limited	Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Also a subsidiary under the Company's control	Sales	RMB 22,572	55.68%	Payment within 60 days from the end of delivery month	Specs of goods sold are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	No non-related parties to be compared with.	Accounts receivable RMB 3,338	96.63%	Note
Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Xiang-Shuo (Suzhou) Trading Limited	Also a subsidiary under the Company's control	Purchase	RMB 22,572	4.52%	Payment within 60 days from the end of delivery month	Specs of goods sold are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	No non-related parties to be compared with.	Accounts payable (RMB 3,338)	(2.37)%	Note
Pegavision Corporation	Pegavision Japan Inc.	Subsidiary	Sales	$423,423	13.24%	Payment within 90 days from the end of delivery month	Similar to those to third party customers.	Payment within 90 days from telegraphic transfer.	Accounts receivable $105,879	24.10%	Note
Pegavision Japan Inc.	Pegavision Corporation	Parent company	Purchase	$423,423	100.00%	Payment within 90 days from the end of delivery month	No suppliers to be compared with.	No suppliers to be compared with.	Accounts payable $(105,879)	(100.00)%	Note
Pegavision Corporation	Pegavision Contact Lenses (SHANGHAI) Corporation	Subsidiary	Sales	$281,593	8.80%	Payment within 180 days from the end of delivery month	Similar to those to third party customers.	Payment within 90 days from telegraphic transfer.	Accounts receivable $201,315	45.82%	Note
Pegavision Contact Lenses (SHANGHAI) Corporation	Pegavision Corporation	Parent company	Purchase	$281,593	100.00%	Payment within 180 days from the end of delivery month	No suppliers to be compared with.	No suppliers to be compared with.	Accounts payable $(201,315)	(100.00)%	Note

Note: Transactions are eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

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Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries

Receivables from Related Parties of at Least NT$ 100 Million or 20% of the Paid-in Capital

As of December 31, 2018

Table 10

(In Thousands of US Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Ratio	Overdue		Amount Received in Subsequent Periods	Allowance for Doubtful Debts
					Amount	Action Taken		
Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Pegatron Corporation	Parent company	USD 11,194 (Note)	4.45	$-	-	$-	$-
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Parent company	USD 5,323 (Note and Note 1)	12.24	$-	-	$-	$-
Pegavision Corporation	Pegavision Contact Lenses (SHANGHAI) Corporation	Parent company	$201,315 (Note and Note 1)	2.45	$-	-	$13,757	$-
Pegavision Corporation	Pegavision Japan Inc.	Parent company	$105,879 (Note and Note 1)	7.27	$-	-	$23,242	$-

Note: Accounts receivable

Note 1: Transactions are eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries

Intercompany Relationships and Significant Intercompany Transactions for the Year Ended December 31, 2018

Table 11

(In Thousands of Foreign Currency / New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Company Name	Counter-Party	Nature of Relationship (Note 2)	Intercompany Transaction: Financial Statement Account	Amount	Terms	Percentage to Consolidated Net Revenue or Total Assets (Note 3)
	2018.12.31						
0	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Xiang-Shuo (Suzhou) Trading Limited	1	Other income	$1,171	Payment within 60 days from the end of delivery month by TT	-%
0	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	KINSUS CORP. (USA)	1	Accrued expense	$3,402	Payment within 30 days from the end of delivery month by TT	0.01%
0	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	1	Accounts payable	$163,500	Payment within 30 days from the end of delivery month	0.38%
0	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	1	Other receivables	$2,342	-	0.01%
0	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	1	Other receivables	$23,892	-	0.06%
0	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	1	Accounts receivable	$198	Payment within 30 days from the end of delivery month	-%
0	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	1	Purchase	$2,228,772	Payment within 30 days from the end of delivery month	9.39%
0	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	KINSUS CORP. (USA)	1	Commission expense	$40,794	Payment within 60 days from the end of delivery month by TT	0.17%
0	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	KINSUS CORP. (USA)	1	Travel expense	$201	-	-%
0	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	1	Manufacturing - processing	$52	Payment within 60 days from the end of delivery month	-%
0	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	1	Sales revenue	$18,659	Payment within 30 days from the end of delivery month	0.08%
0	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	1	Other income	$8,100	-	0.03%
0	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	1	Other income	$4,920	-	0.02%
0	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	PIOTEK (H.K.) TRADING LIMITED	1	Other income	$2,374	-	0.01%
1	Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	PIOTEK (H.K.) TRADING LIMITED	3	Sales revenue	USD 9,746	Payment within 60~90 days from the end of delivery month	1.26%
1	Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	PIOTEK (H.K.) TRADING LIMITED	3	Accounts receivable	USD 1,801	Payment within 60~90 days from the end of delivery month	0.13%
1	Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Xiang-Shuo (Suzhou) Trading Limited	3	Sales revenue	USD 2,544	Payment within 60 days from the end of delivery month	0.33%
1	Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Xiang-Shuo (Suzhou) Trading Limited	3	Prepaid Expenses	USD 45	-	-%
1	Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	3	Sales revenue	RMB 728	Payment within 60~90 days from the end of delivery month	0.01%
1	Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	3	Accounts payable	RMB 2,411	Payment within 60~90 days from the end of delivery month	0.03%
1	Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	3	Other receivables	RMB 2	Payment within 60~90 days from the end of delivery month	-%
1	Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	3	Purchase	RMB 4,786	Payment within 60~90 days from the end of delivery month	0.09%
2	Xiang-Shuo (Suzhou) Trading Limited	Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Sales revenue	RMB 22,572	Payment within 60 days from the end of delivery month	0.43%
2	Xiang-Shuo (Suzhou) Trading Limited	Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts receivable	RMB 3,338	Payment within 60 days from the end of delivery month	0.04%
2	Xiang-Shuo (Suzhou) Trading Limited	Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Other income	RMB 1,778	Payment within 60 days from the end of delivery month	0.03%
2	Xiang-Shuo (Suzhou) Trading Limited	Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables	RMB 19	Payment within 60 days from the end of delivery month	-%
2	Xiang-Shuo (Suzhou) Trading Limited	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	3	Sales revenue	RMB 1,209	Payment within 60 days from the end of delivery month	0.02%
2	Xiang-Shuo (Suzhou) Trading Limited	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	3	Accounts receivable	RMB 116	Payment within 60 days from the end of delivery month	-%
0	Pegavision Corporation	PEGAVISION CONTACT LENSES (SHANGHAI) CORPORATION	1	Sales revenue	$281,593	Payment within 180 days	1.19%
0	Pegavision Corporation	PEGAVISION CONTACT LENSES (SHANGHAI) CORPORATION	1	Accounts receivable	$201,315	Payment within 180 days	0.47%
0	Pegavision Corporation	Pegavision Japan Inc.	1	Sales revenue	$423,423	Payment within 90 days from the end of delivery month	1.78%
0	Pegavision Corporation	Pegavision Japan Inc.	1	Accounts receivable	$105,879	Payment within 90 days from the end of delivery month	0.25%
0	Pegavision Corporation	Pegavision Japan Inc.	1	Unearned sales revenue	$139,757	-	0.33%
1	Pegavision Japan Inc.	Pegavision Corporation	2	Service income	$11,863	Payment within 90 days from the end of delivery month	0.05%
1	Pegavision Japan Inc.	Pegavision Corporation	2	Accounts receivable	$501	Payment within 90 days from the end of delivery month	-%

Note 1: Transaction information between Parent company and its subsidiaries should be disclosed by codes below:

(1) Parent company is coded "0".

(2) The subsidiaries are coded from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: Relationship are divided into the following three types and the types are required to be indicated:

(1) From the parent company to a subsidiary.

(2) From a subsidiary to the parent company.

(3) Between subsidiaries.

Note 3: Regarding the percentage of transaction amount to consolidated operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on the ending balance to consolidated total assets for balance sheet items; and based on interim accumulated amount to consolidated net revenue for income statement items.