MPI CORPORATION

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

MPI CORPORATION

Auditors' Report and Financial Statements

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
MPI Corporation

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of MPI Corporation as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, as well as the parent company only statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. These parent company only financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

Certain investments, which were accounted for under the equity method based on the financial statements of the investees, were audited by other independent accountants. Respectively, the related shares of investment income from the subsidiaries amounted to NT$(506) thousand and NT$(150) thousand. Insofar as it related to the investments accounted for under the equity method balances of NT$ 25,463 thousand and NT$25,188 thousand as of December 31, 2014, December 31, 2013.

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

In our opinion based on our audits and the reports of other independent accountants, the parent company only financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of MPI Corporation as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with the Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Chih-Ling Chen, CPA
Sun Rise CPAs & Company
Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China
March 24, 2015

MPI CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS (ASSETS)
DECEMBER 31,2014 AND DECEMBER 31,2013

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	Note	December 31,2014 Amounts	%	December 31,2013 Amounts	%
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 719,334	12	$ 417,949	9
Notes receivable, net	6(2)	9,930	-	4,432	-
Notes receivable-related parties, net	6(2).7	5,299	-	5,365	-
Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	459,377	7	429,643	9
Accounts receivable -related parties, net	6(3).7	370,671	6	61,278	1
Other receivables		20,440	-	5,570	-
Other receivables - related parties	7	4,008	-	4,007	-
Inventories, net	6(4)	1,633,217	26	1,424,116	31
Prepayments		60,623	1	63,648	1
Other current assets	8	9,028	1	17,589	1
Total Current Assets		3,291,927	53	2,433,597	52
NONCURRENT ASSETS					
Non-current Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	6(11)	608	-	-	-
Financial assets carried at cost	6(5)	20,231	-	20,231	1
Investments accounted for using equity method	6(6)	624,026	10	449,137	10
Property, plant and equipment	6(7).7.8	1,930,339	31	1,545,879	34
Intangible assets	6(8)	23,490	-	17,971	-
Deferred income tax assets		40,715	1	32,707	1
Other noncurrent assets		306,207	5	106,166	2
Total Noncurrent Assets		2,945,616	47	2,172,091	48
TOTAL ASSETS		$ 6,237,543	100	$ 4,605,688	100

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements)

MPI CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS (LIABILITIES AND EQUITY)
DECEMBER 31,2014 AND DECEMBER 31,2013
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31,2014			December 31,2013		
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Note		Amounts	%		Amounts	%
CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable		$	456,934	7	$	371,888	8
Accounts payable-related parties	7		7,805	-		2,648	-
Payables on equipment			134,676	2		16,983	1
Other payables	6(9)		516,524	9		345,844	9
Other payables-related parties	7		40,536	1		36,963	1
Income tax payable			56,524	1		43,588	1
Provisions	6(10)		4,856	-		9,645	-
Sales revenue received in advance	7		608,144	10		606,969	13
Current portion of long-term liabilities	6(12)		9,329	-		9,329	-
Other current liabilities			12,046	-		12,956	-
Total Current Liabilities			1,847,374	30		1,456,813	33
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES							
Payable bonds	6(11)		574,962	9		-	-
Long-term loans	6(12)		58,295	1		67,624	1
Deferred income tax liabilities			11,607	-		7,513	-
Accrued pension cost	6(13)		18,344	-		18,029	-
Other noncurrent liabilities			1,257	-		98	-
Total Other Liabilities			664,465	10		93,264	1
TOTAL LIABILITIES			2,511,839	40		1,550,077	34
EQUITY	6(14)						
Capital common stock			795,364	13		786,124	17
Capital surplus			885,012	14		740,781	16
Retained earnings							
Appropriated as legal capital reserve			410,942	6		383,839	8
Appropriated as special capital reserve			-	-		17,571	-
Unappropriated earnings			1,593,614	26		1,254,511	27
Total Retained Earnings			2,004,556	32		1,655,921	35
Foreign currency translation adjustments			40,772	1		25,391	1
Treasury stock			-	-		(152,606)	(3)
TOTAL EQUITY			3,725,704	60		3,055,611	66
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		$	6,237,543	100	$	4,605,688	100

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements)

MPI CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
From January 1 to December 31 ,2014 and 2013

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars , Except Earnings Per Share)

Items	Note	January 1 ~ December 31,2014 Amounts	%	January 1 ~ December 31,2013 Amounts	%
OPERATING REVENUE, NET	7				
Sales revenue		$ 3,949,133	100	$ 2,751,416	99
Less: sales returns		(15,858)	(1)	(480)	-
sales discounts and allowances		(3,891)	-	(579)	-
Commission revenue		39,268	1	36,770	1
Operating Revenue, net		3,968,652	100	2,787,127	100
OPERATING COSTS	6(4),7	(2,167,101)	(55)	(1,494,459)	(54)
GROSS PROFIT		1,801,551	45	1,292,668	46
Realized (Unrealized) Gross profit on sales to subsidiaries and associates		(24,960)	-	2,073	-
GROSS PROFIT, NET		1,776,591	45	1,294,741	46
OPERATING EXPENSES	7				
Selling expenses		(317,698)	(9)	(286,963)	(10)
General & administrative expenses		(213,817)	(5)	(143,594)	(5)
Research and development expenses	6(8)	(729,242)	(18)	(550,451)	(20)
Operating expense, net		(1,260,757)	(32)	(981,008)	(35)
OPERATING INCOME		515,834	13	313,733	11
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES					
Other gains and losses	6(16)	29,255	1	8,445	1
Finance costs	6(16)	(3,007)	-	(546)	-
Share of profits of subsidiaries and associates	6(6)	26,738	1	(11,723)	-
Interest income	7	1,027	-	912	-
Rent income	7	13,160	-	7,568	-
Other non-operating revenue-other items	7	8,953	-	2,857	-
Total Non-operating Income		76,126	2	7,513	1
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		591,960	15	321,246	12
INCOME TAX BENEFIT(EXPENSE)	6(17)	(74,324)	(2)	(50,213)	(2)
NET INCOME		517,636	13	271,033	10
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	6(18)				
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		3,270	-	1,925	-
Actuarial loss from defined benefit plans		(3,915)	-	(672)	-
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries		12,111	-	11,759	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		11,466	-	13,012	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		$ 529,102	13	$ 284,045	10
		After-tax		After-tax	
EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE(NTD)	6(18)				
Basic earnings per share		$ 6.62		$ 3.54	
Diluted earnings per share		$ 6.11		$ 3.52	

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements)

MPI CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
From January 1 to December 31 ,2014 and 2013
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Capital-		Retained Earnings			Others		
Items	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal Capital Reserve	Special Capital Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Treasury Stock	Total Equity
BALANCE,JANUARY,1,2013	$ 786,104	$ 740,657	$ 355,530	$ -	$ 1,221,556	$ 11,707	$ (152,606)	$ 2,962,948
Legal capital reserve			28,309		(28,309)			-
special capital reserve				17,571	(17,571)			-
Cash Dividends of Common Stock					(191,526)			(191,526)
Donated surplus		1					(1)	-
Net Income in 2013					271,033			271,033
Other comprehensive income in 2013, net of income tax					(672)	13,684		13,012
Total comprehensive income in 2013	-	-	-	-	270,361	13,684	-	284,045
Changes Common Stock Shares Treasury StockRetired	-	-					1	1
Issuance of stock from exercise of employee stock options	20	123						143
BALANCE,DECEMBER,31,2013	$ 786,124	$ 740,781	$ 383,839	$ 17,571	$ 1,254,511	$ 25,391	$ (152,606)	$ 3,055,611
BALANCE,JANUARY,1,2014	$ 786,124	$ 740,781	$ 383,839	$ 17,571	$ 1,254,511	$ 25,391	$ (152,606)	$ 3,055,611
Legal capital reserve			27,103		(27,103)			-
Cash Dividends of Common Stock					(165,086)			(165,086)
special capital reserve				(17,571)	17,571			-
Capital Reserve From Stock Warrants		28,585						28,585
Net Income in 2014					517,636			517,636
Other comprehensive income in 2014, net of income tax					(3,915)	15,381		11,466
Total comprehensive income in 2014	-	-	-	-	513,721	15,381	-	529,102
Issuance of stock from exercise of employee stock options		33,296						33,296
Convertible Bonds Transferred To Common Stock	9,240	82,350					152,606	244,196
BALANCE,DECEMBER,31,2014	$ 795,364	$ 885,012	$ 410,942	$ -	$ 1,593,614	$ 40,772	$ -	$ 3,725,704

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements)

MPI CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
From January 1 to December 31, 2014 and 2013
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Jan 1 ~ Dec 31,2014	Jan 1 ~ Dec 31,2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	$ 591,960	$ 321,246
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net		
Depreciation	120,897	104,491
Amortization	30,801	31,835
(Reversal) allowance for doubtful receivables	3,557	4,206
Gains on Financial Assets (Liabilities) at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	(1,782)	-
Interest expense	3,007	546
Interest revenue	(1,027)	(912)
Compensation cost of employee stock options	30,862	-
Loss (gain) on equity-method investments	(26,738)	11,723
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	70	(120)
Transfer of properties to expenses	-	116
(Realized) Unrealized gross profit on sales to subsidiaries and associates	24,960	(2,073)
Adjustments-exchange (Gain) loss on prepayments for equipment	(454)	737
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease (Increase) in notes receivable	(5,498)	392
Decrease (Increase) in notes receivable-related parties	65	(3,644)
Decrease (Increase) in accounts receivable	(32,603)	140,771
Decrease (Increase) in accounts receivable-related parties	(310,081)	20,574
Decrease (Increase) in other receivables	(14,730)	(4,958)
Decrease (Increase) in other accounts-related parties	(1)	(2,979)
Decrease (Increase) in inventories	(209,101)	34,914
Decrease (Increase) in prepayments	3,026	5,957
Decrease (Increase) in other current assets	8,589	(909)
(Decrease) Increase in notes payable	-	(1,110)
(Decrease) Increase in accounts payable	85,047	(5,202)
(Decrease) Increase in accounts payable-related parties	5,157	(3,722)
(Decrease) Increase in other accounts payable	170,691	37,236
(Decrease) Increase in other accounts payable-related parties	3,573	(1,510)
(Decrease) Increase in provision of liabilities	(4,788)	(7,734)
(Decrease) Increase in sales revenue received in advance	1,175	(215,805)
(Decrease) Increase in other current liabilities	(910)	3,173
Decrease(Increase) in accrued pension cost	(2,853)	(2,945)
Cash generated from operations	472,871	464,294
Interest received	887	967
Interest (excluding capitalization of interest)	(1,503)	(558)
Cash dividends	(165,086)	(191,526)
Income taxes paid	(65,304)	(41,667)
Net cash Provided By Operating Activities	241,865	231,510
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
(Increase) in long-term investments under equity method	(170,500)	(14,942)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(387,973)	(206,418)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	195	16,054
Intangible assets	(16,519)	(9,656)
Increase in other financial assets	(28)	(1,021)
Increase in other non-current assets	(219,344)	(21,507)
Cash dividends received from equity-method investees	15,000	-
Net cash Provided Used In Investing Activities	(779,169)	(237,490)

(Continue)

MPI CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
From January 1 to December 31, 2014 and 2013
(All amounts are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

Items	Jan 1 ~ Dec 31,2014	Jan 1 ~ Dec 31,2013
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of corporate bonds	694,797	-
Repayments of long-term loans	(9,329)	(9,328)
(Decrease) Increase in guarantee deposit received	1,159	(53)
Employees to repurchase of treasury stock	152,062	143
Net cash (Used In) Financing Activities	838,689	(9,238)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	301,385	(15,218)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	417,949	433,167
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 719,334	$ 417,949

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements)

MPI CORPORATION

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2014 and 2013

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless Specified Otherwise)

1. GENERAL

(1)MPI Corporation ("the Company"), a company limited by shares, was incorporated under the Corporation Law and other relevant laws and regulations on July 25, 1995. As of December 31, 2014, the paid-in capital amounted to NT$ 795,364 thousand.

(2)The Company primarily offers the following services:

A. Maintenance, purchase, sales, research and development of computers and peripheral equipment;

B. Import/export of semiconductors, integrated conductors and electronic parts;

C. Import/export of high-precision automatic machines;

D. Import/export of machinery and accessories；

E. General import/export trading ;(excluding permitted items)

F. Test, maintenance, manufacturing and import/export trading of parts of semiconductors；

G. Bidding agency for domestic/foreign companies；

H. Manufacturer of machinery equipment.

I. Wholesaler of machinery.

J. Retailer of machinery and accessories.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORIZATION

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 24, 2015.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

None.

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

According to Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Auditing No. 1030010325 issued on April 3,2014,commencing 2015, companies with shares listed on the TWSE or traded on the Taiwan GreTai Securities Market or Emerging Stock Market shall adopt the 2013 version of IFRS (not including IFRS 9, ‘Financial instruments’) as endorsed by the FSC and the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers " effective January 1, 2015 (collectively referred herein as the “2013 version of IFRSs”) in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The related new standards, interpretations and amendments are listed below:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective Date by International Accounting Standards Board
Limited exemption from comparative IFRS 7 disclosures for first-time adopters (amendments to IFRS 1)	July 1, 2010
Severe hyperinflation and removal of fixed dates for first-time adopters (amendments to IFRS 1)	July 1, 2011
Government loans (amendments to IFRS 1)	January 1, 2013
Disclosures－Transfers of financial assets (amendments to IFRS 7)	July 1, 2011
Disclosures－Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (amendments to IFRS 7)	January 1, 2013
IFRS 10, ‘Consolidated financial statements’	January 1, 2013 (Investment entities: January 1, 2014)
IFRS 11,‘Joint arrangements’	January 1, 2013
IFRS 12,‘Disclosure of interests in other entities’	January 1, 2013
IFRS 13, ‘Fair value measurement’	January 1, 2013
Presentation of items of other comprehensive income(amendments to IAS 1)	July 1, 2012
Deferred tax: recovery of underlying assets (amendments to IAS 12)	January 1, 2012
IAS 19 (revised), ‘Employee benefits’	January 1, 2013
IAS 27,‘Separate financial statements’ (as amended in 2011)	January 1, 2013
IAS 28,‘Investments in associates and joint ventures’(as amended in 2011)	January 1, 2013
Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (amendments to IAS 32)	January 1, 2014
IFRIC 20, ‘Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine’	January 1, 2013

Based on the Company's assessment, the adoption of the 2013 version of IFRSs has no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company, except the following:

A.IFRS 12, 'Disclosure of interests in other entitles'

The standard integrates the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities. And, the Company will disclose additional information about its interests in consolidated entities and unconsolidated entities accordingly.

B.IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement'

The standard defines fair value as 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 standard sets out a framework for measuring fair value using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability; for non-financial assets, fair value is determined based on the highest and best use of the asset. And, the standard requires disclosures about fair value measurements. Based on the Company's assessment, the adoption of the standard has no significant impact on its consolidated financial statements, and the Company will disclose additional information about fair value measurements accordingly.

C.IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'

The amendment requires entities to separate items presented in OCI classified by nature into two companies on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently when specific conditions are met. If the items are presented before tax then the tax related to each of the two companies of OCI items (those that might be reclassified and those that will not be reclassified) must be shown separately. Accordingly, the Company will adjust its presentation of the statement of comprehensive income.

D.IAS 19 (revised), 'Employee benefits'

The revised standard eliminates the corridor approach and requires actuarial gains and losses to be recognized immediately in other comprehensive income. Past service cost will be recognized immediately in the period incurred. Net interest expense or income, calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit asset or liability, replace the finance charge and expected return on plan assets. The return of plan assets, excluding net interest expenses, is recognized in other comprehensive income. An entity is required to recognize termination benefits at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw an offer of those benefits and when it recognizes any related restructuring costs. Additional disclosures are required to present how defined benefit plans may affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of the entity's future cash flows.

The Company prepared the financial statements of 2015, which will not be required to disclose for the defined benefit obligation sensitivity analysis of comparative period in 2014. After assessing of first-time application, there is no significant influence on the company's financial position and operating results this year.

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

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the 2013 version of IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective Date by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 9, ‘Financial instruments'	January 1, 2018
Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture (amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)	January 1, 2016
Investment entities: applying the consolidation exception (amendment to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)	January 1, 2016
Accounting for acquisition of interests in joint operations(amendments to IFRS 11)	January 1, 2016
IFRS 14, 'Regulatory deferral accounts'	January 1, 2016
IFRS 15, ‘Revenue from contracts with customers'	January 1, 2017
Disclosure initiative (amendments to IAS 1)	January 1, 2016
Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization (amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)	January 1, 2016
Agriculture: bearer plants (amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41)	January 1, 2016
Defined benefit plans: employee contributions (amendments to IAS 19R)	July 1, 2014
Equity method in separate financial statements (amendments to IAS 27)	January 1, 2016
Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets (amendments to IAS 36)	January 1, 2014
Novation of derivatives and continuation of hedge accounting (amendments to IAS 39)	January 1, 2014
IFRIC 21, ‘Levies’	January 1, 2014

The Company is assessing the potential impact of the new standards, interpretations and amendments above. The impact on the consolidated financial statements will be disclosed when the assessment is complete.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANTACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1)Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs").

(2)Basis of Preparation

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

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

(b) Available-for-sale financial assets measured at fair value.

(c) Defined benefit liabilities recognized based on the net amount of pension fund assets plus unrecognized past service cost and unrecognized actuarial losses, and less unrecognized actuarial gains and present value of defined benefit obligation.

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

(3)Foreign Currencies

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Such exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they arise. Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the year except for exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

B. Translation of foreign operations

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

① Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

② Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; And

③ All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(b) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is an associate or jointly controlled entity, exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale. In addition, even the Company still retains partial interest in the former foreign associate or jointly controlled entity after losing significant influence over the former foreign associate, or losing joint control of the former jointly controlled entity, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in these foreign operations.

(c) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is a subsidiary, cumulative exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately transferred to the non-controlling interest in this foreign operation. In addition, even the Company still retains partial interest in the former foreign subsidiary after losing control of the former foreign subsidiary; such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in the foreign operation.

(d) Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing exchange rates at the balance sheet date.

(4)Classification of current and non-current items

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

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

(b)Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

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

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

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

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

(b)Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

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

(d)Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(5) <u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>

Cash equivalents, for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments, consist of highly liquid time deposits and investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(6) <u>Financial Instruments</u>

Financial assets and liabilities shall be recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

A. Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: Financial assets "at fair value through profit or loss" (FVTPL), "held-to-maturity" financial assets, "available-for-sale" financial assets and "loans and receivables". The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a settlement date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading or financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value. Related transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. These financial assets are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial assets are recognized in profit or loss.

(b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables including notes and accounts receivable and other receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment, except for those loans and receivables with immaterial discounted effect.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those carried at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Those financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets; their estimated future cash flows have been affected.

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

ⒶSignificant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;

ⒷA breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;

ⒸThe Company, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower’s financial difficulty, granted the borrower a concession that a lender would not otherwise consider;

ⒹIt becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;

ⒺThe disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. The Company assesses the collectability of receivables by performing the account aging analysis and examining current trends in the credit quality of its customers.

For financial assets carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account.

(d) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to another entity.

B. Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

(a) Classification as debt or equity

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

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(b) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured either at amortized cost using effective interest method or at FVTPL. Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL are derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting, and they are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities other than those held for trading purposes and designated as at FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period.

(c) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

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

(d) Bonds payable

Convertible corporate bonds issued by the Company contain conversion options (that is, the bondholders have the right to convert the bonds into the Group's common shares by exchanging a fixed amount of cash for a fixed number of common shares), call options and put options. The Group classifies the bonds payable and derivative features embedded in convertible corporate bonds on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument ('capital surplus—stock warrants') in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial asset, a financial liability and a equity instrument. Convertible corporate bonds are accounted for as follows:

i. Call options and put options embedded in convertible corporate bonds are recognized initially at net fair value as 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss'. They are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value on each balance sheet date; the gain or loss is recognised as 'gain or loss on valuation of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or losses.

ii. Bonds payable of convertible corporate bonds is initially recognised at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds and the redemption value is accounted for as the premium or discount on bonds payable and presented as an addition to or deduction from bonds payable, which is amortised in profit or loss as an adjustment to the 'finance costs' over the period of bond circulation using the effective interest method.

iii. Conversion options embedded in convertible corporate bonds issued by the Group, which meet the definition of an equity instrument, are initially recognised in 'capital surplus—stock warrants' at the residual amount of total issue price less amounts of 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' and 'bonds payable—net' as stated above. Conversion options are not subsequently remeasured.

iv. Any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of convertible corporate bonds are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of proceeds.

v. When bondholders exercise conversion options, the liability component of the bonds (including 'bonds payable' and 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss') shall be remeasured on the conversion date. The book value of common shares issued due to the conversion shall be based on the adjusted book value of the above-mentioned liability component plus the book value of capital surplus – stock warrants.

(7) Inventories

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

(8) Investment in associates

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

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of an associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

(9) Investment in subsidiaries

When the Company transacts with an associate, profit and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognized in the Company' parent company only financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not owned by the Company.

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the carrying amount of the subsidiary and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

(10) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Costs include any incremental costs that are directly attributable to the construction or acquisition of the item of property, plant and equipment.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost,

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

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

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

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

Items	Useful Lives
Buildings	10-50
Machinery and equipment	1-7
Transportation equipment	5
Office equipment	5-6
Research equipment	1-9
Other equipment	2-7

(11) Leases

A. The Company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

B. The Company as lessee

Leases are classified as finance lease whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

A finance lease is recognized as an asset and a liability at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments.

(12) Intangible assets

A. Goodwill

Goodwill arises in a business combination accounted for by applying the acquisition method.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that is/are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

B. research and development expenditures

(a)Research expenditures are recognized as an expense as incurred.

(b)Development expenditures that do not meet the following criteria are recognized as expenses as incurred, but are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

Ⓐ It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;

Ⓑ An entity intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;

Ⓒ An entity has the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;

Ⓓ It can be demonstrated how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;

Ⓔ Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset are available; And

Ⓕ The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be reliably

C. Other separately acquired intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Software and system 2-5 years;

(13)<u>Impairment of non-financial assets</u>

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

B. The recoverable amounts of goodwill, intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets that have not yet been available for use shall be evaluated periodically. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment loss of goodwill previously recognized in profit or loss shall not be reversed in the following years.

(14) Provisions

Provisions (including warranties, decommissioning, restructuring, onerous contracts, and contingent liabilities from business combinations, etc.) are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

(15) Treasury stock

A. Treasury stock is stated at cost.

B. The cost of treasury stock is accounted for on a weighted-average basis.

C. Upon disposal of the treasury stock, if the disposal price exceeds the cost of the treasury stock disposed of, the difference is credited to "capital reserve – treasury stock". If the disposal price is less than the cost, the difference is debited to the capital reserve arising from the treasury stock of the same class. Where the capital reserve is insufficient to cover the difference, the remaining amount is charged against retained earnings.

(16) Revenue Recognition Method

A. Sales of goods

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account of returns, rebates and discounts for the sale of goods to external customers in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue arising from the sales of goods should be recognized when the Company has delivered the goods to the customer, the amount of sales revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity. The delivery of goods is completed when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, and the customer has accepted the goods based on the sales contract or there is objective evidence showing that all acceptance provisions have been satisfied.

B. Sales of services

Revenue from delivering services is recognized under the percentage-of-completion method when the outcome of services provided can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion of a service contract is measured by the percentage of the actual services performed as of the financial reporting date to the total services to be performed.

C. Commission Revenue

When the Company is the representative instead of the consignor in the transaction, the revenue is recognized in net commission.

D. Rental Revenue

The revenue is generated from subletting real estate which is recognized as Rent Revenue under Non-operating income and expense.

E. Dividend Revenue

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

(17) <u>Borrowing Costs</u>

A. Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

B. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(18) <u>Government grants</u>

Government grants are recognized at their fair value only when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with any conditions attached to the grants and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

(19) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a)Defined contribution plans

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

(b)Defined benefit plans

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

Actuarial gains and losses arising on defined benefit plans are recognized.

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

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

For restricted stocks where employees have to pay to acquire those stocks, if employees resign during the vesting period, they must return the stocks to the Company and the Company must refund their payments on the stocks, the Company recognizes the payments from the employees who are expected to resign during the vesting period as liabilities at the grant date, and recognizes the payments from the employees who are expected to be eventually vested with the stocks in ’capital surplus – others’.

(20) Share-based payment

The cost of equity-settled transactions between the Company and its employees is measured based on the fair value at the date on which they are granted. The employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognized as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

For the cash-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received and the liability incurred are measured at the fair value of the liability to pay for those services, and are recognized as compensation cost and liability over the vesting period. The fair value of the liability shall be remeasured at each balance sheet date until settled at the settlement date, with any changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

(21) Income tax

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

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

C. Deferred income tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects either accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

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

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

(22) Business combinations

A. The Group uses the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued at the acquisition date, plus the fair value of any assets and liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. All acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. There is a choice on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquire either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets.

B. The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquire and the fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquire over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill at the acquisition date. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest in the acquire recognized and the fair value of previously held equity interest in the acquire is less than the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed, the difference is recognized directly in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

(23) Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) are computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding in the year. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if dilative securities and other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the Company.

5. CRITICALACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

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

(1) Estimated impairment of accounts receivable

When there is objective evidence of impairment loss, the Company takes into consideration the estimation of future cash flows. The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset’s original effective interest rate. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

As of December 31, 2014, the carrying amount of accounts receivable was $ 845,277 thousand dollars. (Was deducted allowance for uncollectible accounts, $ 21,913 thousand dollars)

(2) Investment property

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the Company use judgment and estimate to determine the net realizable value of inventory at the end of each reporting period. Due to the rapid technological changes, the Company estimates the net realizable value of inventory for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value.

As of December 31, 2014, the carrying amount of inventories was $1,633,217 thousand dollars. (Was deducted valuation loss, $ 186,114 thousand dollars)

(3) Realisability of deferred income tax assets

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

As of December 31, 2014, the Company recognized deferred income tax assets amounting to $40,715 thousand dollars.

(4) Revenue recognition

In principle, sales revenues are recognized when the earning process is completed. The Company estimates discounts and returns based on historical results and other known factors. Provisions for such liabilities are recorded as a deduction item to sales revenues when the sales are recognized. The Company reassesses the reasonableness of estimates of discounts and returns periodically.

As of December 31, 2014, provisions for discounts and returns amounted to $4,856 thousand dollars.

(5) Calculation of accrued pension obligations

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

As of December 31, 2014, the carrying amount of accrued pension obligations was $18,344 thousand dollars.

(6) Impairment assessment of goodwill

The impairment assessment of goodwill relies on the Company subjective judgement, including identifying cash-generating units, allocating assets and liabilities as well as goodwill to related cash-generating units, and determining the recoverable amounts of related cash-generating units. Please refer to Note 6(6) for the information of goodwill impairment. As of December 31, 2014, the Company recognised goodwill, amounting to $45,533 thousand dollars.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANTACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Cash:		
Cash on hand	$ 1,630	$ 2,358
Cash in banks:		
Checking deposits	–	–
Foreign demand deposits	77,982	20,341
Demand deposits	375,722	395,250
Time deposits	264,000	–
Total	$ 719,334	$ 417,949

(2) Notes receivable, net

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Notes receivable	$ 9,930	$ 4,432
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	–	–
Notes receivable, net	$ 9,930	$ 4,432

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Notes receivable-related parties	$ 5,299	$ 5,365
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	–	–
Notes receivable-related parties, net	$ 5,299	$ 5,365

(3) Accounts receivable, net

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Accounts receivable	$ 464,454	$ 433,454
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(5,077)	(3,811)
Accounts receivable, net	$ 459,377	$ 429,643

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Accounts receivable-related parties	$ 371,560	$ 61,478

Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(889)	(200)
Accounts receivable-related parties, net	$ 370,671	$ 61,278

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Overdue receivable	$ 15,947	$ 28,102
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(15,947)	(28,102)
Overdue receivable, net	—	—

A. Movements on the Company provision for impairment of accounts receivable are as follows:

	2014		
	Group provision	Individual provision	Total
At January 1	$ 4,215	$ 27,898	$ 32,113
Provision for impairment	5,307	—	5,307
Reversal of impairment	—	(1,750)	(1,750)
Write-offs during the period	(3,556)	(10,201)	(13,757)
Unwinding of discount and premium	—	—	—
At December 31	$ 5,966	$ 15,947	$ 21,913

	2013		
	Group provision	Individual provision	Total
At January 1	$ 11,960	$ 15,947	$ 27,907
Provision for impairment	—	11,951	11,951
Reversal of impairment	(7,745)	—	(7,745)
Write-offs during the period	—	—	—
Unwinding of discount and premium	—	—	—
At December 31	$ 4,215	$ 27,898	$ 32,113

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

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Total	impairment	Total	impairment
Up to 90 days	$ 781,678	$ —	$ 459,496	$ —
1~90 days	64,751	4,532	37,184	2,602
91 to 180 days	1,146	172	6,037	906

181 to 360 days	2,290	573	2,012	503
361 to 720 days	1,378	689	—	—
Over721 days	15,947	15,947	28,102	28,102
Total	$ 867,190	$ 21,913	$ 532,831	$ 32,113

(4) Inventories

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Raw materials	$ 370,558	$ 297,432
Supplies	61,850	46,735
Work-in-process	286,603	233,741
Semi-finished goods	155,679	84,564
Finished goods	932,179	860,922
Merchandise	4,927	4,711
Materials and supplies in transit	7,535	42,034
Less：Allowance to reduce inventory to market	(186,114)	(146,023)
Inventories, net	$ 1,633,217	$ 1,424,116

A. The detail of cost of good sold

	2014	2013
Cost of inventories sold	$ 2,106,274	$ 1,445,822
Loss on market price decline inventories (gain from price recovery)	40,091	41,276
Loss on obsolescence of inventory	—	—
Other operating costs- employees' bonus	23,165	13,137
Income from sale of scrap and wastes	—	—
Estimated warranty liabilities	(2,429)	(5,776)
Operating Cost	$ 2,167,101	$ 1,494,459

(5) Financial assets carried at cost

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Non-current items:		
TAISelec Co., Ltd	$ 20,231	$ 20,231
Accumulated impairment	—	—
Total	$ 20,231	$ 20,231

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

(6) Investments accounted for using equity method

Investments accounted for using the equity method consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
Names of Investee company	Amounts	Ratio	Amounts	Ratio
Subsidiaries：				
MPI TRADING CORP.	$ 46,758	100 %	$ 38,541	100 %
MMI HOLDING CO., LTD.	246,079	100 %	143,291	100 %
MEGTAS CO.,LTD.	25,463	60 %	25,188	60 %
CHAIN-LOGIC INTERNATIONAL CORP.	243,022	100 %	216,447	100 %
JIA-SIN INVESTMENT CORP.	8,713	100 %	15,147	100 %
YI-SIN INVESTMENT CORP.	8,714	100 %	15,148	100 %
WANG-TONG CORP.	328	100 %	352	100 %
ALLSTRON CORP.	48,440	100 %	－	－
Associates：				
Lumitek CORP.	(3,491)	2.28 %	(4,977)	2.28 %
Total	$ 624,026		$ 449,137	

A. The variation during as follow：

	2014	2013
January 1,2014 and 2013	$ 449,137	$ 430,416
Increase long-term investment	170,500	14,942
Disposal of investments for book value	(15,000)	－
Cash dividend	2,978	－
Investment income under equity method	26,738	(11,723)
Cumulative translation adjustments	15,381	13,684
Unrealized Gross Profit	(24,960)	2,073
Other	(748)	(255)
Dec. 31,2014 and 2013	$ 624,026	$ 449,137

B. Investments in associates

Associates consisted of the following:

December 31, 2014	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Profit/(Loss)
Associates				
Lumitek Co., LTD	$ 184,085	$ 60,005	$ 107,707	$ (99,311)

December 31, 2013	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Profit/(Loss)
Associates				
Lumitek Co., LTD	$ 527,616	$ 304,225	$ 119,155	$ (119,541)

C. The investments accounted for using equity method and the Corporation's share of profit and other comprehensive income were based on the associates' audited financial statements for the same reporting period.

D. MEGTAS CO., LTD. the financial statement has not been checked by the accountant of our company, and is checked by other auditors. And according to the shareholding ratio that are $(506) thousand dollars and $(150) thousand dollars to arrange the investment loss from 2014 and 2013.

E. The Group through JIA-SIN INVESTMENT CORP, YI-SIN INVESTMENT CORP. and to invest in LUMITEK CORPORATION, Have cut it up till now, The Group had invested in LUMITEK CORPORATION 6,630,000 shares, per share is NT$10, the shareholding ratio is 17.87% altogether the end of 2014 and 2013.

F. The Company invested LUMITEK CORPORATION $ 1,976 thousand dollars during April in 2013. The Company had invested 843,968 shares, holding 2.28% of shares. The Group had invested in LUMITEK CORPORATION 7,473,968 shares, per share is NT$10, the shareholding ratio is 20.15% altogether the end of 2014.

G. The Company obtained control of company, Allstron Corp. by acquiring 100% of the shares. Taking control of Allstron Corp will enable the Company to integrate its business.

Allstron Corp is the specialty manufacturer of high frequency wafer foundry measuring probing. We are able to improve the product production because using Allstron Corp patented technology by taking over Allstron Corp. In addition, we expect to increase the market share for the semi-conductor products and testing equipment that we have gained the customers through the acquired company. Therefore, we highly expect cost down by economic scale.

The Company started on January 1, 2014 as the acquisition date. The revenue and net income (loss) of Allstron Corp recognized as the operating income $1,112 thousand dollars and net loss $1,149 thousand dollars of the Company from January to March, 2014.

The consideration for the business combination and the fair values of identifiable assets and liabilities accounted for on acquisition date were as follows:

(1)Transfer pricing：$50,000 thousand dollars.

(2)Identifiable assets and liabilities acquired

Fair values of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired on acquisition date were as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	$	4,368
Accounts receivable		506
Other receivables		12
Inventory		1,264
Advance payment		1
Other current assets		1
Property, plant and equipment (Note6(7))		1,535
Other non-current assets		175
Accounts payable		302
other payables		3,088
Other current liabilities		5
Fair value of net assets	$	4,467

(3)Goodwill

Transfer pricing	$	50,000
Fair value of net assets		4,467
Goodwill	$	45,533

The goodwill of acquisition Allstron Corp mainly comes from Allstron Corp's measurement application of product line in electronics industry. For example, the measurement of RFM skills uses the wide spacing probe in order to accord the changeful demands of the market and also the value of employer. Furthermore, transfer the consideration relationship includes the expect of business to business semiconductor manufacturing and integrate the testing equipment to produce combined synergy, the growth of income and the future development.

The goodwill resulted from the merger of Allstron Corp. The Transfer pricing is determined through the income approach by an independent appraisal company.

Income approach is the five-year cash flow of Allstron Corp. and based on the discount rate used to calculate the asset recoverable.

There was no impairment of intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2014.

H. As of December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Investments accounted for using equity method were not pledged as collateral.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Machinery	Transportation	Office equipment	Research equipment	Other equipment	construction in progress	Total
Cost:									
At January 1, 2014	$ 291,479	$ 1,048,110	$ 275,208	$ 1,320	$ 57,103	$ 344,719	$ 14,088	$ 497	$ 2,032,524
Additions	220,594	124,427	12,115	-	18,575	27,508	2,091	4,603	409,913
Disposals	-	-	(9,770)	-	(5,498)	(265)	(963)	-	(16,496)
Reclassifications	-	-	40,788	-	588	53,010	1,821	(497)	95,710
At December 31, 2014	$ 512,073	$ 1,172,537	$ 318,341	$ 1,320	$ 70,768	$ 424,972	$ 17,037	$ 4,603	$ 2,521,651
Cost:									
At January 1, 2013	$ 303,362	$ 1,023,136	$ 281,971	$ -	$ 55,883	$ 255,733	$ 14,097	$ 16,800	$ 1,950,982
Additions	-	12,291	18,305	1,320	11,181	38,178	1,052	497	82,824
Disposals	(11,883)	(4,117)	(68,651)	-	(10,433)	(7,021)	(1,061)	-	(103,166)
Reclassifications	-	16,800	43,583	-	472	57,829	-	(16,800)	101,884
At December 31, 2013	$ 291,479	$ 1,048,110	$ 275,208	$ 1,320	$ 57,103	$ 344,719	$ 14,088	$ 497	$ 2,032,524
Accumulated depreciation and impairment：									
At January 1, 2014	$ -	$ 126,134	$ 164,059	$ 183	$ 28,783	$159,880	$ 7,606	$ -	$ 486,645
Additions	-	28,096	27,870	220	12,122	50,673	1,916	-	120,897
Disposals	-	-	(9,770)	-	(5,257)	(252)	(951)	-	(16,230)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At December 31, 2014	$ -	$ 154,230	$ 182,159	$ 403	$ 35,648	$210,301	$ 8,571	$ -	$ 591,312
Accumulated depreciation and impairment：									
At January 1, 2013	$ -	$ 100,281	$ 203,572	$ -	$ 29,747	$ 128,928	$ 6,786	$ -	$ 469,314
Additions	-	26,058	29,138	183	9,266	37,973	1,873	-	104,491
Disposals	-	(205)	(68,651)	-	(10,205)	(7,021)	(1,053)	-	(87,135)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	(25)	-	-	-	(25)
At December 31, 2013	$ -	$ 126,134	$ 164,059	$ 183	$ 28,783	$159,880	$ 7,606	$ -	$ 486,645
Book value									
At December 31, 2014	$ 512,073	$ 1,018,307	$ 136,182	$ 917	$ 35,120	$ 214,671	$ 8,466	$ 4,603	$ 1,930,339
At December 31, 2013	$ 291,479	$ 921,976	$ 111,149	$ 1,137	$ 28,320	$ 184,839	$ 6,482	$ 497	$ 1,545,879

A. The company in September 2014 to affiliates Lumitek Corporation purchased land located Yangde segment Xinpu Township and buildings, the sale of a total of $316,800 thousand dollars for contract dollars. And settled transfer on October 27, 2014, serves the purpose of staff's dormitory.

B. The collateralized land and building for loans amounted please see note 8 for details.

C. Total capitalized interest amounted see note 6(16) for details. Lumitek CORP.

(8) Intangible assets

	Software		Software
At January 1, 2014	$ 17,971	At January 1, 2013	$ 20,609
Additions	16,519	Additions	9,656
Reclassifications	—	Reclassifications	—
amortization	(11,000)	amortization	(12,294)
At December 31, 2014	$ 23,490	At December 31, 2013	$ 17,971

A. Details of amortization on intangible assets are as follows:

	2014	2013
Operating costs	$ 10,018	$ 8,189
Operating expenses	20,783	23,646
amortization	$ 30,801	$ 31,835

B. Research and development expenditures are recognized as Operating-Research and development, which represented $729,242 thousand dollars and $550,451 thousand dollars respectively.

(9) Other payables

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Accrued expenses	$ 440,916	$ 276,053
Salaries payable (including Bonuses payable)	48,242	28,071
Short-term employee benefits	15,199	34,703
Others	12,167	7,017
Total	$ 516,524	$ 345,844

(10) Provisions

	warranty		warranty
At January 1, 2014	$ 9,645	At January 1, 2013	$ 17,379
Provision made/(Payment)	(4,789)	Provision made/(Payment)	(7,734)
At December 31, 2014	$ 4,856	At December 31, 2013	$ 9,645
Current	$ 4,856	Current	$ 9,645
Non-current	—	Non-current	—
At December 31, 2014	$ 4,856	At December 31, 2013	$ 9,645

The Company gives warranties on Semiconductor Manufacturing Technology sold. Provision for warranty is estimated based on historical warranty data, and are recognized as a reduction of revenue in the second year of the related product sales.

(11) Corporate bonds-payable

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
The convertible bonds issued in 2014	$ 700,000	$ –
Bonds transferred to common stock	(92,400)	–
Less: Discount of bonds payable	(32,638)	–
Corporate bonds-payable, net	$ 574,962	$ –
Current	$ –	$ –
Non-current	574,962	–
At December 31	$ 574,962	$ –

A. The company issued the third Domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds on October 16, 2014 for the purpose of purchasing the factory equipments.

Terms and conditions of corporate bonds are outlined as follows：

(1) Issue Amount：$700,000 thousand dollars.

(2) The bonds have maturity of three years. (November 18,2014~November 18,2017)

(3) Interest：0%

(4) Conversion period ：The date after one month of the bonds issue to the maturity date

(5) The price at which shares will be issued upon conversion was NT$100 per share at the issue date and shall be adjusted accordingly if there is a capital increase in cash or marking of a free distribution by the company.

(6) A bondholder may request the company to redeem the bonds after two years from the issue date.

(7) As stipulated in the contract, the company reserves the right to redeem the convertible bonds from the holders.

B. Till December 31,2014,the convertible bonds transferred to common stock were $92, 400 thousand dollars (issue 924 thousand shares), and the company recognized $82,350 thousand dollars as paid-in capital in excess of par-common stock.

C. The fair value of convertible option was separated from the third bonds payable, and was recognized in “Capital reserve from stock warrants” according to IAS No. 7. The fair value of put and call options embedded in bonds payable was separated form bonds payable, and was recognized in “Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss-current” which amounted to $608 thousand dollars as of December 31, 2014. Total

“Valuation gain (loss) on financial assets” amounted to $1,782 thousand dollars in 2014.

The effective interest rate of the third convertible bonds is 1.9183%, total interest expenses amounted to $ and $1,515 thousand dollars in 2014.

(12) Long-term Loans

Lender	Amount	Period	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Land Bank –East Shichu Branch	$163,000	2009.03.02~ 2022.03.02	$ 67,624	$ 76,953
Less: Long-term Loans payable-current portion			(9,329)	(9,329)
Long-term Loans, net			$ 58,295	$ 67,624
Interest rates for long-term loans			1.56 %	1.56 %

Land and building are rendered as collateral for Loans; please refer to note 8 for details.

(13) Pension Benefits

A. Defined benefit plans

a. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, covering all regular employees’ service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee.

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

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Present value of funded obligations	$ 56,911	$ 52,257
Fair value of plan assets	(38,567)	(34,228)
	18,344	18,029
Present value of unfunded obligations	-	-
Unrecognized actuarial losses/(gains)	-	-
Unrecognized past service cost	-	-
Net liability in the balance sheet	$ 18,344	$ 18,029

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

	2014	2013
Present value of funded obligations		
At January 1	$ 52,257	$ 50,863
Current service cost	123	123
Interest expense	993	839
Actuarial profit and loss	3,538	432
At December 31	$ 56,911	$ 52,257

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

	2014	2013
Fair value of plan assets		
At January 1	$ 34,228	$ 30,305
Employer contributions	3,537	3,523
Benefits paid	-	-
Actuarial return	802	400
At December 31	$ 38,567	$ 34,228

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

	2014	2013
Current service cost	$ 123	$ 123
Interest cost	993	839
Actuarial return on plan assets	(802)	(400)
Return on plan assets	370	16
Current pension costs	$ 684	$ 578

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

	2014	2013
Balance, beginning of the year	$ (7,399)	$ (6,727)
Recognition for current period	(3,915)	(672)
Accumulated amount, ending of the year	$ (11,314)	$ (7,399)

g. Expected return on plan assets was a projection of overall return for the obligations period, which was estimated based on historical returns and by reference to the status of Labor Retirement Fund utilization by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee and taking into account the effect that the Fund's minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be average than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from 3 year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks.

h. The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	2014	2013
Discount rate	2.00%	1.90%
Future salary increases	2.25%	2.25%
Expected return on plan assets	2.00%	1.20%

i. Historical information of experience adjustments was as follows:

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012		January 1, 2012	
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$	56,911	$	52,257	$	50,863	$	42,406
Fair value of plan assets		(38,567)		(34,228)		(30,305)		(26,639)
Surplus/(deficit) in the plan	$	18,344	$	18,029	$	20,558	$	15,767
Defined benefit obligation								
Experience adjustments	$	4,558	$	2,902	$	7,592	$	-
Change of Actuarial assumptions	$	(1,020)	$	(2,470)	$	-	$	-
Experience adjustments on plan assets	$	(370)	$	(15)	$	63	$	-

j. 0.25 percentage point change in discount rate on defined benefit obligation:

	2014		2013	
	Discount rate Increase By 0.25%	Discount rate Decrease By 0.25%	Discount rate Increase By 0.25%	Discount rate Decrease By 0.25%
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	$ 2,459	$ (2,589)	$ 2,341	$ (2,472)

k. The Company expects to make contributions of $ 3,541 thousand dollars to the defined benefit plans in the next year starting from December 31, 2014.

B. Defined contribution plans

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

b. The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were $ 36,930 thousand dollars and $ 32,561 thousand dollars, respectively

(14) EQUITY

A. Movements in the number of the Company’s ordinary shares outstanding are as follows:

	2014	2013
At January 1	76,612,392	76,610,400
Employee stock options exercised	2,000,000	2,000
Convertible Bonds Transferred To Common Stock	924,000	-
Treasury Stock Retired	-	(8)
At December 31	79,536,392	76,612,392

B. Capital surplus

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

b. The components of capital surplus were as follows:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Additional paid-in capital	$ 210,163	$ 210,163
From convertible bonds	563,025	480,676
Treasury Stock Transactions	44,073	10,777
Donations	1	1
From share of changes in equities of subsidiaries and associates	19,306	19,306
Other	19,858	19,858
Option	28,586	-
Total	$ 885,012	$ 740,781

c. The company issued the first and second Domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds; the company recognized $480,676 thousand dollars as paid-in capital in excess of par-common stock and treasury stock transaction $8,477 thousand dollars.

d. The board of directors by resolution transfers of treasury shares to employees to set the base date for November 26, 2009. The Company in accordance with "for the first time to buy Back 500,000 shares $35,387 thousand dollars to the transfer of shares in employee, to use NTD61.53 per share fully transferred to the employees, and 100% shareholding of Chain-Logic International Corp. employees, Black-Scholes option-pricing model according to the estimated fair value of NTD14.03 per share, to recognized the treasury Stock transactions $ 2,300 thousand dollars.

e. The Company invest in LUMITED CORPORATION through JIA-SIN INVESTMENT CORP. and YI-SIN INVESTMENT CORP. and JIA-YING INVESTMENT CORP. handle to increase the Company’s working capital and employee stock options ,didn’t subscribe, so the additional paid-in capital from investee under equity method were $19,306 thousand dollars.

C. Retained Earning

Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company's annual earnings, after paying tax and offsetting deficit, that 10% of the annual earnings shall be retained as legal reserve first and special reserve; the rest earnings shall be decided and appropriated by the stockholders' meeting except that the proportion of distribution is not more than 3% as directors' bonus, not less than 12% as employees' bonus, and the number after deducting the above mentioned as Shareholder's dividend.

The policy for dividend distribution should reflect factors such as the current and future investment environment, fund requirements, domestic and international competition and capital budgets; as well as the benefit of stockholders, stock dividend equilibrium, and long-term financial planning. The board of directors shall make the distribution proposal annually and present it at the stockholders' meeting. The Company's Articles of Incorporation also provide that profits of the Company may be distributed by way of cash dividend and or stock dividend. Accordingly, at least 10% of the dividends must be paid in the form of cash.

The company is loss so estimated amounts of employees' bonus of $48,242 thousand dollars and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of $12,061 thousand dollars in 2014, The Board of Directors has resolved the appropriation on January 17, 2014.
The bonus to shareholder included cash bonus of $165,086 thousand dollars and to employees included a cash bonus of $26,306 thousand dollars and supervisors' remuneration of $5,827 thousand dollars for 2013 were approved in the stockholders' meeting.

The amounts of employees' bonus and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of 2013 are $28,071 thousand dollars and $7,017 thousand dollars, respectively, are recognized as operating costs or operating expenses for 2013. The difference amounts from $(2,955) thousand dollars approved by the stockholders subsequently are recognized as gain or loss in 2014.

D. Treasury stock

a. Changes in the treasury stock are set forth below:

Year ended December 31, 2014				
Reason for reacquisition	Beginning shares	Additions	Disposal	Ending shares
To be reissued to employees	2,000,000	—	2,000,000	—
Total	2,000,000	—	2,000,000	—

Year ended December 31, 2013

Reason for reacquisition	Beginning shares	Additions	Disposal	Ending shares
To be reissued to employees	2,000,000	—	—	2,000,000
The stockholders undersell the stock right and equity	—	8	8	—
Total	2,000,000	8	8	2,000,000

b. Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law, the number of shares bought back as treasury stock should not exceed 10% of the number of the Company's issued and outstanding shares and the amount bought back should not exceed the sum of retained earnings, paid-in capital in excess of par value and realized capital reserve. As of December 31, 2011, the shares bought back as treasury stock amounted to $152,606 thousand dollars.

c. Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law, treasury stock should not be pledged as collateral and is not entitled to dividends before it is reissued to the employees.

d. Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law, treasury stocks should be reissued to the employees within three years and shares not reissued within the three-year period are to be retired.

e. Company's share-based payment transactions

① As of December 31, 2014, the Company's share-based payment transactions are set forth below:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted	Vesting conditions
Treasury stock transferred to employees	2014.03.07	2,000,000	Vested immediately

The board of directors by resolution transfers of treasury shares to employees to set the base date for March 7 2014. The Company in accordance with "for the first time to buy Back 2,000,000 shares to the transfer of shares in employee, to use NT$76.26 per share fully transferred to the employees, and 100% shareholding of Chain-Logic International Corp. employees, Black-Scholes option-pricing model according to the estimated fair value of NT$16.92 per share, recognized Exercise employee stock warrants $33,840 thousand dollars.

Model of the parameters used are as follows：

		2014 Treasury stock transferred to employees
Valuation Model	Black-Scholes option-pricing model	
	Vesting period	2014/03/07～2014/03/11
	Dividend yield rate	4.42 %
	Exercise price	$ 76.62
	Stock price	$ 93.1
	Expected price volatility	103.528 %
	Risk-free interest rate	0.475%

Transfer price calculated after deducting the necessary transaction costs $152,062 thousand dollars and Exercise employee stock warrants $33,840 thousand dollars, the difference with the cost of $152,606 thousand dollars to recognized the treasury Stock transactions $33,296 thousand dollars.

(15) Share-based payment — employee compensation plan

Before December 31, 2007, the Company's share-based payment transactions are set forth below:

A. The company passed the resolution of board of directors on November 9, 2007, conclude evidence issuing and method of allotment of shares of the employee stock options in accordance with the card, issued total value is unit 5,000,000, the common stock that the stock options evidence of the per unit must be taken up is 1 share, the company will hand over by way of issuing the new stock. The exercise price is based on the closing price of the Company's common stock at the grant date and is subject to adjustments due to changes in the number of common shares and issuance of cash dividends. The vesting period of the Company's employee stock option plan is six years. The employees may exercise the stock options in installments within a period of two years after the stock options are granted.

B. Details of the employee stock options are set forth below:

Stock options	2007 Employee Stock Options No. Of shares (In thousands)	 Weighted-average exercise price (In dollars)
2014：None.		
2013：		
Options outstanding at beginning of year	1,811	$ 71.7(note 1)
Options granted	—	
Options exercised	(2)	$ 71.7(note 1)
Options waived	(41)	
Options forfeited	(1,768)	
Options outstanding at end of year	—	
Options exercisable at end of year	—	
Weighted-average fair value per share (in dollars)	$ 37.8616	

(Note 1) Since September 2, 2012, the price of conversion was became NTD 71.7 per share.

C. Details of the employee stock options outstanding as of December 31, 2013 ：None.

D. The company is estimated using the Binomial option-pricing model (intrinsic value method) .The following sets forth the pro forma net income and earnings per share based on the assumption that the compensation cost is accounted for using the fair value are as follows:

	2007 Employee Stock Options
The Binomial option-pricing model	
Risk-free interest rate	2.59 %
Vesting period	6 years
Expected price volatility	41.12 %
Expected dividend yield rate	3.34 %

		2014	2013
Net income (In thousands)	Net income stated in the statement of income	—	$ 271,033
	Pro forma net income	—	$ 271,033

Basic earnings per share (EPS) (in dollars)	EPS stated in the statement of income	—	$ 3.54
	Pro forma EPS	—	$ 3.54

(16) NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

A. Other gains and losses

	2014	2013
Gains (losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ (51)	$ 145
Financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit gains (losses)	1,782	—
Net currency exchange gains (losses)	28,191	8,354
Others	(667)	(54)
Total	$ 29,255	$ 8,445

B. Finance costs

	2014	2013
Interest expense		
Bank borrowings	$ 2,770	$ 1,268
The convertible bonds issued in 2014	1,515	—
	4,285	1,268
Less: capitalisation of qualifying assets	(1,278)	(722)
Total	$ 3,007	$ 546

(17) Income Tax

A. Income tax expense：

	2014	2013
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 78,127	$ 43,664
Adjustments in respect of prior years	111	3,167
Total current tax	78,238	46,831
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(3,914)	3,382
Impact of change in tax rate	—	—
Total deferred tax	(3,914)	3,382
Income tax expense	$ 74,324	$ 50,213

B. The Company recognized Income tax expenses in other comprehensive income are 0 in 2013 and 2012.

C. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	2014	2013
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	$ 591,960	$ 321,246
Income tax expense at the statutory rate (17%)	100,633	54,612

Effect from differences of the Company's applicable tax rates	—	—
Effects from items disallowed by tax regulation Effect from investment tax credit	572	7,330
Deferred income tax(benefit) expense	(3,914)	3,382
Not recognized as deferred tax assets	—	—
Tax-exempt income	(54,393)	(18,680)
Effect from investment tax credit	(16,936)	(47,830)
Additional 10% tax on undistributed earnings	9,641	4,569
Effect from Alternative Minimum Tax	38,610	43,663
Prior year income tax (over) underestimate	111	3,167
Tax expense	$ 74,324	$ 50,213

D. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary difference and investment tax credit are as follows:

	2014				
	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	exchange	Balance, End of Year
Deferred income tax assets					
Temporary differences:					
Unrealized loss on inventories	$ 24,824	$ 6,816	-	-	$ 31,640
Unrealized exchange losses	225	148	-	-	373
Unrealized estimated warranty liabilities	1,640	(814)	-	-	826
Bad debt expenses	4,553	(2,303)	-	-	2,250
Unrealized profit from intercompany transactions	1,370	4,243	-	-	5,613
Temporary differences-Depreciation	14	(1)	-	-	13
Investment tax credit	81	(81)	-	-	-
Total	$ 32,707	$ (8,008)	-	-	$ 40,715
Deferred income tax liabilities					
Temporary differences:					
Unrealized exchange gains	$ (354)	$ (2,706)			$ (3,060)
Unrealized investment gain	(3,867)	(903)			(4,770)
Unrecognized pension expenses	(3,292)	(485)			(3,777)
Total	$ (7,513)	$ (4,094)	-	-	$ (11,607)

	2013				
	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	exchange	Balance, End of Year
Deferred income tax assets					
Temporary differences:					
Unrealized loss on inventories	$ 17,807	$ 7,017	-	-	$ 24,824
Unrealized exchange losses	529	(304)	-	-	225
Unrealized estimated warranty liabilities	2,954	(1,314)	-	-	1,640
Bad debt expenses	3,570	983	-	-	4,553
Unrealized profit from intercompany transactions	1,722	(352)	-	-	1,370
Temporary differences-Depreciation	14	-	-	-	14

Investment tax credit	8,985	(8,904)	-	-	81
Total	$ 35,581	$ (2,874)	-	-	$ 32,707
Deferred income tax liabilities					
Temporary differences:					
Unrealized exchange gains	$ (200)	$ (154)	-	-	$ (354)
Unrealized investment gain	(4,013)	146	-	-	(3,867)
Unrecognized pension expenses	(2,792)	(500)	-	-	(3,292)
Total	$ (7,005)	$ (508)	$ -	$ -	$ (7,513)

E. Unrecognized deferred tax assets

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Investment tax credit	$ -	$ -
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	$ -	$ -

As of December 31, 2014, the investment tax credits of the Company consisted of the following:

Item	Total tax credits	Used tax Credits before the year	Used tax credits of the year	Unused tax credits	Final year tax credits are due
Research and development-2014	$ 65,824	–	$ 16,936	–	2014
	$ 65,824	$ –	$ 16,936	$ –	

F. The amounts of deductible temporary difference that are not recognized as deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Taxable temporary differences	–	–
Unrecognized as deferred tax liabilities	–	–

G. The Company's operating income tax had been determined and approved until 2012.

H. Double taxation:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Balance in deductible tax accounts	$ 172,375	$ 124,357

	2014 (Expected)	2013 (Actual)
Deduction percentage of earnings appropriation	14.36 %	13.39 %

I. The unappropriated a retained earnings of the company is except that the remaining sum was $322 thousand dollars before 1997, the others belong to the unappropriated retained earnings after 1998.

(18) Earnings Per Common Share

	Jan.1~Dec. 31, 2014	Jan.1~Dec. 31, 2013
Basic EPS	After-tax	After-tax
Net Income (Numerator)(Thousands)	$ 517,636	$ 271,033
Shares (Denominator)(Thousands)	78,234	76,612
Earnings Per Share (Dollars)	$ 6.62	$ 3.54
Diluted EPS		
Net Income (Numerator)(Thousands)	$ 517,636	$ 271,033
Shares (Denominator)(Thousands)	84,722	77,080
Earnings Per Share (Dollars)	$ 6.11	$ 3.52

A. Please refer to note 6(14) for increase of capital information.

7. Related Party Transactions

A. Parent and ultimate controlling party：

The Company is the ultimate controlling party of the Group.

B. Major transactions with related parties:

a. Sales revenue

	2014	2013
Sales of goods:		
Associates	$ 103,244	$ 40,025
One director of the Company	473,692	335,040
Subsidiaries	350,412	63,570
Sales of services:：		
Associates	—	—
One director of the Company	39,108	36,770
Subsidiaries	—	—
Total	$ 966,456	$ 475,405

The company sold general products to the related party. The prices and received periods range are as same as other clients.

b. Purchasing

	2014	2013
Purchases of goods:		
Associates	$ 51,046	$ 34
One director of the Company	—	12,091
Subsidiaries	3,763	3,313
Total	$ 54,809	$ 15,438

There are no other significant difference between the Company's purchase price from related parties and other suppliers.

c. Receivables from related parties:

Item	Related parties	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Notes receivable	Subsidiaries	$ 5,299	$ —
Accounts receivable	Associates	12,667	11,032
Accounts receivable	One director of the Company	91,157	29,873
Accounts receivable	Subsidiaries	267,736	25,938
Other receivables	Subsidiaries	930	933
	Total	$ 377,789	$ 67,776

d. Payables to related parties:

Item	Related parties	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Accounts payable	Associates	$ —	$ 10
Accounts payable	One director of the Company	5,715	2,097
Accounts payable	Subsidiaries	2,090	541
Other payables	Associates	204	54
Other payables	One director of the Company	13,560	7,497
Other payables	Subsidiaries	26,772	29,412
	Total	$ 48,341	$ 39,611

e. Prepayments

Item	Related parties	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
payment in advance	Subsidiaries	$ 127	$ 174
	Total	$ 127	$ 174

f. Property, plant, and equipment transactions

(a) In 2014 and 2013, Assets purchased from related parties:

	Nature	2014	2013
One director of the Company	Machine	$ —	$ 1,042
Subsidiaries	Machine	$ 204	$ 72
Associates	Land	$ 220,594	$ —
Associates	Buildings	$ 91,624	$ —

(b) In 2014, Sell assets purchased to related parties：

Names of related parties	Kind of fixed assets	Costs	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Sales price	Gain (loss) on disposal
Subsidiaries	Office equipment	$ 25	$ 2	$ 23	$ 24	$ 1

In 2013 ,Sell assets purchased to related parties：None.

g. Loans to related parties

In 2014：

Names of related parties	Highest amount	Balance on 12/31	Ratio	Interest revenue
Subsidiaries	$ 3,078	$ 3,078	5.60%	$ 159(Note)

Note：The interest revenue was $75 thousand dollars in 2014

In 2013：

Names of related parties	Highest amount	Balance on 12/31	Ratio	Interest revenue
Subsidiaries	$ 3,009	$ 3,074	4.93%	$ 65

h. Purchases of services

	2014	2013
Selling expense - Commission expense：		
Associates	$ 1,937	$ 1,210
One director of the Company	4,452	899
Subsidiaries	69,338	71,831
Selling expense -Royalty		
One director of the Company	42,021	39,228
Total	$ 117,748	$ 113,168

Please refer to note 9 for the payment term of royalty expense.

i. Others

① Payment on behalf of others

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Subsidiaries	$ –	$ 7,282

② Sales revenue received in advance

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Associates	$ 23	$ 3,684
One director of the Company	209	5,000
Subsidiaries	—	50,250
Total	$ 232	$ 58,934

③ Temporary receipts

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
One director of the Company	$ 91	$ 97

④ Manufacturing overhead

	Nature	2014	2013
Associates	Others	$ 385	$ -
Associates	Manufacturing Overhead-outsourced	$ 2,818	$ 104
One director of the Company	Others	$ 37	$ 50
Subsidiaries	Others	$ 1,102	$ 328

⑤ Selling expense

	Nature	2014	2013
One director of the Company	Others	$ 377	$ 778
One director of the Company	Repair and maintenance expense	$ -	$ 140
Subsidiaries	Others	$ -	$ 370

⑥ General & administrative expense

	Nature	2014	2013
Associates	Others	$ -	$ 51
Subsidiaries	Dormitory fee paid by staff	$ (42)	$ (49)

⑦ Research and development expense

	Nature	2014	2013
One director of the Company	Others	$ 33	$ —
Subsidiaries	Others	$ 102	$ 175
Subsidiaries	Others	$ 144	$ 73

⑧ Rental income

Names of related parties	2014	2013
Subsidiaries	$ 4,203	$ 4,276
Associates	$ 2,839	$ -

The contents of lease contract are as follow：

Objective	Lease period	Collection Term
3F, NO. 153 and 4F, No.151, Chung Ho St., Chubei City, Hsinchu County. And the fitness center.	2008.10.1-2008.12.31 (Ps)	$ 242 thousand dollars per month（excluded VAT） $ 319 thousand dollars per month (excluded VAT) from September 1, 2012. $ 2 thousand dollars per month (excluded VAT) of fitness center.

No. 7, Luke 1st Rd., Luzhu Shiang, Kaohsiung County.	2008.4.18-2009.4.17 (Ps)	$ 10 thousand dollars per month (excluded VAT)
Jia-ren St., Chubei City, Hsinchu County. (The Dormitory)	2005.12.1-2006.11.30 (Ps)	To count for actual lodging per month
Wenshan Rd., Xinpu Township, Hsinchu County	2014.11.01-2017.10.31	$ 1,359 thousand dollars per month (excluded VAT)

(Ps) The lease will be automatically extended for another year before the expiration date.

⑨ Other non-operating revenue-other items

	2014	2013
One director of the Company	$ —	$ 125
Associates	$ 5,797	$ 1,561
Subsidiaries	$ 472	$ 22

⑩ Key management compensation

	2014	2013
Salaries and other short-term employee	$ 11,866	$ 10,045
Termination benefits	—	—
Post-employment benefits	—	—
Other long-term benefits	—	—
Share-based payments	—	—
Total	$ 11,866	$ 10,045

8. Pledged Assets

Certain property, plant, equipment and deposit were pledged to secure long-term debt from banks and value-added tax for imported goods. The carrying values of the collateralized properties as follows:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Land	$ 447,844	$ 227,250
Buildings	963,761	326,563
Pledged time deposit	8,404	8,376
The bank preparing against and repaying the special family	_	_
Total	$ 1,420,009	$ 562,189

9. Commitments and Contingencies

(1) The Company signed a teaming agreement with the following companies to improve

product quality and the independent production rate. Major term of the agreement is as follows:

Company: MICRONICS JAPAN CO., LTD.

Product for Technology Cooperation: Providing technology and information for position precision improvement of needles for inspecting IC chips.

The agreement will be automatically extended for another year if no party objects three months before the expiration date. This automatic extension is also available for subsequent years.

The technology payments are modified to 3% of the total sale of PROBE CARD which the Company manufactures and sells ；And the payment made quarterly.

(2) At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company has opened and unused letters of credit：None.