

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

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH AUDIT REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
AND FOR THE YEARS THEN ENDED

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

English Translation of Financial Statements and a Report Originally Issued in Chinese
Parent-company-only financial statements
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English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese
AUDIT REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To: the Board of Directors
Dynamic Electronics Co., LTD.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent-company-only balance sheets of Dynamic Electronics Co., LTD. (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related parent-company-only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent-company-only financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (together “the parent-company-only financial statements”).

In our opinion, the parent-company-only financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and their financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of the most significance in our audit of parent-company-only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent-company-only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition

We determine that revenue recognition is one of the key audit matters. The Company's revenue amounting to NT\$5,575,299 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2016 is a significant account to the Company's financial statements. The Company has conducted these sale activities in multi-marketplace, including Taiwan, China, Asia and Europe, etc. Furthermore, variety of sale terms and conditions enacted in its main sale contracts or sale orders contributed to the complexity for the Company to decide the appropriate timing of transfer the risk of ownership and return of goods to the buyers. We therefore conclude that there are significant risks with respect to the topic of revenue recognition.

Our audit procedures therefore include, but not limit to, evaluating the properness of accounting policy for revenue recognition, assessing, testing the effectiveness of relevant internal controls related to revenue recognition and executing the test of detail transaction, obtaining major sale orders or agreements to inspect the terms and conditions, checking the consistency of the accounting for revenue recognition with sale agreement or orders, performing analytical review procedures on monthly sale revenues, and executing sale cut-off tests, etc. We have also evaluated the appropriateness of the related disclosure in Note 6 to the financial statements.

Provision against inventory

We determine that provision against inventory is also one of the key audit matters. The Company's inventory in amount of NT\$266,887 thousand, representing 3.69% of total assets, as of December 31, 2016 is significant to the Company's financial statements. The application market of the Company's main products, PCB, has been developing and changing rapidly and influenced significantly by end-customers' preference. The management therefore has to closely monitor the status of new products development and market demand for evaluating any significant impairment, including loss from market decline and slow-movement, incurred toward inventory. Also there was significant management judgement involved in determining the sufficiency of inventory loss provision. With respect to the key audit matter – provision against inventory, our audit procedures include, but not limit to, evaluating the appropriateness of inventory provision policy including how to identify the phased-out or slow-moving items, testing the correctness of inventory aging report, analyzing the reasons for slow-moving inventory, performing observation on the Company's inventory physical taking, and looking into the status of inventory utilization. Meanwhile, we have evaluated the appropriateness of the related disclosure in Note 5 and 6 to the financial statements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent-company-only financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent-company-only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent-company-only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern of the Company. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent-company-only financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the parent-company-only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent-company-only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of 2016 parent-company-only financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young
February 23, 2017
Taipei, Taiwan,
Republic of China

Notice to Readers

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

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY BALANCE SHEETS

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets			As of December 31, 2016		As of December 31, 2015	
Code	Accounts	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6(1)	\$162,899	2	\$390,918	5
1150	Notes receivable, net	4, 6(2)	10,806	-	11,446	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	4, 6(3)	1,662,028	23	1,766,974	23
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties, net	7	6,601	-	3,541	-
1200	Other receivables		16,238	-	16,451	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	272	-	35,814	1
1310	Inventories, net	4, 6(4)	266,887	4	327,988	4
1410	Prepayments		46,444	1	36,243	1
1470	Other current assets		478	-	132	-
11XX	Total current assets		<u>2,172,653</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>2,589,507</u>	<u>34</u>
	Non-current assets					
1550	Investment accounted for under equity method	4, 6(5)	4,246,831	59	4,195,000	54
1600	Property, plant and equipment, net	4, 6(6), 7, 8, 9	650,262	9	793,098	10
1780	Intangible assets, net	4, 6(7)	13,012	-	6,312	-
1840	Deferred tax assets	4, 6(19)	155,354	2	128,873	2
1900	Other non-current assets	6(8)	1,904	-	1,824	-
1942	Long-term accounts receivable - related parties, net	7	-	-	-	-
15XX	Total non-current assets		<u>5,067,363</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>5,125,107</u>	<u>66</u>
1XXX	Total Assets		<u>\$7,240,016</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$7,714,614</u>	<u>100</u>

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

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY BALANCE SHEETS(Continued)

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity			As of December 31, 2016		As of December 31, 2015	
Code	Accounts	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term loans	6(9)	\$813,310	11	\$546,563	7
2170	Accounts payable		377,070	5	350,126	5
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	978,935	14	1,229,657	16
2200	Other payables	6(10)	258,138	4	279,130	4
2220	Other payables - related parties	7	2,290	-	-	-
2300	Other current liabilities		12,359	-	10,226	-
2322	Current portion of long-term loans	6(11), 8	155,204	2	162,436	2
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>2,597,306</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>2,578,138</u>	<u>34</u>
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term loans	6(11), 8	138,604	2	318,711	4
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	4, 6(19)	226,921	3	259,828	3
2640	Net defined benefit liabilities	4, 6(12)	927	-	1,985	-
2650	Credit balance of equity investments	4, 6(5)	1,665	-	1,665	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>368,117</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>582,189</u>	<u>7</u>
2XXX	Total liabilities		<u>2,965,423</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>3,160,327</u>	<u>41</u>
31XX	Equity attributable to the parent company					
3100	Capital	6(13)				
3110	Common stock		2,810,594	39	2,810,594	36
3200	Capital surplus	6(13)	1,061,873	15	1,061,873	14
3300	Retained earnings	6(13)				
3310	Legal reserve		531,385	7	531,385	7
3320	Special reserve		299,666	4	299,666	4
3350	Accumulated profit or loss		(265,685)	(4)	(275,943)	(4)
3400	Other components of equity		(163,240)	(2)	126,712	2
3XXX	Total equity		<u>4,274,593</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>4,554,287</u>	<u>59</u>
	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$7,240,016</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$7,714,614</u>	<u>100</u>

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

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

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

Code	Accounts	Notes	2016		2015	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenues	4, 6(14), 7	\$5,575,299	100	\$7,010,679	100
5000	Operating costs	6(4), 7	(5,299,579)	(95)	(6,597,525)	(94)
5900	Gross profit		275,720	5	413,154	6
6000	Operating expenses	7				
6100	Sales and marketing expenses		(241,368)	(4)	(400,764)	(6)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(157,930)	(3)	(119,614)	(2)
6300	Research and development expenses		(50,401)	(1)	(89,809)	(1)
	Operating expenses total		(449,699)	(8)	(610,187)	(9)
6900	Operating loss		(173,979)	(3)	(197,033)	(3)
7000	Non-operating income and expenses	6(17), 7				
7010	Other income		52,468	1	59,447	1
7020	Other gains and losses		(10,690)	-	16,565	-
7050	Finance costs		(18,638)	-	(19,225)	-
7070	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	4, 6(5)	161,539	2	46,380	1
	Non-operating income and expenses total		184,679	3	103,167	2
7900	Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax		10,700	-	(93,866)	(1)
7950	Income tax	4, 6(19)	-	-	-	-
8200	Net income (loss)		10,700	-	(93,866)	(1)
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(18)				
8310	Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods					
8311	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(442)	-	(5,193)	-
8360	May be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods					
8361	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		(349,340)	(6)	(91,713)	(1)
8399	Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		59,388	1	15,592	-
	Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		(290,394)	(5)	(81,314)	(1)
8500	Total comprehensive income (loss)		\$(279,694)	(5)	\$(175,180)	(2)
9750	Earnings per share - basic (in NT\$)	6(20)	\$0.04		\$(0.33)	
9850	Earnings per share - diluted (in NT\$)	6(20)	\$0.04		\$(0.33)	

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

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Items	Capital 3110	Capital Surplus 3200	Retained Earnings			Other Components of equity	Treasury Stock 3500	3XXX
				Legal Reserve 3310	Special Reserve 3320	Accumulated profit or loss 3350	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations 3410		
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2015	\$2,860,594	\$1,060,950	\$531,385	\$299,666	\$(176,884)	\$202,833	\$-	\$4,778,544
D1	Net loss for 2015					(93,866)			(93,866)
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2015					(5,193)	(76,121)		(81,314)
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(99,059)	(76,121)	-	(175,180)
L1	Acquired treasury stock							(49,077)	(49,077)
L3	Cancelled treasury stock	(50,000)	923					49,077	-
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2015	<u>\$2,810,594</u>	<u>\$1,061,873</u>	<u>\$531,385</u>	<u>\$299,666</u>	<u>\$(275,943)</u>	<u>\$126,712</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$4,554,287</u>
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2016	\$2,810,594	\$1,061,873	\$531,385	\$299,666	\$(275,943)	\$126,712	\$-	\$4,554,287
D1	Net income for 2016					10,700			10,700
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2016					(442)	(289,952)		(290,394)
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	10,258	(289,952)	-	(279,694)
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2016	<u>\$2,810,594</u>	<u>\$1,061,873</u>	<u>\$531,385</u>	<u>\$299,666</u>	<u>\$(265,685)</u>	<u>\$(163,240)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$4,274,593</u>

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

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Items	2016	2015	Code	Items	2016	2015
AAAA	Cash flows from operating activities:			BBBB	Cash flows from investing activities:		
A10000	Net income (loss) before tax	\$10,700	\$(93,866)	B01800	Acquisition of Investment accounted for under equity method	(292,330)	(225,545)
A20000	Adjustments:			B02700	Other receivable - related parties	-	25,000
A20010	Profit or loss not effecting cash flows:			B02800	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(31,145)	(243,463)
A20300	Bad debt expense (gain on recovery)	2,188	(20,500)	B04400	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	8,526	2,480
A20100	Depreciation	166,640	186,822	B04500	Acquisition of intangible assets	(11,811)	(6,681)
A20200	Amortization	5,111	4,751	B03700	Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	(80)	(340)
A20900	Interest expense	18,638	19,225	B01900	Proceeds from disposal of investment under equity method	50,383	-
A21200	Interest income	(312)	(843)	BBBB	Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(276,457)	(448,549)
A22400	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	(161,539)	(46,380)				
A22500	Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1,953)	1,672				
A23200	Loss (gain) on disposal of investment under equity method	(4,221)	-				
A30000	Changes in operating assets and liabilities:						
A31130	Notes receivable	640	4,105				
A31150	Accounts receivable	102,758	720,342				
A31160	Accounts receivable - related parties	(3,060)	(673)				
A31180	Other receivable	213	5,079	CCCC	Cash flows from financing activities:		
A31190	Other receivable - related parties	35,542	(19,927)	C00100	Increase in (repayment of) short-term loans	266,747	476,347
A31200	Inventories	61,101	238,919	C01700	Repayment of long-term loans	(187,339)	(207,436)
A31230	Prepayment	(10,201)	493	C04900	Treasury stock acquired	-	(49,077)
A31240	Other current assets	(346)	583	CCCC	Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	79,408	219,834
A32150	Accounts payable	26,944	(3,931)				
A32160	Accounts payable - related parties	(250,722)	(539,013)				
A32180	Accrued expenses	(13,247)	(242,159)				
A32190	Other payables - related parties	2,290	-				
A32230	Other current liabilities	2,133	778				
A32240	Net defined benefit liabilities	(1,500)	(4,518)				
A32000	Cash generated from operations	(12,203)	210,959				
A33100	Interest received	312	843				
A33300	Interest paid	(19,079)	(18,642)	EEEE	Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(228,019)	(44,307)
A33500	Income tax paid	-	(8,752)	E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	390,918	435,225
AAAA	Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(30,970)	184,408	E00200	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$162,899	\$390,918

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

1. History and organization

Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (“the Company”) was incorporated in August 18, 1988. The main activities of the Company are engaged in the design, development, and manufacture of multi-layers PCB boards and electronics components. The Company’s common shares were publicly listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) in March 18, 2009. The Company’s registered office and the main business location is at No. 356, Shanying Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

2. Date and procedures of authorization of financial statements for issue

The financial statements of the Company were authorized to be issued in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors’ meeting held on February 23, 2017.

3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

(1) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”), but not yet adopted by the Group at the date of issuance of the Group’s financial statements are listed below:

(a) IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” (Amendment)

These amendments relate to those issued in May 2011 and require entities to disclose the recoverable amount of an asset (including goodwill) or a cash-generating unit when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed during the period. The amendments also require detailed disclosure of how the fair value less costs of disposal has been measured when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed, including valuation techniques used, level of fair value hierarchy of assets and key assumptions used in measurement. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

(b) IFRIC 21 “Levies”

This interpretation provides guidance on when to recognize a liability for a levy imposed by a government (both for levies that are accounted for in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and those where the timing and amount of the levy is certain). The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

(c) IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” (Amendment)

Under the amendments, there would be no need to discontinue hedge accounting if a hedging derivative was novated, provided certain criteria are met. The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

(d) IAS 19 “Employee Benefits” (Defined benefit plans: employee contributions)

The amendments apply to contributions from employees or third parties to define benefit plans. The objective of the amendments is to provide a policy choice for a simplified accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service, for example, employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

(e) Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2010-2012 cycle):

IFRS 2 “Share-based Payment”

The annual improvements amend the definitions of 'vesting condition' and 'market condition' and add definitions for 'performance condition' and 'service condition' (which were previously part of the definition of 'vesting condition'). The amendments prospectively apply to share-based payment transactions for which the grant date is on or after July 1, 2014.

IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”

The amendments include: (1) deleting the reference to "other applicable IFRSs" in the classification requirements; (2) deleting the reference to "IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or other IFRSs as appropriate", other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 shall be measured at fair value at each reporting date and changes in fair value shall be recognized in profit or loss; (3) amending the classification requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments to clarify that contingent consideration that is a financial asset or financial liability can only be measured at fair value, with changes in fair value being presented in profit or loss depending on the requirements of IFRS 9. The amendments apply prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after July 1, 2014.

IFRS 8 “Operating Segments”

The amendments require an entity to disclose the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments. The amendments also clarify that an entity shall only provide reconciliations of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets if the segment assets are reported regularly. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

IFRS 13 “Fair Value Measurement”

The amendments to the Basis for Conclusions of IFRS 13 clarify that when deleting paragraph B5.4.12 of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and paragraph AG79 of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement as consequential amendments from IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, the IASB did not intend to change the measurement requirements for short-term receivables and payables.

IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment”

The amendments clarify that when an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, the accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount of the asset. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

IAS 24 “Related Party Disclosures”

The amendments clarify that an entity providing key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

IAS 38 “Intangible Assets”

The amendments clarify that when an intangible asset is revalued, the accumulated amortization at the date of revaluation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount of the asset. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

(f) Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2011-2013 cycle):

IFRS 1 “First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards”

The amendments clarify that an entity, in its first IFRS financial statements, has the choice between applying an existing and currently effective IFRS or applying early a new or revised IFRS that is not yet mandatorily effective, provided that the new or revised IFRS permits early application.

IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”

These amendments clarify that paragraph 2(a) of IFRS 3 Business Combinations excludes the formation of all types of joint arrangements as defined in IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements from the scope of IFRS 3; and the scope exception only applies to the financial statements of the joint venture or the joint operation itself. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

IFRS 13 “Fair Value Measurement”

The amendments clarify that paragraph 52 of IFRS 13 includes a scope exception for measuring the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis. The objective of the amendments is to clarify that this portfolio exception applies to all contracts within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement or IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, regardless of whether they meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities as defined in IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

IAS 40 “Investment Property”

The amendments clarify the interrelationship of IFRS 3 and IAS 40 when classifying property as investment property or owner-occupied property; in determining whether a specific transaction meets the definition of both a business combination as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations and investment property as defined in IAS 40 Investment Property, separate application of both standards independently of each other is required. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

(g) IFRS 14 “Regulatory Deferral Accounts”

IFRS 14 permits first-time adopters to continue to recognize amounts related to rate regulation in accordance with their previous GAAP requirements when they adopt IFRS. However, to enhance comparability with entities that already apply IFRS and do not recognize such amounts, the Standard requires that the effect of rate regulation must be presented separately from other items. IFRS 14 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

(h) IFRS 11 “Joint Arrangements” (Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations)

The amendments provide new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. The amendments require the entity to apply all of the principles on business combinations accounting in IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”, and other IFRS (that do not conflict with the guidance in IFRS 11), to the extent of its share in a joint operation acquired. The amendments also require certain disclosure. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

(i) IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 “Intangible Assets” — Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization

The amendments clarify that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset, such as selling activities and change in sales volumes or prices. The amendments also clarify that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. This presumption, however, can be rebutted in certain limited circumstances. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

(j) IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 41 “Agriculture” — Agriculture: Bearer Plants

The IASB decided that bearer plants should be accounted for in the same way as property, plant and equipment in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, because their operation is similar to that of manufacturing. Consequently, the amendments include them within the

scope of IAS 16, and the produce growing on bearer plants will remain within the scope of IAS 41. The amendments are effective for annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

- (k) IAS 27 “Separate Financial Statements” — Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements

The IASB restored the option to use the equity method under IAS 28 for an entity to account for investments in subsidiaries and associates in the entity’s separate financial statements. In 2003, the equity method was removed from the options. These amendments remove the only difference between the separate financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and those prepared in accordance with the local regulations in certain jurisdictions. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

- (l) Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2012-2014 cycle):

IFRS 5 “Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations”

The amendments clarify that a change of disposal method of assets (or disposal groups) from disposal through sale or through distribution to owners (or vice versa) should not be considered to be a new plan of disposal, rather it is a continuation of the original plan. The amendments also require identical accounting treatment for an asset (or disposal group) that ceases to be classified as held for sale or as held for distribution to owners. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”

The amendments clarify that a servicing contract that includes a fee can constitute continuing involvement in a financial asset and therefore the disclosures for any continuing involvement in a transferred asset that is derecognized in its entirety under IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures is required. The amendments also clarify that whether the IFRS 7 disclosure related to the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities are required to be included in the condensed interim financial report would depend on the requirements under IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

IAS 19 “Employee Benefits”

The amendments clarify the requirement under IAS 19.83, that market depth of high quality corporate bonds is assessed based on the currency in which the obligation is denominated, rather than the country where the obligation is located. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting”

The amendments clarify what is meant by “elsewhere in the interim financial report” under IAS 34; the amendments state that the required interim disclosures must either be in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference between the interim financial statements and wherever they are included within the greater interim financial report. The other information within the interim financial report must be available to users on the same terms as the interim financial statements and at the same time. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

(m) Disclosure Initiative — Amendment to IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”:

The amendments contain (1) clarifying that an entity must not reduce the understandability of its financial statements by obscuring material information with immaterial information or by aggregating material items that have different natures or functions. The amendments reemphasize that, when a standard requires a specific disclosure, the information must be assessed to determine whether it is material and, consequently, whether presentation or disclosure of that information is warranted, (2) clarifying that specific line items in the statement(s) of profit or loss and OCI and the statement of financial position may be disaggregated, and how an entity shall present additional subtotals, (3) clarifying that entities have flexibility as to the order in which they present the notes to financial statements, but also emphasize that understandability and comparability should be considered by an entity when deciding on that order, (4) removing the examples of the income taxes accounting policy and the foreign currency accounting policy, as these were considered unhelpful in illustrating what significant accounting policies could be, and (5) clarifying that the share of OCI of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method must be presented in aggregate as a single line item, classified between those items that will or will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

- (n) IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements”, IFRS 12 “Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities”, and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” — Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception

The amendments contain (1) clarifying that the exemption from presenting consolidated financial statements applies to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity when the investment entity measures all of its subsidiary at fair value, (2) clarifying that only a subsidiary that is not an investment entity itself and provides support services to the investment entity is consolidated when all other subsidiaries of an investment entity are measured at fair value, and (3) allowing the investor, when applying the equity method, to retain the fair value measurement applied by the investment entity associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB and recognized by FSC are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. The Company assesses that there will be no significant impact on the Company’s financial statements then.

- (2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB but not yet recognized by FSC at the date of issuance of the Company’s financial statements are listed below:

- (a) IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”

The core principle of the new Standard is for companies to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. An entity recognises revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The new Standard includes a cohesive set of disclosure requirements that would result in an entity providing users of financial statements with comprehensive information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers. The Standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

(b) IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”

The IASB has issued the final version of IFRS 9, which combines classification and measurement, the expected credit loss impairment model and hedge accounting. The standard will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (which include standards issued on classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities and hedge accounting).

Classification and measurement: Financial assets are measured at amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss, or fair value through other comprehensive income, based on both the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the financial asset’s contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss. Furthermore there is requirement that ‘own credit risk’ adjustments are not recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment: Expected credit loss model is used to evaluate impairment. Entities are required to recognize either 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Hedge accounting: Hedge accounting is more closely aligned with risk management activities and hedge effectiveness is measured based on the hedge ratio.

The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

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

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

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

The effective date of the amendments has been postponed indefinitely, but early adoption is allowed.

(d) IFRS 16“Leases”

The new standard requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model (subject to certain exemptions). Lessor accounting still uses the dual classification approach: operating lease and finance lease. The Standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

(e) IAS 12“Income Taxes” — Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses

The amendments clarify how to account for deferred tax assets for unrealized losses. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

(f) Disclosure Initiative — Amendment to IAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows”

The amendments relate to changes in liabilities arising from financing activities and to require a reconciliation of the carrying amount of liabilities at the beginning and end of the period. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

(g) IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” — Clarifications to IFRS 15

The amendments clarify how to identify a performance obligation in a contract, determine whether an entity is a principal or an agent, and determine whether the revenue from granting a licence should be recognized at a point in time or over time. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

(h) IFRS 2 “Share-Based Payment” — Amendments to IFRS 2

The amendments contain (1) clarifying that vesting conditions (service and non-market performance conditions), upon which satisfaction of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction is conditional, are not taken into account when estimating the fair value of the

cash-settled share-based payment at the measurement date. Instead, these are taken into account by adjusting the number of awards included in the measurement of the liability arising from the transaction, (2) clarifying if tax laws or regulations require the employer to withhold a certain amount in order to meet the employee's tax obligation associated with the share-based payment, such transactions will be classified in their entirety as equity-settled share-based payment transactions if they would have been so classified in the absence of the net share settlement feature, and (3) clarifying that if the terms and conditions of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction are modified, with the result that it becomes an equity-settled share-based payment transaction, the transaction is accounted for as an equity-settled transaction from the date of the modification. The equity-settled share-based payment transaction is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the modification date and is recognised in equity, on the modification date, to the extent to which goods or services have been received. The liability for the cash-settled share-based payment transaction as at the modification date is derecognised on that date. Any difference between the carrying amount of the liability derecognised and the amount recognised in equity on the modification date is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

(i) Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts — Amendments to IFRS 4

The amendments help to resolve issues arising from the different effective dates for IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” (January 1, 2018) and the new insurance contracts standard about to be issued by the IASB (still to be decided, but not before January 1, 2020). The amendments allow entity issuing insurance contracts within the scope of IFRS 4 to mitigate certain effects of applying IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” before the IASB's new insurance contracts standard becomes effective. The amendments introduce two approaches: an overlay approach and a temporary exemption. The overlay approach allows an entity applying IFRS 9 to remove from profit or loss the effects of some of the accounting mismatches that may occur from applying IFRS 9 before the new insurance contracts standard is applied. The temporary exemption enables eligible entities to defer the implementation date of IFRS 9 until 2021 (these entities that defer the application of IFRS 9 will continue to apply IAS 39).

(j) Transfers of Investment Property — Amendments to IAS 40

The amendments relate to the transfers of investment property. The amendments clarify that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of

investment property and there is evidence of the change in use, the entity should transfer property into and out of investment property accordingly. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

(k) Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2014-2016 cycle):

IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards"

The amendments revise and amend transition requirements relating to certain standards and delete short-term exemptions under Appendix E for first-time adopter. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"

The amendments clarify that the disclosure requirements in IFRS 12, other than those in paragraphs B10–B16, apply to an entity's interests that are classified as held for sale or discontinued operations. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"

The amendments clarify that when an investment in an associate or a joint venture is held by, or is held indirectly through, an entity that is a venture capital organisation, or a mutual fund, unit trust and other qualifying entities including investment-linked insurance funds, the entity may elect to measure that investment at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" on an investment-by-investment basis. Besides, if an entity that is not itself an investment entity has an interest in an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, the entity may, when applying the equity method, elect to retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity associate or joint venture to the investment entity associate's or joint venture's interests in subsidiaries on an investment-by-investment basis. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

(l) IFRIC 22 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration"

The interpretation clarifies that when applying paragraphs 21 and 22 of IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition

of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine a date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Company's financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. As the Company is still currently determining the potential impact of the standards and interpretations listed under (1) to (2), it is not practicable to estimate their impact on the Company at this point in time. All other standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Statement of Compliance

The Company's parent-company-only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 were prepared in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (Regulations).

(2) Basis of Preparation

The Company prepared parent-company-only financial statements in accordance with Article 21 of the Regulations, which provided that the profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period presented in the parent-company-only financial statements shall be the same as the profit or loss and other comprehensive income attributable to stockholders of the parent presented in the consolidated financial statements for the period, and the total equity presented in the parent-company-only financial statements shall be the same as the equity attributable to the parent company presented in the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, the Company accounted for its investments in subsidiaries using equity method and, accordingly, made necessary adjustments.

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

(3) Foreign Currency Transactions

The Company's parent-company-only financial statements are presented in its functional currency, New Taiwan Dollars (NTD). Items included in the parent-company-only financial statements are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

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

- (a) Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
- (b) Foreign currency items within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.
- (c) Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

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

(4) Translation of Financial Statements in Foreign Currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NTD at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and the income and expenses are translated at an average exchange rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative

amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized. The following are accounted for as disposals even if an interest in the foreign operation is retained by the Company: the loss of control over a foreign operation, the loss of significant influence over a foreign operation, or the loss of joint control over a foreign operation.

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

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

An asset is classified as current when:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- (a) The Company expects to settle the liability in normal operating cycle
- (b) The Company holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading
- (c) The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
- (d) The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting 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.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(6)Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value (include fixed-term deposits that have matures of 3 months from the date of acquisition).

(7)Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

(a)Financial assets

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

Financial assets of the Company are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets and loans and receivables. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition based on their natures and purposes.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

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

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

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

Loans and receivables

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

Other loss events include:

- i. significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor; or
- ii. a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- iii. it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- iv. the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

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

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

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

In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortized cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in profit or loss. Future interest income continues to be accrued based on the reduced carrying amount of the asset, using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recognized in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- i. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- ii. The Company has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred
- iii. The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

(b) Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

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

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; or a

financial liability may be designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

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

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

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

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include payables and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Relevant gains or losses and amortization amounts are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized and amortized through the effective interest rate method.

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

(c) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

(8) Derivative financial instrument

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. A derivative is classified in the balance sheet as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading) except for derivatives that are designated effective hedging instruments which are classified as derivative financial assets or liabilities for hedging.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognized in equity.

Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

(9) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

(10)Inventories

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

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

Raw materials – By actual purchase cost with weighted average method.

Finished goods and work in progress - Cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

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

(11)Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Company accounted for its investments in subsidiaries using equity method and made necessary adjustments in accordance with Article 21 of the Regulations. Such adjustments were made after the Company considered the different accounting treatments to account for its investments in subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements under IAS 10 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" and the different IFRSs adopted from different reporting entity's perspectives, and the Company recorded such adjustments by crediting or debiting to investments accounted for under the equity method, share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

The Company's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence.

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

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

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

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

The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired in accordance with IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. If this is the case the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the 'share of profit or loss of an associate' in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Company estimates:

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

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

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Company measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

The Company recognizes its interest in the jointly controlled entities using the equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. A jointly controlled entity is a joint venture that involves the establishment of a corporation, partnership or other entity.

(12) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Buildings	20~40 years
Machinery and equipment	3~7 years
Transportation equipment	5~6 years
Office equipment	3 years
Other equipment	1~6 years

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

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(13) Leases

Company as a lessee

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

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

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

(14) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated

amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

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

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

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

A summary of the policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is as follows:

	Computer software	Technology expertise
Useful lives	3~5 years	5~6 years
Amortization method used	Amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life	Amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired

(15) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for

an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Companies of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

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

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(16)Provisions

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

(17)Treasury Stock

The Company's own equity instruments repurchased (treasury shares) are recognized at repurchase cost and deducted from equity. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration is recognized in equity.

(18)Revenue Recognition

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

Sale of goods

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

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

Interest income

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

Dividends

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

(19) Borrowing costs

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

(20) Post-employment benefits

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

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

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

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

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

(21) Share-based payment transactions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

which is a transitional contra equity account; the balance in the account will be recognized as salary expense over the passage of vesting period.

(22)Income taxes

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

Current income tax

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

The 10% surtax on undistributed retained earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

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

- (a) Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- (b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- (a) Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- (b) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

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

5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's parent company only financial statements requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumption and estimate could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

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

(a) The Fair Value of Financial Instruments

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

(b) Inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value item by item. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The change of market may also significantly influence the evaluation of inventory. For inventory details, please refer to Note 6 to the financial statements.

(c) Pension benefits

The cost of post-employment benefit and the present value of pension obligation under defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rate and future salary increases. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(d) Share-based payment transactions

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

(e) Revenue Recognition-Sales retruns and allowances

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

(f) Income tax

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

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies. Please refer to Note 6 for disclosure on unrecognized deferred tax asset of the Company as of December 31, 2016.

6. Contents of significant accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	2016.12.31	2015.12.31
Cash on hand	\$200	\$200
Checking and savings	162,699	377,608
Fixed-term deposits	-	13,110
Total	<u>\$162,899</u>	<u>\$390,918</u>

(2) Notes receivable, net

	2016.12.31	2015.12.31
Notes receivables arising from operating activities	\$10,806	\$11,446
Less: allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
Total	<u>\$10,806</u>	<u>\$11,446</u>

Notes receivables were not pledged.

(3) Accounts receivable and Accounts receivable from related parties

(a) Accounts receivable, net consist of the follow:

	2016.12.31	2015.12.31
Accounts receivable from operating activities	\$1,725,532	\$1,860,207
Less: allowance for doubtful debts	(13,683)	(11,495)
Less: sales returns and allowance	(49,821)	(81,738)
Accounts receivable, net	<u>1,662,028</u>	<u>1,766,974</u>
Accounts receivable from related parties	6,601	3,541
Less: allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
Accounts receivable from related parties, net	<u>6,601</u>	<u>3,541</u>
Total	<u>\$1,668,629</u>	<u>\$1,770,515</u>

(b) A provision has been recognized for sales returns and allowances based on past experience and other known factors. The provision is recognized and the corresponding entry is made against operating revenue at the time of sales.

(c) Sale terms are generally on 60~120 days. The movements of the provision for impairment of accounts receivable are as follows (please refer to Note 12 for credit risk disclosure):

	Individually impaired	Collectively impaired	Total
2016.01.01	\$-	\$11,495	\$11,495
Charge (reversal) for the current period	-	2,188	2,188
Write off	-	-	-
2016.12.31	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$13,683</u>	<u>\$13,683</u>

NOTES TO PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)

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

2015.01.01	\$-	\$31,995	\$31,995
Charge (reversal) for the current period	-	(20,500)	(20,500)
Write off	-	-	-
2015.12.31	\$-	\$11,495	\$11,495

- (d) Aging analysis of accounts receivable and accounts receivable from related parties that are past due as at the end of the reporting period but not impaired is as follows:

	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired					Total
		Less than 30 days	31~60 days	61~90 days	91~120 days	More than 121 days	
2016.12.31	\$1,576,658	\$91,971	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$1,668,629
2015.12.31	1,685,709	84,806	-	-	-	-	1,770,515

- (e) Accounts receivable were not pledged.

(4) Inventories

- (a) Details of inventories are as below:

	2016.12.31	2015.12.31
Raw materials	\$28,894	\$9,451
Supplies & parts	1,776	2,895
Work in progress	101,694	48,022
Finished goods	134,523	267,620
Total	\$266,887	\$327,988

- (b) The cost of inventories recognized in expenses amounts to NT\$5,299,579 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2016 while NT\$6,597,525 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2015. The following losses were included in cost of sales:

	2016	2015
Inventory valuation losses	\$25,714	\$29,418
Physical inventory losses	454	3,007
Total	\$26,168	\$32,425

NOTES TO PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)

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

(c) Inventories were not pledged.

(5) Investments accounted for under the equity method

Investee companies	2016.12.31		2015.12.31	
	Amount	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Percentage of Ownership
Investments in subsidiaries:				
WINTEK (MAURITIUS) CO., LTD.	\$4,131,609	100.00%	\$4,075,208	100.00%
Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	2,113	100.00%	2,023	100.00%
Abon Touchsystems Inc.	-	-%	43,935	51.13%
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles)	126,060	100.00%	80,398	100.00%
Dynamic Electronics Trading Pte. Ltd.	1,783	100.00%	1,634	100.00%
Minus: Unrealized Profit	(14,734)		(8,198)	
Total	<u>\$4,246,831</u>		<u>\$4,195,000</u>	
Dynamic Electronics Europe GmbH	\$(67,041)	100.00%	(67,041)	100.00%
Plus: Long-term accounts receivable from related parties	65,376		65,376	
Total	<u>\$(1,665)</u>		<u>\$(1,665)</u>	

(a) The Company accounted for its investments in subsidiaries using equity method and, accordingly, made necessary valuations and adjustments.

(b) No investment accounted for under the equity method was pledged as collaterals.

(6) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment to be examined	Total
Cost:								
2016.01.01	\$137,171	\$172,707	\$1,353,285	\$4,604	\$13,513	\$160,599	\$159,480	\$2,001,359
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,841	23,841
Disposals	-	-	(53,462)	-	(3,472)	(18,718)	-	(75,652)
Transfer	-	-	120,680	-	-	22,798	(143,478)	-
2016.12.31	<u>\$137,171</u>	<u>\$172,707</u>	<u>\$1,420,503</u>	<u>\$4,604</u>	<u>\$10,041</u>	<u>\$164,679</u>	<u>\$39,843</u>	<u>\$1,949,548</u>

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

NOTES TO PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)

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

2015.01.01	\$137,171	\$172,707	\$1,187,082	\$4,154	\$12,151	\$137,417	\$272,148	\$1,922,830
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,802	151,802
Disposals	-	-	(59,282)	(270)	(790)	(12,931)	-	(73,273)
Transfer	-	-	225,485	720	2,152	36,113	(264,470)	-
2015.12.31	<u>\$137,171</u>	<u>\$172,707</u>	<u>\$1,353,285</u>	<u>\$4,604</u>	<u>\$13,513</u>	<u>\$160,599</u>	<u>\$159,480</u>	<u>\$2,001,359</u>

Depreciation and impairment:

2016.01.01	\$-	\$71,508	\$995,805	\$2,244	\$11,008	\$127,696	\$-	\$1,208,261
Depreciation	-	6,285	133,075	825	1,454	25,001	-	166,640
Disposals	-	-	(53,452)	-	(3,445)	(18,718)	-	(75,615)
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016.12.31	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$77,793</u>	<u>\$1,075,428</u>	<u>\$3,069</u>	<u>\$9,017</u>	<u>\$133,979</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,299,286</u>

2015.01.01	\$-	\$64,725	\$917,420	\$1,645	\$9,888	\$96,960	\$-	\$1,090,638
Depreciation	-	6,783	133,645	817	1,910	43,667	-	186,822
Disposals	-	-	(55,260)	(218)	(790)	(12,931)	-	(69,199)
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015.12.31	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$71,508</u>	<u>\$995,805</u>	<u>\$2,244</u>	<u>\$11,008</u>	<u>\$127,696</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,208,261</u>

Net carrying amount as at:

2016.12.31	<u>\$137,171</u>	<u>\$94,914</u>	<u>\$345,075</u>	<u>\$1,535</u>	<u>\$1,024</u>	<u>\$30,700</u>	<u>\$39,843</u>	<u>\$650,262</u>
2015.12.31	<u>\$137,171</u>	<u>\$101,199</u>	<u>\$357,480</u>	<u>\$2,360</u>	<u>\$2,505</u>	<u>\$32,903</u>	<u>\$159,480</u>	<u>\$793,098</u>

Significant components of building include main building structure and additional expansion construction, which are depreciated over useful lives of 40 years and 20 years, respectively.

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on property, plant and equipment under pledge.

(7) Intangible assets

	Computer software	Technology expertise	Total
Cost:			
2016.01.01	\$11,195	\$750	\$11,945
Increase	11,811	-	11,811
Decrease	(5,195)	-	(5,195)
2016.12.31	<u>\$17,811</u>	<u>\$750</u>	<u>\$18,561</u>

NOTES TO PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)

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

2015.01.01	\$5,954	\$750	\$6,704
Increase	6,681	-	6,681
Decrease	(1,440)	-	(1,440)
2015.12.31	<u>\$11,195</u>	<u>\$750</u>	<u>\$11,945</u>

Amortization:

2016.01.01	\$5,199	\$434	\$5,633
Amortization	4,993	118	5,111
Decrease	(5,195)	-	(5,195)
2016.12.31	<u>\$4,997</u>	<u>\$552</u>	<u>\$5,549</u>

2015.01.01	\$2,006	\$316	\$2,322
Amortization	4,633	118	4,751
Decrease	(1,440)	-	(1,440)
2015.12.31	<u>\$5,199</u>	<u>\$434</u>	<u>\$5,633</u>

Net carrying amount as at:

2016.12.31	<u>\$12,814</u>	<u>\$198</u>	<u>\$13,012</u>
2015.12.31	<u>\$5,996</u>	<u>\$316</u>	<u>\$6,312</u>

Amortization of intangible assets is as follows:

	2016	2015
Operating costs	\$657	\$753
Operating expenses	4,454	3,998
Total	<u>\$5,111</u>	<u>\$4,751</u>

(8) Other non-current assets

	2016.12.31	2015.12.31
Refundable deposits	<u>\$1,904</u>	<u>\$1,824</u>

(9) Short-term loans

(a) Short-term loans consist of the following:

	Interest Rates (%)	2016.12.31	2015.12.31
Unsecured bank loans	1.400%~1.779%	<u>\$813,310</u>	<u>\$546,563</u>

NOTES TO PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)

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

(b) The Company's unused short-term lines of credits amounts to NT\$780,425 thousand and NT\$772,746 thousand as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(10) Other payables

Other payables consist of the following:	2016.12.31	2015.12.31
Accrued expenses	\$236,911	\$250,158
Accrued interest payable	663	1,104
Payables to equipment suppliers	20,564	27,868
Total	<u>\$258,138</u>	<u>\$279,130</u>

(11) Long-term loans

Details of long-term loans as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

Lenders	2016.12.31	Interest Rate (%) (Note 2)	Maturity and terms of repayment
Mega International Commercial Bank — Taoyuan Branch — Secured bank loans (Note1)	\$104,808	Time deposit interest rate plus 0.75% for first two years and the rate plus 0.875% from third year	The loan is at the term from December 3, 2010 to December 3, 2020 and repayable in 37 quarterly installments starting from December 2011.
Mega International Commercial Bank — Taoyuan Branch— Secured bank loans (Note1)	120,000	One-year time deposit interest rate plus 0.875%	The loan is at the term from November 21, 2013 to November 21, 2018, and repayable in 20 quarterly installments starting from December 2013.
Shanghai Commercial & Saving Bank, Ltd. — Chung Li Branch — Secured bank loans (Note1)	53,000	Two-year time deposit interest rate plus 0.875%	The loan is at the term from December 12, 2014 to October 15, 2017, and repayable in 13 quarterly installments starting from January 2015.
Shanghai Commercial & Saving Bank, Ltd. — Chung Li Branch — Secured bank loans (Note1)	16,000	Two-year time deposit interest rate plus 1%	The loan is at the term from October 25, 2012 to October 15, 2017, and repayable in 20 quarterly installments starting from January 2013.

NOTES TO PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)

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

Total	293,808
Less: Current portion of long-term loans	(155,204)
Non-current portion of long-term loans	<u>\$138,604</u>

Lenders	2015.12.31	Interest Rate (%) (Note 2)	Maturity and terms of repayment
Mega International Commercial Bank — Taoyuan Branch — Secured bank loans (Note1)	\$162,147	Time deposit interest rate plus 0.75% for first two years and the rate plus 0.875% from third year	The loan is at the term from December 3, 2010 to December 3, 2020 and repayable in 37 quarterly installments starting from December 2011.
Mega International Commercial Bank — Taoyuan Branch— Secured bank loans (Note1)	180,000	One-year time deposit interest rate plus 0.875%	The loan is at the term from November 21, 2013 to November 21, 2018, and repayable in 20 quarterly installments starting from December 2013.
Shanghai Commercial & Saving Bank, Ltd. — Chung Li Branch — Secured bank loans (Note1)	107,000	Two-year time deposit interest rate plus 0.875%	The loan is at the term from December 12, 2014 to October 15, 2017, and repayable in 13 quarterly installments starting from January 2015.
Shanghai Commercial & Saving Bank, Ltd. — Chung Li Branch — Secured bank loans (Note1)	32,000	Two-year time deposit interest rate plus 1%	The loan is at the term from October 25, 2012 to October 15, 2017, and repayable in 20 quarterly installments starting from January 2013.
Total	481,147		
Less: Current portion of long-term loans	(162,436)		
Non-current portion of long-term loans	<u>\$318,711</u>		

Note1: Please refer to Note 8 for more details regarding certain property, plant and equipment pledged for secured bank loans.

Note2: Interest rates of long-term loans are as follows:

	2016.12.31	2015.12.31
Interest Rates (%)	1.80%~2.00%	2.15%~2.305%

(12) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

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

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

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to NT\$17,268 thousand and NT\$18,660 thousand, respectively.

Additional pension expenses recognized for the executives commissioned by the Company amounted to NT\$216 thousand and NT\$675 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Defined benefits plan

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

Company assess the balance in the designated labor pension fund. If the amount is inadequate to pay pensions calculated for workers retiring in the same year, the Company will make up the difference in one appropriation before the end of March the following year.

The Ministry of Labor is in charge of establishing and implementing the fund utilization plan in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund. The pension fund is invested in-house or under mandation, based on a passive-aggressive investment strategy for long-term profitability. The Ministry of Labor establishes checks and risk management mechanism based on the assessment of risk factors including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, in order to maintain adequate manager flexibility to achieve targeted return without over-exposure of risk. With regard to utilization of the pension fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. As the Company does not participate in the operation and management of the pension fund, no disclosure on the fair value of the plan assets categorized in different classes could be made in accordance with paragraph 142 of IAS 19. The Company expects to contribute NT\$5,858 thousand to its defined benefit plan during the 12 months beginning after December 31, 2016.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the maturities of the Company's defined benefit plan were expected in 2026 and 2034.

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 :

	2016	2015
Current period service costs	\$836	\$836
Interest income or expense	(677)	(677)
Past service cost	-	-
Payments from the plan	-	-
Total	\$159	\$159

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	2016.12.31	2015.12.31	2015.01.01
Defined benefit obligation	\$49,663	\$51,513	\$46,192
Plan assets at fair value	(85,750)	(82,343)	(76,276)
Other non-current liabilities - Accrued pension liabilities recognized on the balance sheets	\$(36,087)	\$(30,830)	\$(30,084)

NOTES TO PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)

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

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

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability (asset)
2015.01.01	\$46,192	\$76,276	\$(30,084)
Current period service costs	836	-	836
Net interest expense (income)	1,039	1,716	(677)
Past service cost and gains and losses arising from settlements	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,875	1,716	159
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	1,368	-	1,368
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	3,457	-	3,457
Experience adjustments	672	-	672
Return on plan assett assets	-	304	(304)
Subtotal	5,497	304	5,193
Payments from the plan	(2,051)	(2,051)	-
Contributions by employer	-	6,098	(6,098)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rate	-	-	-
2015.12.31	51,513	82,343	(30,830)
Current period service costs	836	-	836
Net interest expense (income)	1,039	1,716	(677)
Past service cost and gains and losses arising from settlements	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,875	1,716	159
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	1,425	-	1,425
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	-	-
Experience adjustments	(1,942)	-	(1,942)
Return on plan assets	-	(959)	959
Subtotal	(517)	(959)	442

NOTES TO PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)

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

Payments from the plan	(3,208)	(3,208)	-
Contributions by employer	-	5,858	(5,858)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rate	-	-	-
2016.12.31	<u>\$49,663</u>	<u>\$85,750</u>	<u>\$(36,087)</u>

The following significant actuarial assumptions are used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

	As of December 31,	
	2016	2015
Discount rate	1.50%	1.50%
Expected rate of salary increases	1.00%	1.00%

A sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is shown as below:

	Effect on the defined benefit obligation			
	2016		2015	
	Increase in defined benefit obligation	Decrease in defined benefit obligation	Increase in defined benefit obligation	Decrease in defined benefit obligation
Discount rate increased by 0.5%	\$-	\$(2,330)	\$-	\$(2,503)
Discount rate decreased by 0.5%	2,656	-	2,862	-
Expected salary level increased by 0.5%	2,656	-	2,862	-
Expected salary level decreased by 0.5%	-	(2,351)	-	(2,526)

The sensitivity analyses above are based on a change in a significant assumption (for example: change in discount rate or future salary), keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another. There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses compared to the previous period.

NOTES TO PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)

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

(13) Equities

(a) Common stock

The Company's authorized and issued capital was NT\$4,000,000 thousand and NT\$2,860,594 thousand as of January 1, 2015, divided into 400,000,000 shares and 286,059,335 shares, respectively, each share at par value of NT\$10.

The Company resolved to cancel the treasury stock of NT\$50,000 thousand at October 30, 2015 with the measurement date at November 13, 2015. The cancellation of treasury stock reduced the issued shares to 281,059,335 shares. The authorized capital remained unchanged at 400,000,000 shares.

(b) Capital surplus

	2016.12.31	2015.12.31
Additional paid-in capital	\$989,014	\$989,014
Treasury share transactions	32,214	32,214
Increase (decrease) through changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control	15,531	15,531
Gain on sale of assets	155	155
Employee stock option	5,249	5,249
Share options	19,710	19,710
Total	\$1,061,873	\$1,061,873

According to the Company Act, the capital reserve shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the Company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital reserves related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company. The distribution could be made either in cash or in the form of share dividend to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

(c) Treasury stock

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company did not hold any treasury stock.

On August 26, 2015, the Board of directors resolved to buy back the Company's shares from the public markets. The related information on the treasury stock transactions was as follows:

Reason to reacquire	Number of shares, Beginning of Year	Addition	Reduction	Number of shares, End of Year
<u>2015</u>				
To maintain the Company's credibility and stockholders' interest (in thousand shares)	-	5,000	5,000	-

According to the Securities and Exchange Law of the R.O.C., the total shares of treasury stock shall not exceed 10% of the Company's issued stock, and the total purchase amount shall not exceed the sum of the retained earnings, additional paid-in capital-premiums and realized additional paid-in capital.

(d) Retained earnings and dividend policies

(1) Earning distribution

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

- a. Payment of all taxes and dues;
- b. Offset prior years' operation losses;
- c. Set aside 10% of the remaining amount after deducting items (a) and (b) as legal reserve;
- d. Set aside or reverse special reserve in accordance with law and regulations; and
- e. After deducting items (a), (b), (c), and (d) above from the current year's earnings, no higher than 3% of the remaining amount is to be allocated as remuneration to directors, 10% to 18% of the remaining amount is to be allocated as employee bonuses.
- f. The distribution of the remaining portion, if any, will be recommended by the Board of Directors and resolved in the shareholders' meeting.

According to the addition of Article 235-1 of the Company Act announced on May 20, 2015, the Company shall provide a fixed amount or percentage of the actual profit for a year to be distributed as “employees’ compensation”. The Company’s shareholders’ meeting held on May 27, 2016 passed the resolution of amending the Articles of Incorporation, according to the revised Articles of Incorporations, current year’s earnings, if any, shall be distributed in the following order:

- a. Payment of all taxes and dues;
- b. Offset prior years’ operation losses;
- c. Set aside 10% of the remaining amount after deducting items (a) and (b) as legal reserve;
- d. Set aside or reverse special reserve in accordance with law and regulations; and
- e. The distribution of the remaining portion, if any, will be recommended by the Board of Directors and resolved in the shareholders’ meeting.

(2) Dividend policy

The policy of dividend distribution should reflect factors such as the current and future investment environment, fund requirements, financial structures and earnings etc. The Board of Directors shall make the distribution proposal annually and present it at the shareholders’ meeting. The Company’s Articles of Incorporation further provide that no more than 90% of the dividends to shareholders, if any, could be paid in the form of share dividends. Accordingly, at least 10% of the dividends must be paid in the form of cash.

- (3) According to the Company Act, the Company shall set aside legal reserve from earnings unless where the amount of legal reserve reaches the total authorized capital. The legal reserve can be used to make good the deficit of the Company. When the Company incurs no loss, it may distribute the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital by issuing new shares or by cash in proportion to the number of shares being held by shareholders.

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

On a public company's first-time adoption of the T-IFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded to shareholders’ equity that the company elects to transfer to retained earnings by

application of the exemption under IFRS 1, the company shall set aside an equal amount of special reserve. Following a company's adoption of the T-IFRS for the preparation of its financial reports, when distributing distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve, from the profit/loss of the current period and the undistributed earnings from the previous period, an amount equal to "other net deductions from shareholders' equity for the current fiscal year, provided that if the company has already set aside special reserve according to the requirements in the preceding point, it shall set aside supplemental special reserve based on the difference between the amount already set aside and other net deductions from shareholders' equity. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed.

As of January 1, 2013, special reserve set aside for the first-time adoption of T-IFRS amounted to NT\$349,310 thousand. Furthermore, the Company has reversed special reserve in the amount of NT\$49,644 thousand to retained earnings during the year ended December 31, 2013 due to the use, disposal or reclassification of related assets.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, special reserve set aside for the first-time adoption of T-IFRS reduced to NT\$299,666 thousand accordingly.

(5) There was no earnings distribution for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

For 2016 and 2015 employee and directors' compensation under the new Article to be amended, please refer to Note 6(16) for more details.

(14) Operating revenue

	2016	2015
Sale of goods	\$5,714,175	\$7,169,018
Less: Sales returns, discounts and allowances	(138,876)	(158,339)
Total	<u>\$5,575,299</u>	<u>\$7,010,679</u>

(15) Operating leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company has entered into commercial leases on certain motor vehicles and items of land and buildings. These leases have an average life of three years with no renewal option

NOTES TO PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)

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

included in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed upon the Company by entering into these leases.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016.12.31	2015.12.31
Within one year	\$708	\$708
Above one year to five years	354	1,062
Total	<u>\$1,062</u>	<u>\$1,770</u>

Operating lease expenses recognized are as follows:

	2016	2015
Minimum lease payments	<u>\$10,693</u>	<u>\$9,913</u>

(16) Summary of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	2016			2015		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	\$218,154	\$100,987	\$319,141	\$207,560	\$134,763	\$342,323
Labor and health insurance	30,713	5,481	36,194	29,399	9,887	39,286
Pension	11,984	5,659	17,643	11,069	8,425	19,494
Other employee benefits expense	119,560	47,496	167,056	137,866	6,017	143,883
Depreciation	156,823	9,817	166,640	167,325	19,497	186,822
Amortization	657	4,454	5,111	753	3,998	4,751

Note: The headcounts of the Company amounted to 719 and 700, respectively, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

A resolution was passed at the shareholders' meeting of the Company held on May 27, 2016 to amend the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. According to the resolution,

NOTES TO PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)

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

10%~18% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 3% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors and supervisors. However, the company's accumulated losses shall have been covered. The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. Information on the Board of Directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company incurred accumulated losses and therefore did not intend to accrue the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company incurred losses and therefore did not intend to accrue the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors.

(17)Non-operating income and expenses

(a) Other income

	2016	2015
Interest income	\$312	\$843
Other income — reversal of bad debt	-	20,500
Other income — others	52,156	38,104
Total	\$52,468	\$59,447

(b) Other gains and losses

	2016	2015
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$1,953	\$(1,672)
Foreign exchange gains (losses), net	(9,229)	22,842
Gain on disposal of investments	4,221	-
Others losses-others	(7,635)	(4,605)
Total	\$(10,690)	\$16,565

(c) Finance costs

	2016	2015
Interest on borrowings from bank	\$18,638	\$19,225

(18) Components of other comprehensive income (loss)

For the year ended December 31, 2016

	Arising during the period	Reclassification during the period	Subtotal	Income tax benefit (expense)	OCI, Net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$(442)	\$-	\$(442)	\$-	\$(442)
May be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	(349,340)	-	(349,340)	59,388	(289,952)
Total	<u>\$(349,782)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$(349,782)</u>	<u>\$59,388</u>	<u>\$(290,394)</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2015

	Arising during the period	Reclassification during the period	Subtotal	Income tax benefit (expense)	OCI, Net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$(5,193)	\$-	\$(5,193)	\$-	\$(5,193)
May be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	(91,713)	-	(91,713)	15,592	(76,121)
Total	<u>\$(96,906)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$(96,906)</u>	<u>\$15,592</u>	<u>\$(81,314)</u>

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(19) Income tax

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

Income tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss

	2016	2015
Current income tax expense (income):		
Current income tax charge	\$-	\$-
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Deferred tax expense (income) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	(8,752)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	-	8,752
Total income tax expense (income)	\$-	\$-

Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	2016	2015
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	\$(59,388)	\$(15,592)

(b) A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	2016	2015
Accounting profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	\$10,700	\$(93,866)
Tax payable at the enacted tax rates	\$1,819	\$(15,957)
Tax effect of income tax-exempted	(1,096)	(159)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	54	37
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	(777)	7,327
Prior years tax adjustment	-	8,752
Total income tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss	\$-	\$-

(c)Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

For the year ended December 31, 2016

	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2016	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in profit or loss	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance as of December 31, 2016
Temporary differences				
Unrealized loss on inventory valuation	\$4,002	\$(1,351)	\$-	\$2,651
Loss on inventory written-off and obsolescence	-	2,609	-	2,609
Investments accounted for using the equity method	(259,186)	(27,083)	59,388	(226,881)
Over 2 years payables	73	-	-	73
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,394	1,111	-	2,505
Unrealized exchange loss (gain)	(642)	602	-	(40)
Sales returns and allowances	13,895	(5,426)	-	8,469
Commission expense	18,857	(1,609)	-	17,248
Unused tax losses	89,068	31,147	-	120,215
Employee benefits	1,584	-	-	1,584
Deferred tax income/ (expense)		\$-	\$59,388	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	<u>\$(130,955)</u>			<u>\$(71,567)</u>
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	<u>\$128,873</u>			<u>\$155,354</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$(259,828)</u>			<u>\$(226,921)</u>

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For the year ended December 31, 2015

	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2015	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in profit or loss	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance as of December 31, 2015
Temporary differences				
Unrealized loss on inventory valuation	\$7,142	\$(3,140)	\$-	\$4,002
Investments accounted for using the equity method	(267,052)	(7,726)	15,592	(259,186)
Allowance for doubtful debts	1,160	(1,160)	-	-
Over 2 years payables	73	-	-	73
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,380	14	-	1,394
Unrealized exchange loss (gain)	(5,995)	5,353	-	(642)
Sales return and allowances	7,214	6,681	-	13,895
Commission expense	30,134	(11,277)	-	18,857
Unused tax losses	69,061	20,007	-	89,068
Employee benefits	1,584	-	-	1,584
Deferred tax income/ (expense)		<u>\$8,752</u>	<u>\$15,592</u>	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	<u>\$(155,299)</u>			<u>\$(130,955)</u>
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	<u>\$117,748</u>			<u>\$128,873</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$(273,047)</u>			<u>\$(259,828)</u>

(d) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, deferred tax assets that have not been recognized amounts to NT\$37,554 thousand and NT\$60,996 thousand, respectively.

(e) Imputation credit information

	2016.12.31	2015.12.31
Balances of imputation credit amounts	<u>\$247,606</u>	<u>\$247,606</u>

The expected creditable ratio for 2016 and actual creditable ratio for 2015 were both 0%.

Effective January 1, 2015, the creditable ratio for the individual shareholders residing in the Republic of China will be half of the original creditable ratio according to the revised Article 66-6 of the Income Tax Law.

Earnings generated prior to December 31, 1997 have been fully appropriated.

(f) The following table contains information of the net operating loss of the Company:

Year incurred	Net operating loss	Expiration year
2013	\$357,540	2023
2014	224,933	2024
2015	160,778	2025
2016(estimated)	178,648	2026
Total	<u>\$921,899</u>	

(g) The assessment of income tax returns

As of December 31, 2016, the tax assessments on the Company's tax filings have been approved up to the year of 2014.

(20) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

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

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	2016	2015
(a) Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand NT\$)	\$10,700	\$(93,866)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousand shares)	284,465	284,465
Basic earnings per share (in NT\$)	\$0.04	\$(0.33)
(b) Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand NT\$)	\$10,700	\$(93,866)
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company after dilution (in thousand NT\$)	\$10,700	\$(93,866)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousand shares)	284,465	284,465
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (in thousand shares)	284,465	284,465
Diluted earnings per share (in NT\$)	\$0.04	\$(0.33)

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date the financial statements were authorized for issue.

7. Related party transactions

(a) Purchases

	2016	2015
Subsidiaries	\$3,459,169	\$4,614,202

As the specifications of merchandise purchased from the subsidiaries are different from those from other third-party companies, the purchasing prices to subsidiaries were not comparable. Payment terms for subsidiaries were 90~100 days after monthly closing while 60~120 days after monthly closing for general suppliers.

- (b) The Company recognized operating revenue of processing performed for subsidiaries amounted to NT\$34,134 thousand and NT\$8,264 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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(c) For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recognized operating expenses of NT\$523 thousand for services provided by other related parties.

(d) Transaction of assets

Type of Assets	Related Parties	Purchase price	Price reference
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2016

None

2015

Equipment to be examined	Subsidiary	<u>\$1,042</u>	Negotiated
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Type of Assets	Related Parties	Book Value	Selling price	Gain (Note)	Price reference
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2016

Machinery	Subsidiary	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$8,472</u>	<u>\$8,472</u> (Note)	Negotiated
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2015

Machinery	Subsidiary	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,217</u>	<u>\$1,217</u> (Note)	Negotiated
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Note: The gains were recorded as unrealized profits.

(e) Accounts receivable-related parties

	<u>2016.12.31</u>	<u>2015.12.31</u>
Subsidiaries	\$6,601	\$3,541
Less: allowance for doubtful debt	-	-
Total	<u>\$6,601</u>	<u>\$3,541</u>

(f) Other receivables from related parties

	<u>2016.12.31</u>	<u>2015.12.31</u>
Subsidiaries	<u>\$272</u>	<u>\$35,814</u>

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(g) Long-term accounts receivable from related parties

	2016.12.31	2015.12.31
Subsidiaries	\$65,376	\$65,376
Less: credit balance of equity investments	(65,376)	(65,376)
Less: allowance for doubtful debt	-	-
Total	\$-	\$-

(h) Accounts payable to related parties

	2016.12.31	2015.12.31
Subsidiaries	\$978,935	\$1,229,657

(i) Other receivables from related parties

	2016.12.31	2015.12.31
Other related parties	\$421	\$-
Subsidiaries	1,869	-
Total	\$2,290	\$-

(j) Loan to related parties

Other receivables	The highest balance (Dr)	Balance at year end (Dr)	Interest rate	Total interest for the year
<u>2016</u>				
Subsidiaries	\$20,000	\$-	1.63%	\$42
<u>2015</u>				
Subsidiaries	\$25,000	\$-	1.54%~1.65%	\$377

(k) As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company provided endorsement/guarantee to its subsidiaries in total of NT\$740,600 thousand and NT\$2,491,363 thousand, respectively.

(l) Disposal of assets transaction

	Shares of		2016	
	transaction	Object of transaction	Price	Gain
Other related parties	8,589,873	Abon Touchsystems Inc.	\$50,383	\$4,221

No such matter for the year ended December 31, 2015.

(m) Key management personnel compensation

	2016	2015
Short-term employee benefits	\$29,733	\$32,344
Post-employment benefits	834	1,109
Total	\$30,567	\$33,453

8. Assets pledged as collateral

Assets	Book value		Purpose of pledge
	2016.12.31	2015.12.31	
Property, plant and equipment – land	\$137,171	\$137,171	Secured loans
Property, plant and equipment – buildings	94,914	101,200	Secured loans
Property, plant and equipment – machinery and equipment	196,596	190,009	Secured loans
Total	\$428,681	\$428,380	

9. Significant contingencies and unrecognized contract commitments

(a) As of December 31, 2016, the Company's outstanding contracts relating to purchase of property, plant and equipment were as follows:

Type of Asset	Total Amount	Amount paid	Amount unpaid
Machinery	\$33,818	\$18,852	\$14,966

Amount paid was recorded under construction in progress and equipment to be examined.

10. Losses due to major disasters

None.

11. Significant subsequent events

None.

12. Others

(1)Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	<u>2016.12.31</u>	<u>2015.12.31</u>
Loans and receivables:		
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	\$162,699	\$390,718
Notes receivable, net	10,806	11,446
Accounts receivable, net (including related parties)	1,668,629	1,770,515
Other receivables (including related parties)	16,510	52,265
Total	<u>\$1,858,644</u>	<u>\$2,224,944</u>

Financial liabilities

	<u>2016.12.31</u>	<u>2015.12.31</u>
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Short-term loans	\$813,310	\$546,563
Payables	1,616,433	1,858,913
Long-term loans (including current portion)	293,808	481,147
Total	<u>\$2,723,551</u>	<u>\$2,886,623</u>

(2)Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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

(3)Market risk

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

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

Foreign currency risk

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency) and the Company's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Company has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables, therefore natural hedge is received. The Company also uses forward contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk on certain items denominated in foreign currencies. Hedge accounting is not applied as they did not qualify for hedge accounting criteria. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign subsidiaries are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Company.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Company's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as at the end of the reporting period. The Company's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for foreign currency. The information of the sensitivity analysis is as follows:

When NTD strengthens/weakens against USD by 1%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 is decreased/increased by NT\$3,659 thousand and NT\$5,256 thousand, respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's loans and receivables at variable interest rates, bank borrowings with fixed interest rates and variable interest rates.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk as at the end of the reporting period, including investments and borrowings with variable interest rates and interest rate swaps. At the reporting date, a change of 0.1% of interest rate in a reporting period could cause the profit for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 to decrease/increase by NT\$949 thousand and NT\$650 thousand, respectively.

Equity price risk

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company does not hold equity securities at fair value; therefore the Company is not subject to equity price risk.

(4)Credit risk management

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

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all customers based on their financial position, rating from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Company's internal rating criteria etc. Certain customer's credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancing procedures, such as requesting for prepayment or insurance.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, accounts receivable from top ten customers represent 59.51% and 66.17% of the total accounts receivables of the Company, respectively. The credit concentration risk of other accounts receivables is insignificant.

Credit risk from balances with banks, fixed income securities and other financial instruments is managed by the Company's treasury in accordance with the Company's policy. The

Company only transacts with counterparties approved by the internal control procedures, which are banks and financial institutions, companies and government entities with good credit rating and with no significant default risk. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counter parties.

(5)Liquidity risk management

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents and bank borrowings. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes the contractual interest. The undiscounted payment relating to borrowings with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated interest rate yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

Non-derivative financial instruments

	< 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
2016.12.31					
Loans	\$973,876	\$115,866	\$26,628	\$-	\$1,116,370
Payables	1,616,433	-	-	-	1,616,433
2015.12.31					
Loans	\$713,271	\$264,146	\$66,930	\$-	\$1,044,347
Payables	1,858,913	-	-	-	1,858,913

The table above contains the undiscounted net cash flows of derivative financial instruments.

(6)Fair values of financial instruments

- (a) The methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company to measure or disclose the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

- i. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables, accounts payable and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.
 - ii. For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures etc.) at the reporting date.
 - iii. Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities).
 - iv. Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, bank loans, bonds payable and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the Taipei Exchange, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)
 - v. The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using on the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).
- (b) Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost approximate their fair value.

(c) Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12(7) for fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Company.

(7) Fair value measurement hierarchy

(a) Fair value measurement hierarchy

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

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

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

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

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

(b) Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities

The Company does not have assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. And the Company does not have assets or liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

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(8) Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies (in thousand dollars)

Information regarding the significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is listed below:

	2016.12.31			2015.12.31		
	Foreign currencies	Foreign exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currencies	Foreign exchange rate	NTD
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Monetary items:						
USD	<u>\$57,079</u>	32.2	<u>\$1,837,931</u>	<u>\$67,153</u>	32.775	<u>\$2,200,943</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Monetary items:						
USD	<u>\$45,573</u>	32.3	<u>\$1,472,049</u>	<u>\$50,960</u>	32.875	<u>\$1,675,294</u>

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

Since there were varieties of foreign currency transactions of the Company, the Company was unable to disclose foreign exchange gain (loss) towards each foreign currency with significant impact. The Company recognized exchange gain amounted to NT\$(9,229) thousand and NT\$22,842 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(9) Capital management

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

13. Other disclosures

(1) The following are additional disclosures for the Company as required by the R.O.C. Securities and Futures Bureau:

- a. Financing provided to others for the year ended December 31, 2016: Please refer to Attachment 1.
- b. Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others for the year ended December 31, 2016: Please refer to Attachment 2.
- c. Securities held as of December 31, 2016 (excluding subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None.
- d. Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2016: None.
- e. Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2016: None.
- f. Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2016: None.
- g. Related party transactions for purchases and sales amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2016: Please refer to Attachment 3.
- h. Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of capital stock as of December 31, 2016: None.
- i. Financial instruments and derivative transactions: None.

(2) Information on investees :

- A. If an investor controls operating, investing and financial decisions of an investee or an investor has the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies of an investee, the related information for the investee is disclosed (not including investment in Mainland China): Please refer to Attachment 4.

B. An investor controls operating, investing and financial decisions of an investee. The related information for the investee shall be disclosed Note13(1) as below:

(a) Financing provided to others for the year ended December 31, 2016: Please refer to Attachment 1.

(b) Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others for the year ended December 31, 2016: None.

(c) Securities held as of December 31, 2016 (excluding subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None.

(d) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2016: Please refer to Attachment 5.

(e) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2016: None.

(f) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2016: None.

(g) Related party transactions for purchases and sales amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2016: Please refer to Attachment 6.

(h) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of capital stock as of December 31, 2016: Please refer to Attachment 7.

(i) Financial instruments and derivative transactions: None.

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(3) Information on investments in Mainland China:

- a. Investee company name, main businesses and products, total amount of capital, method of investment, accumulated inflow and outflow of investments from Taiwan, net income (loss) of investee company, percentage of ownership, investment income (loss), carrying value of investments, cumulated inward remittance of earnings and limits on investment in Mainland China:

Investee company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2016	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2016	Net income (loss) of investee company	Percentage of Ownership	Investment income (loss) recognized	Carrying Value as of December 31, 2016	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2016	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2016	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
					Outflow	Inflow									
Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of PCB	\$2,576,000 (Note 2, 3, 6)	(Note 1)	\$2,260,265	\$-	\$-	\$2,260,265	\$103,563 (Note 2)	100%	\$104,497 (Note 2, 4, 5)	\$3,376,846 (Note 2, 4, 5)	\$1,304,100 (Note 2)	\$2,260,265	\$2,260,265	No upper limit (Note 11)
Dynamic Electronics (Huangshi) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of PCB	\$805,000 (Note 2, 7, 8)	(Note 9)	\$-	\$292,330	\$-	\$292,330	\$(3,837)	100%	\$(3,837) (Note 2, 4, 10)	\$762,527 (Note 2, 4, 10)	\$-	\$292,330	\$292,330	

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Note 1: Investment in Mainland China through companies in the third area established Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co. Ltd

Note 2: Foreign currencies were converted into New Taiwan dollars based on exchanged rate of balance sheet date.

Note 3: Total amount of paid-in capital is USD80,000 thousand.

Note 4: The investment income (loss) recognized under equity method and by calculation was based on audited financial statements.

Note 5: Recognized investment income and carrying value by WINTEK (MAURITIUS) CO., LTD.

Note 6: The difference between investmants remitted from Taiwan in amount of USD69,500 thousand and the received paid-in capital of USD80,000 thousand was a result of a capital injection of USD10,500 thousand made by WINTEK (MAURITIUS) CO., LTD.

Note 7: The difference between the original investment of USD9,000 thousand remitted from Taiwan and the paid-in capital of USD25,000 thousand is a capital injection of USD16,000 thousand by using cash dividends received from Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co. Ltd.

Note 8: Total amount of paid-in capital is USD25,000 thousand.

Note 9: The Company indirectly invested in its China subsidiary, Dynamic Electronics (Huangshi) Co. Ltd., through WINTEK (MAURITIUS) CO., LTD. and Dynamic Holding Pte. Ltd.

Note 10: WINTEK (MAURITIUS) CO., LTD. indirectly, through the holding on Dynamic Holding Pte. Ltd., recognized the investment loss of Dynamic Electronics (Huangshi) Co. Ltd.

Note 11: The Company meets the conditions of corporate operation headquarter in the Principle of Evaluation for Investment and Technical Cooperation in Mainland China. Thus, there is no upper limit on investment amount.

NOTES TO PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)

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

b. Purchase and accounts payable with the related parties:

	Purchase		Accounts payable	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	\$3,459,169	80.38%	\$978,935	72.19%

As the specifications of merchandise purchased from the subsidiaries are different from those from other third-party companies, the purchasing prices to subsidiaries were not comparable. Payment terms for subsidiaries were 90~100 days after monthly closing while 60~120 days after monthly closing for general suppliers.

c. Sales and accounts receivable with the related parties: None.

d. The profit and loss produced by transaction of the property:

Type of Assets	Name of Related Parties	Book Value	Selling price	Gain	Price reference
<u>2016</u>					
Machinery	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	\$-	\$8,472	\$8,472 (Note)	Negotiated

Note: The gain was recorded as unrealized profit.

e. The purpose and balance of a note guarantee and a guarantee endorsement or providing for secure:

As of December 31, 2016, the Company provided Endorsement/Guarantee to Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. amounted to NT\$579,600 thousand.

f. The amount of maximum financing, the balance interest rates, and lump sum interest expense: None.

g. The other events impact over current profit or loss or have the significant influence over the financial conditions, such as provided service or received service:

The Company recognized operating revenue of processing performed for Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. amounting to NT\$34,134 thousand for the year of 2016. As of December 31, 2016, accounts receivable amounted to NT\$6,601 thousand.

14. Segment information

The Company has provided the operating segments disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
Financing provided to others
For the year ended December 31, 2016

Attachment 1

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

NO. (Note1)	Lender	Counter-party	Financial accounting account	Related Party	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance	Actual amount provided	Interest rate	Nature of financing (Note 2)	Amount of sales to(purchases from) counter-party	Reason for financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit of financing amount for individual counter- party (Note 3)	Limit of total financing amount (Note 3)
													Item	Value		
0	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Abon Touchsystems Inc.	Other receivables -related parties	Yes (Note 5)	\$20,000	\$-	\$-	-%	1	\$-	Business turnover	\$-	-	\$-	\$854,919 (Note 3)	\$1,709,837 (Note 3)
1	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics (Huangshi) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables -related parties	Yes	\$49,240	\$45,920	\$22,501	4.35%	2	\$-	Business turnover	\$-	-	\$-	\$337,685 (Note 4)	\$675,370 (Note 4)

Note 1: Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries are coded as follows:

1. Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. is coded "0".
2. The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: Nature of financing is coded as follows:

1. Need for operating is coded "1".
2. Need for short term financing is coded "2".

Note 3: Limit of total financing amount shall not exceed 40% of the lender's net assets of value as of December 31, 2016.

Limit of financing amount for individual counter-party shall not exceed 20% of the lender's net assets value as of December 31, 2016.

Note 4: Limit of total financing amount shall not exceed 20% of the lender's net assets of value as of December 31, 2016.

Limit of financing amount for individual counter-party shall not exceed 10% of the lender's net assets value as of December 31, 2016.

Note 5: The Company's board of directors resolved to sell its 51.13% share interest on Abon Touch Systems Inc. in a meeting held on February 25, 2016. The Company derecognized Abon Touch Systems Inc.'s financial accounts from the consolidated financial statements starting the date when losing the control power.

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

Endorsement/Guarantee Provided to Others

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Attachment 2

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Endorsement/ Guarantee Provider		Guaranteed Party		Limits on Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Provided to Each Guaranteed Party (Note 3)	Maximum Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Amount Actually Drawn	Amount of Endorsement/ Guarantee secured by Properties	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Worth per Latest Financial Statements	Maximum Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Allowed (Note 3)	Endorsement provided by parent company to subsidiaries	Endorsement provided by subsidiaries to parent company	Endorsement provided to entities in China
No.			Relationship										
(Note 1)	Name	Name	(Note2)										
0	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Abon Touchsystems Inc.	1	\$4,274,593	\$372,000	\$182,000	\$144,652	\$-	4.26%	\$4,274,593	N	N	N
0	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Eelectronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles)	2	\$4,274,593	\$167,000	\$161,000	\$-	\$-	3.77%	\$4,274,593	Y	N	N
0	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Eelectronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	3	\$4,274,593	\$1,982,855	\$579,600	\$289,800	\$-	13.56%	\$4,274,593	Y	N	Y

Note 1: Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries are coded as follows:

1. Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. is coded "0".
2. The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: The six categories of between the Company and endorsees as follows:

- 1.An investee company that has a business relationship with the Company.
- 2.A subsidiary in which the Company holds directly over 50% of equity interest.
- 3.An investee in which the Company invests and its subsidiaries hold over 50% of equity interest.
- 4.An investee in which the Company holds direct or indirect over 50% of equity method.
- 5.An investee that has provided guarantees to the Company, and vice versa, due to contractual requirements.
- 6.An investee in which the Company conjunctionally invests with other shareholders, and for which the Company has provided endorsement/guarantee in proportion to its shareholding percentage.

Note 3: According to the procedures of Endorsement and Guarantee, the limitation of endorsement or guarantee for other subsidiaries shall not exceed the current net value of the Company. Also, the limitation of endorsement or guarantee for one of the subsidiaries shall not exceed the current net value of Company.

Note 4: The Company’s board of directors resolved to sell its 51.13% share interest on Abon Touch Systems Inc. in a meeting held on February 25, 2016. As a result, the Company has set aside and submitted to its Audit Committee a rectification plan regarding endorsement/guarantee provided to others and will implement the plan as scheduled and report to the board of directors.

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

Related Party Transactions for Purchases and Sales Amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 Million or 20% of Capital Stock

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Attachment 3

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/ Accounts Payable or Receivable		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment/ Collection Term	Unit Price	Payment/ Collection Term	Ending Balance	% to Total	
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchase	\$3,459,169	80.38%	90~100 days after monthly closing	Specs of goods purchased are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	Non relative parties are 60~120 days after monthly closing	Accounts payable \$978,935	72.19%	

Investor	Investee	Address	Main Business and Product	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2016			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Income (Loss) of the Investee	Note
				As of December 31, 2016	As of December 31, 2015	Shares	%	Carrying Value			
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	WINTEK (MAURITIUS) CO., LTD.	Suite 802, St James Court, St Denis Street, Port Louis, Mauritius	The business of PCB	<u>\$2,564,496</u>	<u>\$2,272,166</u>	7,850,000	100.00%	<u>\$4,131,609</u>	<u>\$101,326</u>	<u>\$111,752</u> (Note 1)	
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Europe GmbH	Moraenenhoehe 45 47533 Kleve Germany	PCB and business which relates to import and export	<u>\$873</u>	<u>\$873</u>	-	100.00%	<u>\$(67,041)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	1st Floor, #5 DEKK House, De Zippora Street, P.O. Box 456, Providence Industrial Estate, Mahe, Republic of Seychelles	PCB and business which relates to import and export	<u>\$1,555</u>	<u>\$1,555</u>	50,000	100.00%	<u>\$2,113</u>	<u>\$125</u>	<u>\$125</u>	
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles)	1st Floor, #5 DEKK House, De Zippora Street, P.O. Box 456, Providence Industrial Estate, Mahe, Republic of Seychelles	PCB and business which relates to import and export	<u>\$224,005</u>	<u>\$224,005</u>	7,200,000	100.00%	<u>\$126,060</u>	<u>\$47,256</u>	<u>\$47,256</u>	
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Trading Pte. Ltd.	151 CHIN SWEE ROAD #01-48 MANHATTAN HOUSE SINGAPORE(169876)	Management operations services	<u>\$1,541</u>	<u>\$1,541</u>	50,000	100.00%	<u>\$1,783</u>	<u>\$178</u>	<u>\$178</u>	
WINTEK (MAURITIUS) CO., LTD.	Dynamic Electronics Holding Pte. Ltd.	151 CHIN SWEE ROAD #01-48 MANHATTAN HOUSE SINGAPORE(169876)	Investing activities	<u>\$793,290</u>	<u>\$-</u>	25,000,002	100.00%	<u>USD 23,668</u>	<u>USD (126)</u>	<u>USD (126)</u>	

Note1: Including investment gain recognized under equity method amounted to NT\$101,326 thousand, realized profit on transaction between subsidiaries amounted to NT\$21,150 thousand and unrealized profit on transaction between subsidiaries amounted to NT\$(10,724) thousand.

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of capital stock
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Attachment 5
(In Thousands of USD Dollars)

Company Name	Type and Name of Securities	Financial Statement Account	Counter-party	Nature of Relationship	Beginning Balance		Acquisition		Disposal				Ending Balance	
					Shares/Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount	Carrying Value	Gain/Loss on Disposal	Shares/Units	Amount
WINTEK (MAURITIUS) CO., LTD.	Dynamic Electronics Holding Pte. Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method	- (Note 1)	Subsidiary	2	<u><u>\$(6)</u></u>	25,000,000	<u><u>\$23,674</u></u> (Note 3)	-	<u><u>\$-</u></u>	<u><u>\$-</u></u>	<u><u>\$-</u></u>	25,000,002	<u><u>\$23,668</u></u>
Dynamic Electronics Holding Pte. Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics (Huangshi) Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method	- (Note 2)	Subsidiary	-	<u><u>\$-</u></u>	-	<u><u>\$23,681</u></u> (Note 4)	-	<u><u>\$-</u></u>	<u><u>\$-</u></u>	<u><u>\$-</u></u>	-	<u><u>\$23,681</u></u>

Note 1: The remittance amounted to USD 25,000 thousand and acquired 25,000,000 shares of Dynamic Electronics Holding Pte. Ltd with 100%.

Note 2:The remittance amounted to USD 25,000 thousand and acquired Dynamic Electronics (Huangshi) Co., Ltd. with 100%.

Note 3: Including Increase investment USD 25,000 thousand, investment loss recognized under equity method amounted to USD 126 thousand and decrease in exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation amounted to USD 1,200 thousand.

Note 4: Including Increase investment USD 25,000 thousand, investment loss recognized under equity method amounted to USD 119 thousand and decrease in exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation amounted to USD 1,200 thousand.

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

Related Party Transactions for Purchases and Sales Amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 Million or 20% of Capital Stock

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Attachment 6

(In Thousands of Foreign Currency)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Payable or Receivable		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment/ Collection Term	Unit Price	Payment/ Collection Term	Ending Balance	% to Total	
Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	RMB 1,483,892	79.70%	90 days after monthly closing.	Specs of goods sold are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	Non relative parties are 60~150 days after monthly closing.	Accounts receivable RMB 392,204	68.78%	
Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Palwonn Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Other related parties	Purchases	RMB 76,792	7.62%	120 days after monthly closing.	Specs of goods purchased are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	Non relative parties are 90~120 days after monthly closing.	Accounts payable RMB 33,122	8.38%	
Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles)	Subsidiary	Sales	USD 115,539	51.79%	90 days after monthly closing.	Not comparable.	No non-related parties to be compared with.	Accounts receivable USD 26,232	46.40%	
Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	USD 107,555	48.21%	90 days after monthly closing.	Not comparable.	No non-related parties to be compared with.	Accounts receivable USD 30,307	53.60%	
Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchases	USD 223,094	100.00%	90 days after monthly closing.	Not comparable.	No non-related parties to be compared with.	Accounts payable USD 56,539	100.00%	
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles)	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchases	USD 115,539	92.17%	90 days after monthly closing.	Specs of goods purchased are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	Non relative parties are 90 days after monthly closing.	Accounts payable USD 26,232	89.48%	

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

Receivables from Related Parties with Amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 Million or 20% of Capital Stock

As of December 31, 2016

Attachment 7

(In Thousands of Foreign Currency)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Ratio	Overdue		Amount Received in Subsequent Periods	Allowance for Doubtful Debts
					Amount	Action Taken		
Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	<u>RMB 392,204</u> (Note 1)	<u>3.56</u>	<u>\$-</u>	-	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>
Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	<u>USD 30,307</u> (Note 1)	<u>3.18</u>	<u>\$-</u>	-	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>
Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles)	Subsidiary	<u>USD 26,232</u> (Note 1)	<u>4.10</u>	<u>\$-</u>	-	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>

Note1 : Accounts receivable.

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
1.STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(All the currencies are denominated in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, EUR, and USD unless otherwise specified)

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Cash on hand :		\$200	Exchange Rate
			USD : NTD=32.2 : 1
			EUR : NTD=33.7 : 1
Checking and savings accounts :			
Mega International Commercial Bank — Taoyuan Branch	Foreign Currency	39,653	USD 1,231
Mega International Commercial Bank — Taoyuan Branch	Saving Account	5,366	
Mega International Commercial Bank — Taoyuan Branch	Checking account	4,146	
E.SUN Bank — Taoyuan Branch	Saving Account	2,977	
E.SUN Bank — Taoyuan Branch	Foreign Currency	55,202	USD 1,714
E.SUN Bank — Taoyuan Branch	Foreign Currency	201	EUR 6
Citi Bank — Business Department	Foreign Currency	4,070	USD 126
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd	Saving Account	17,118	
Taishin International Bank — Head Office & Business Department	Saving Account	283	
Taishin International Bank — Head Office & Business Department	Checking account	39	
Taishin International Bank — Head Office & Business Department	Foreign Currency	2	
TC Bank — Taoyuan Branch	Saving Account	2,484	
TC Bank — Taoyuan Branch	Foreign Currency	2,982	USD 93
Chang Hwa Bank — Taoyuan Branch	Saving Account	378	
Chang Hwa Bank — Taoyuan Branch	Foreign Currency	72	USD 2
Panhsin Bank — Taoyuan Branch	Saving Account	171	
Panhsin Bank — Taoyuan Branch	Foreign Currency	515	USD 16
KGI Bank — Arts Branch	Foreign Currency	2,964	USD 92
Yuanta Bank — Hsinchu Branch	Saving Account	9,882	
Yuanta Bank — Hsinchu Branch	Foreign Currency	88	USD 3
Yuanta Bank — Business Department	Saving Account	266	
JihSun Bank — Bade Branch	Saving Account	54	
JihSun Bank — Bade Branch	Foreign Currency	5	
Shanghai Commercial & Saving Bank, Ltd. - Chungli Branch	Saving Account	699	
Shanghai Commercial & Saving Bank, Ltd. - Chungli Branch	Foreign Currency	764	USD 24
Fubon Bank — Taoyuan Branch	Saving Account	41	
Fubon Bank — Taoyuan Branch	Foreign Currency	186	USD 6
Hua Nan Bank — Pei Taoyuan Branch	Saving Account	216	
Hua Nan Bank — Pei Taoyuan Branch	Foreign Currency	545	USD 17
Shin Kong Bank — Bade Branch	Saving Account	1,608	
Shin Kong Bank — Bade Branch	Foreign Currency	258	USD 8
CTBC Bank — Taoyuan Branch	Foreign Currency	9,108	USD 283
Taichung Commercial Bank	Saving Account	99	
Taichung Commercial Bank	Foreign Currency	257	USD 8
Subtotal		162,699	
Total		\$162,899	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

2.STATEMENT OF NOTES RECEIVABLE, NET

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount	Note
DFI Inc.	\$9,716	1.Non related parties.
Guo Hong Technology Co., Ltd.	1,090	2.Notes receivable were not pledged.
Less : allowance for doubtful debts	-	
Net	\$10,806	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

3.STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount	Note
LG DISPLAY CO.,LTD.	\$120,727	1.The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
GUANGZHOU JISOO ELECTRONICS CO.,LTD	93,228	
Others	<u>1,511,577</u>	2.Accounts receivable were not pledged.
Subtotal	1,725,532	
Less : allowance for doubtful debts	(13,683)	
Sales returns and allowance	<u>(49,821)</u>	
Net	<u><u>\$1,662,028</u></u>	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

5.STATEMENT OF OTHER RECEIVABLES, NET

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Vat Refund	\$11,851	
Others	<u>4,387</u>	
Subtotal	16,238	
Less : allowance for doubtful debts	<u>-</u>	
Net	<u><u>\$16,238</u></u>	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

6.STATEMENT OF OTHER RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Related Parties	Amount	Note
DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS HOLDING PTE. LTD.	<u>\$272</u>	Mainly from payment on behalf of others.

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

7.STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount		Note
	Cost	Net Realizable Value	
Raw materials	\$31,933	\$30,340	1.Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value item by item.
Supplies & parts	1,848	1,861	
Work in progress	110,580	145,534	
Finished goods	<u>138,118</u>	<u>153,623</u>	2.The insurance coverage for inventories was \$259,045 thousand dollars as of December 31, 2016.
Subtotal	282,479	<u><u>\$331,358</u></u>	
Less: allowance for inventory valuation losses	<u>(15,592)</u>		3.Inventories were not pledged.
Net	<u><u>\$266,887</u></u>		

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

8.STATEMENT OF PREPAYMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Prepaid Insurance	\$5,174	
Prepaid Pension Cost	36,087	
Prepayment for purchases	528	
Others	<u>4,655</u>	
Total	<u><u>\$46,444</u></u>	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

9.STATEMENT OF OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Temporary payments	\$476	
Payment on behalf of others	<u>2</u>	
Total	<u><u>\$478</u></u>	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

10.STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENT ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER THE EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee companies	As of January 1, 2016		Additions		Decrease		As of December 31, 2016			Fair Value/Net assets value		Collateral	Note
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	%	Amount	Unit price (NTD)	Total amount		
WINTEK (MAURITIUS) CO., LTD.	6,950,000	\$4,075,208	900,000	\$56,401 (Note1)	-	\$-	7,850,000	100.00%	\$4,131,609	\$52.77	\$4,142,333	None	
Dynamic PCB Electronics Co.,Ltd.	50,000	2,023	-	90 (Note2)	-	-	50,000	100.00%	2,113	42.26	2,113	None	
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd	-	80,398	-	45,662 (Note3)	-	-	-	100.00%	126,060	17.51	126,060	None	
DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS TRADING PTE. LTD.	-	1,634	-	149 (Note4)	-	-	-	100.00%	1,783	35.68	1,783	None	
Abon Touchsystems Inc.	8,589,873	43,935	-	2,227 (Note5)	(8,589,873) (Note6)	(46,162)	-	-	-	-	-	None	
Unrealized Profit		(8,198)		(6,536)		-			(14,734)				
Total		<u>\$4,195,000</u>		<u>\$97,993</u>		<u>\$(46,162)</u>			<u>\$4,246,831</u>		<u>\$4,272,289</u>		
Dynamic Electronics Europe GmbH	-	\$(67,041)	-	\$-	-	\$-	-	100.00%	\$(67,041)	-	\$(67,041)	None	
Credit: Long-term accounts receivable-related parties		65,376		-		-			65,376				
Total		<u>\$(1,665)</u>		<u>\$-</u>		<u>\$-</u>			<u>\$(1,665)</u>		<u>\$(67,041)</u>		

Note1: Including investment gain recognized amounted to NT\$292,330, then subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures under equity method amounted to NT\$101,326 thousand, realized profit on transaction between subsidiaries amounted to NT\$21,150 thousand, unrealized profit on transaction between subsidiaries amounted to NT\$10,724 thousand and exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation amounted to NT\$(347,681) thousand.

Note2: Including investment gain recognized amounted to NT\$126 thousand and exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation amounted to NT\$(36) thousand.

Note3: Including investment gain recognized amounted to NT\$47,256 thousand and exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation amounted to NT\$(1,594) thousand.

Note4: Including investment gain recognized amounted to NT\$178 thousand and exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation amounted to NT\$(29) thousand.

Note5: Investment gain recognized amounted to NT\$2,227 thousand.

Note6: The Board of Directors resolved to sell 51.13% shares of Abon Touchsystems Inc on February 25, 2016. The Company has successfully collected the proceeds of NT\$50,383 thousand from the transactions on March 30, 2016.

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
11.STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	As of January 1, 2016	Additions	Disposals	Transfer	As of December 31, 2016	Note
Cost						1.Please refer to Note 8 for more details on property, plant and equipment under pledge. 2.The insurance coverage for property, plant and equipment was \$560,092 thousand dollars as of December 31, 2016.
Land	\$137,171	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$137,171	
Buildings	172,707	-	-	-	172,707	
Machinery and equipment	1,353,285	-	(53,462)	120,680	1,420,503	
Transportation equipment	4,604	-	-	-	4,604	
Office equipment	13,513	-	(3,472)	-	10,041	
Other equipment	160,599	-	(18,718)	22,798	164,679	
Construction in progress and equipment to be examined	159,480	23,841	-	(143,478)	39,843	
Total	2,001,359	23,841	(75,652)	-	1,949,548	
Accumulated depreciation						
Buildings	71,508	6,285	-	-	77,793	
Machinery and equipment	995,805	133,075	(53,452)	-	1,075,428	
Transportation equipment	2,244	825	-	-	3,069	
Office equipment	11,008	1,454	(3,445)	-	9,017	
Other equipment	127,696	25,001	(18,718)	-	133,979	
Total	1,208,261	166,640	(75,615)	-	1,299,286	
Net	\$793,098				\$650,262	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

12.STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INTANGIBALE ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	As of January 1, 2016	Additions	Decrease	As of December 31, 2016	Note
Computer software	\$5,996	\$11,811	\$(4,993)	\$12,814	
Technology expertise	316	-	(118)	198	
Total	<u>\$6,312</u>	<u>\$11,811</u>	<u>\$(5,111)</u>	<u>\$13,012</u>	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

13.STATEMENT OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Unrealized loss on inventory valuation	\$2,651	
Loss on inventory written-off and obsolescence	2,609	
Sales returns and allowances	8,469	
Over 2 years payables	73	
Commission expense	17,248	
Employee benefits	1,584	
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,505	
Unused tax losses	120,215	
Total	<u>\$155,354</u>	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

14.STATEMENT OF OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Refundable deposits	<u>\$1,904</u>	Rental deposits.

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
15.STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM LOANS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Type	Description	Balance, End of Year	Contract Period	Interest Rates	Loan Commitments	Collateral	Note
Unsecured loans	Mega International Commercial Bank — Taoyuan Branch	\$30,000	2016.08.29-2017.02.25	1.4700%	total \$200,000	None	
Unsecured loans	Mega International Commercial Bank — Taoyuan Branch	30,000	2016.09.02-2017.03.01	1.4700%	total \$200,000	None	
Unsecured loans	Mega International Commercial Bank — Taoyuan Branch	40,000	2016.09.05-2017.03.04	1.4700%	total \$200,000	None	
Unsecured loans	Chang Hwa Bank — Taoyuan Branch	48,450	2016.11.24-2017.05.23	1.7790%	100,000	None	
Unsecured loans	Yuanta Bank — Hsinchu Branch	50,000	2016.10.24-2017.01.20	1.500%	100,000	None	
Unsecured loans	E.SUN Bank — Taoyuan Branch	100,000	2016.10.26-2017.01.24	1.4000%	200,000	None	
Unsecured loans	Taichung Commercial Bank — Taoyuan Branch	48,450	2016.11.21-2017.02.21	1.761%	100,000	None	
Unsecured loans	KGI Bank — Taipei Department of Corporate Banking	48,450	2016.11.21-2017.02.17	1.600%	150,000	None	
Unsecured loans	Shin Kong Bank — Bade Branch	71,060	2016.11.24-2017.02.22	1.7232%	150,000	None	
Unsecured loans	Fubon Bank — Anhe Branch	48,450	2016.10.24-2017.01.20	1.7300%	90,000	None	
Unsecured loans	TC Bank — Taoyuan Branch	250,000	2016.12.05-2017.05.05	1.3900%	total \$300,000	None	
Unsecured loans	TC Bank — Taoyuan Branch	48,450	2016.10.24-2017.01.20	1.7300%	total \$300,000	None	
Total		<u>\$813,310</u>					

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

16.STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Amount	Note
Yuan I Technologies Corp.	\$68,791	1.The amount of individual vendor included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Elite Material CO., LTD.	54,621	
Others	<u>253,658</u>	
Total	<u><u>\$377,070</u></u>	2.Non related parties.

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

17.STATEMENT OF PAYABLES TO RELATED PARTIES

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Related Parties	Amount	Note
Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	<u>\$978,935</u>	Purchase of goods.

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

18.STATEMENT OF OTHER PAYABLES

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Accrued Commission Expenses	\$101,460	
Accrued Payroll	90,586	
Payables On Equipment	20,564	
Accrued Insurance	5,489	
Accrued Shipping Expenses	3,336	
Accrued Pension Expenses	1,504	
Accrued Professional Service Fees	1,353	
Accrued Employee Benefits	1,709	
Accrued Interest payable	663	
Others	<u>31,474</u>	
Total	<u><u>\$258,138</u></u>	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

19.STATEMENT OF OTHER PAYABLES — RELATED PARTIES

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	\$1,869	Purchase of equipment
HONG LAN ELECTRONICS Co., Ltd.	<u>421</u>	Services provided
Total	<u><u>\$2,290</u></u>	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

20.STATEMENT OF OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Temporary Receipts	\$9,228	
Receipts Under Custody	3,092	
Dividend Payable	<u>39</u>	
Total	<u>\$12,359</u>	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

21.STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM LOANS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Lenders	Description	Amount	Contract Period	Interest Rates	Collateral	Note
Mega International Commercial Bank - Taoyuan Branch	Secured bank loans	\$104,808	2010.12.03~2020.12.03	Deposit rate plus 0.75% for the first two years, and deposit rate plus 0.875% from third year	Please refer to Note 8	
Mega International Commercial Bank - Taoyuan Branch	Secured bank loans	120,000	2013.11.21~2018.11.21	One-year deposit rate plus 0.875%	Please refer to Note 8	
Shanghai Commercial & Saving Bank, Ltd. - Chung Li Branch	Secured bank loans	16,000	2012.10.25~2017.10.15	Two-year deposit rate plus 1%	Please refer to Note 8	
Shanghai Commercial & Saving Bank, Ltd. - Chung Li Branch	Secured bank loans	53,000	2014.12.12~2017.10.15	Two-year deposit rate plus 0.875%	Please refer to Note 8	
Total		<u>293,808</u>				
Less: Current portion of long-term loans		<u>(155,204)</u>				
Non-current portion of long-term loans		<u><u>\$138,604</u></u>				

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

22.STATEMENT OF DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Unrealized exchange gain	\$40	
Investment gain accounted for under the equity method	193,436	
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	<u>33,445</u>	
Total	<u><u>\$226,921</u></u>	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

23.STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET DEFINED BENEFIT LIABILITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
As of January 1, 2016	\$1,985	
Add : Pension costs	159	
Pension cost for executives	216	
Prepaid Pension Cost, end of year	36,087	
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	442	
Less : Benefits paid	(5,858)	
Prepaid Pension Cost, beginning of year	(30,830)	
Reverse defined benefit liability of executives overestimated	(1,274)	
As of December 31, 2016	<u>\$927</u>	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

24.STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Square Feet	Amount	Note
Sale of goods			
2 Layers	5,120,463	\$1,161,952	
4 Layers	6,450,468	2,022,626	
6 Layers	1,434,437	686,715	
8 Layers and above	813,016	545,574	
Others		<u>1,158,432</u>	
Operating Revenues		<u><u>\$5,575,299</u></u>	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
25.STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Direct Materials		
Beginning of year	\$14,304	
Add : Raw materials purchased	499,203	
Overage	4	
Less : End of year	(31,933)	
Transferred to manufacturing overhead and operating expenses	(5,607)	
Scraped	(286)	
Sales	(1,076)	
Direct Materials used	<u>474,609</u>	
Supplies and parts		
Beginning of year	3,003	
Add : Supplies and parts purchased	220,171	
Overage	30	
Less : End of year	(1,848)	
Transferred to manufacturing overhead and operating expenses	(46,005)	
Supplies and Parts used	<u>175,351</u>	
Direct labor	162,243	
Manufacturing overhead(Please refer to attachment 26)	<u>866,978</u>	
Manufacturing cost	1,679,181	
Add : Work in process, beginning of year	53,027	
Less : Work in process, end of year	(110,580)	
Cost of finished goods	1,621,628	
Add : Finished goods, beginning of year	281,197	
Finished goods purchased	3,584,197	
Less : Finished goods, end of year	(138,118)	
Transferred to manufacturing overhead and operating expenses	(2,420)	
Scrapped	(33,378)	
Shortage	(488)	
Cost of goods sold at normal production level	<u>5,312,618</u>	
Cost of raw materials sold directly	1,076	
Loss from inventory valuation	25,714	
Other costs-export freight	23,874	
Shortage	454	
Manufacturer chargeback	(31,839)	
Revenue from sale of scraps	(32,318)	
Total	<u><u>\$5,299,579</u></u>	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

26.STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING OVERHEAD

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Indirect labor	\$183,635	
Rent expense	8,441	
Travelling expense	1,641	
Shipping expense	9,283	
Postage expense	2,400	
Repair and maintenance expense	44,503	
Packing expense	2,829	
Utilities expense	115,472	
Insurance expense	33,833	
Manufacturing overhead — outsourced	137,438	
Taxes	1,520	
Depreciation	156,823	
Amortization	657	
Meal expense	3,820	
Employee benefits	16,829	
Entertainment expense	1,737	
Others	<u>146,117</u>	
Total	<u><u>\$866,978</u></u>	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

27.STATEMENT OF SALES AND MARKETING EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Payroll expense	\$19,949	
Rent expense	417	
Travelling expense	1,713	
Postage expense	337	
Insurance expense	1,568	
Entertainment expense	4,285	
Bad debts losses	2,188	
Meal expenses	73	
Employee benefits	345	
Commission expense	193,458	
Others	<u>17,035</u>	
Total	<u><u>\$241,368</u></u>	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

28.STATEMENT OF GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Payroll expense	\$108,229	
Rent expense	1,492	
Travelling expense	3,708	
Postage expense	1,014	
Insurance expense	5,735	
Entertainment expense	3,403	
Depreciation	5,140	
Amortization	4,454	
Meal expenses	299	
Employee benefits	2,322	
Professional service fees	8,334	
Others	<u>13,800</u>	
Total	<u><u>\$157,930</u></u>	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

29.STATEMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousands Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Payroll expense	\$25,580	
Rent expense	343	
Meal expenses	12	
Utilities expense	2,150	
Insurance expense	1,159	
Depreciation	4,677	
Employee benefits	797	
Others	<u>15,683</u>	
Total	<u><u>\$50,401</u></u>	

DYNAMIC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

30.STATEMENT OF NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(In Thousand Of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Other income			
	Interest income	\$312	
	Other income — others	52,156	
Total		<u>\$52,468</u>	
Other gains and losses			
	Foreign exchange loss, net	\$(9,229)	
	Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,953	
	Gain on disposal of investment	4,221	
	Other losses — others	(7,635)	
Total		<u>\$(10,690)</u>	
Finance costs			
	Interest on borrowings from bank	<u>\$(18,638)</u>	
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	Gain on investment	<u>\$161,539</u>	