Phihong Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 and Independent Auditors' Report

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Phihong Technology Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Phihong Technology Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. 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 most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 are stated as follows:

Recognition of Revenue from Sale of Power Supply Products

Description of the key audit matter:

The Group's revenue is mainly contributed to from the sale of power supply products. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the revenue from the sale of power supply products was $11,082,236 thousand, representing 98% of total revenue. Since the Group sold power supply products to clients in China, the Americas and Europe, the complexity in determining the timing of the transfer of the risks and rewards of ownership of the power supply products to the clients and whether the revenue are recorded appropriately has increased. Due to the complexity, the recognition of revenue from the sale of power supply products is defined as a key audit matter. Refer to Notes 4 and 33 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the related disclosures.

Our audit procedures in respect of the key audit matter:

We carried out compliance tests to understand the Group's process for the recognition of revenue from the sale of power supply products and the design and implementation of its controls over the process. Moreover, we performed audit procedures as follows:

1. We performed substantive analytical procedures on the revenue from the sale of power supply products.

2. We tested sample transactions of revenue from the sale of power supply products to determine whether the timing of the transfer of the risks and rewards of ownership of the power supply products matched the timing of revenue recognition.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance, including the supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Ker-Chang Wu and Yi-Min Huang.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 16, 2018

Notice to Readers

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

PHIHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2017		2016	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	$ 1,758,856	17	$ 1,312,763	11
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	345,163	4	406,411	4
Trade receivables (Notes 4 and 9)	2,033,614	20	2,663,732	23
Trade receivables from related parties (Notes 4, 9 and 28)	9	-	-	-
Other receivables	123,733	1	93,657	1
Inventories (Notes 4 and 10)	1,557,917	15	1,503,403	13
Prepayment for lease (Notes 4 and 17)	2,778	-	3,530	-
Non-current assets held for sale (Notes 4 and 11)	962,236	9	11,471	-
Other financial assets - current (Note 6)	3,868	-	586,543	5
Other current assets	125,296	1	123,668	1
Total current assets	6,913,470	67	6,705,178	58
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets measured at cost - non-current (Notes 4 and 8)	43,936	1	44,759	1
Investments accounted for using equity method (Notes 4 and 13)	188,171	2	262,337	2
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4 and 14)	2,923,572	28	3,728,732	32
Investment properties (Notes 4 and 15)	-	-	581,307	5
Intangible assets (Notes 4 and 16)	28,416	-	32,166	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 24)	46,465	1	50,700	1
Long-term prepayments for lease (Notes 4 and 17)	103,768	1	133,247	1
Other financial assets - non-current (Note 6)	25,450	-	25,450	-
Other non-current assets	37,628	-	39,201	-
Total non-current assets	3,397,406	33	4,897,899	42
TOTAL	$ 10,310,876	100	$ 11,603,077	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Note 18)	$ 100,000	1	$ 96,840	1
Trade payables	2,377,151	23	2,960,386	25
Trade payables to related parties (Note 28)	59,806	1	71,883	1
Other payables (Note 20)	847,764	8	858,568	7
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 24)	75,875	1	75,269	1
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Notes 18 and 19)	11,908	-	1,176,838	10
Other current liabilities	146,114	1	193,291	2
Total current liabilities	3,618,618	35	5,433,075	47
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Bonds payable (Notes 4 and 19)	998,453	10	997,977	8
Long-term borrowings (Note 18)	138,931	1	22,596	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 24)	79,832	1	79,832	1
Accrued pension liabilities (Notes 4 and 21)	95,614	1	87,953	1
Other non-current liabilities	3,918	-	7,061	-
Total non-current liabilities	1,316,748	13	1,195,419	10
Total liabilities	4,935,366	48	6,628,494	57
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY (Notes 4 and 22)				
Common stock	3,376,884	33	2,776,884	24
Capital surplus	1,044,017	10	1,026,456	9
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	1,113,185	11	1,113,185	9
Special reserve	230,859	2	230,859	2
Unappropriated earnings (accumulated deficits)	(128,997)	(1)	(128,792)	(1)
Total retained earnings	1,215,047	12	1,215,252	10
Other equity				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(256,008)	(3)	(91,443)	(1)
Unrealized (loss) gain on available-for-sale financial assets	4,825	-	57,450	1
Total other equity	(251,183)	(3)	(33,993)	-
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	5,384,765	52	4,984,599	43
NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST (Note 22)	(9,255)	-	(10,016)	-
Total equity	5,375,510	52	4,974,583	43
TOTAL	$ 10,310,876	100	$ 11,603,077	100

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

PHIHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings (Loss) Per Share)

	2017		2016	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 28 and 33)	$ 11,283,520	100	$ 11,352,243	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 4, 10 and 28)	9,969,733	88	9,984,005	88
GROSS PROFIT	1,313,787	12	1,368,238	12
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Sales and marketing expenses	471,229	4	762,736	7
General and administration expenses	474,494	5	440,348	4
Research and development expenses	574,023	5	473,677	4
Total operating expenses	1,519,746	14	1,676,761	15
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(205,959)	(2)	(308,523)	(3)
NONOPERATING INCOME (EXPENSES)				
Other income (Note 23)	145,594	1	155,666	2
Other gains and losses (Notes 11, 15 and 23)	161,978	2	(79,730)	(1)
Finance costs	(34,964)	-	(34,360)	-
Share of the profit of associates (Notes 4 and 13)	14,855	-	4,980	-
Total nonoperating income	287,463	3	46,556	1
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX	81,504	1	(261,967)	(2)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 24)	(74,866)	(1)	(39,360)	(1)
NET PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	6,638	-	(301,327)	(3)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Note 21)	(8,266)	-	(5,612)	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Note 24)	1,405	-	954	-

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PHIHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings (Loss) Per Share)

	2017		2016	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations (Note 22)	$ (163,786)	(1)	$ (386,021)	(3)
Share of the other comprehensive income (loss) of associates accounted for using the equity method (Note 22)	(52,625)	(1)	10,099	-
Total other comprehensive loss	(223,272)	(2)	(380,580)	(3)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	$ (216,634)	(2)	$ (681,907)	(6)
NET PROFIT (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	$ 6,656	-	$ (301,299)	(3)
Non-controlling interests	(18)	-	(28)	-
	$ 6,638	-	$ (301,327)	(3)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	$ (217,395)	(2)	$ (682,059)	(6)
Non-controlling interests	761	-	152	-
	$ (216,634)	(2)	$ (681,907)	(6)
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE (Note 25)				
Basic	$ 0.02		$ (1.09)	
Diluted	$ 0.02			

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

PHIHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company									
			Retained Earnings			Other Equity				
	Ordinary Shares	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings (Accumulated Deficits)	Exchange Differences on Translating Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-sale Financial Assets	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2016	$ 2,776,884	$ 1,026,456	$ 1,113,185	$ 230,859	$ 177,165	$ 294,758	$ 47,351	$ 5,666,658	$ (10,168)	$ 5,656,490
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2016	-	-	-	-	(301,299)	-	-	(301,299)	(28)	(301,327)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2016, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(4,658)	(386,201)	10,099	(380,760)	180	(380,580)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2016	-	-	-	-	(305,957)	(386,201)	10,099	(682,059)	152	(681,907)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2016	2,776,884	1,026,456	1,113,185	230,859	(128,792)	(91,443)	57,450	4,984,599	(10,016)	4,974,583
Net profit (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	6,656	-	-	6,656	(18)	6,638
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2017, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(6,861)	(164,565)	(52,625)	(224,051)	779	(223,272)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	(205)	(164,565)	(52,625)	(217,395)	761	(216,634)
Issuance of ordinary shares for cash (Note 22)	600,000	10,430	-	-	-	-	-	610,430	-	610,430
Issuance of ordinary shares under employee share options (Note 22)	-	7,131	-	-	-	-	-	7,131	-	7,131
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2017	$ 3,376,884	$ 1,044,017	$ 1,113,185	$ 230,859	$ (128,997)	$ (256,008)	$ 4,825	$ 5,384,765	$ (9,255)	$ 5,375,510

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

PHIHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit (loss) before income tax	$ 81,504	$ (261,967)
Adjustments for:		
Reversal of impairment loss on trade receivables	-	(2,028)
Depreciation expense	310,246	367,435
Amortization expense	23,322	17,301
Net gain on fair value change of financial assets and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	(3,707)	(2,307)
Finance costs	34,964	34,360
Interest income	(15,966)	(32,541)
Dividend revenue	(5,874)	(16,932)
Compensation costs of employee share options	7,131	-
Share of loss of associates	(14,855)	(4,980)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(11,258)	(5,650)
Gain on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	(113,218)	-
Gain on disposal of investment properties	(129,588)	-
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	180	523
Gain on disposal of investment	(16,966)	(30,845)
Gain on buy-back of bonds payable	(103)	(1,752)
Amortization of prepayments for leases	3,368	3,786
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Trade receivables	630,118	(398,851)
Trade receivable from related parties	(9)	-
Other receivables	(45,899)	(23,420)
Inventories	(54,514)	52,183
Other current assets	8,166	6,968
Trade payables	(583,235)	554,557
Trade payables to related parties	(12,077)	10,651
Other payables	(71,798)	5,237
Other current liabilities	(47,177)	104,757
Reserve for retirement plan	(605)	(675)
Cash (used in) generated from operating activities	(27,850)	375,810
Interest paid	(20,690)	(13,232)
Interest received	31,789	19,824
Income tax paid	(68,620)	(39,897)
Net cash (used in) generated from operating activities	(85,371)	342,505
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(250,239)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	72,485	-
Purchase of financial assets measured at cost	-	(25,000)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets measured at cost	-	60,252
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets held for sale	124,213	-

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PHIHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2017	2016
Payments for property, plant and equipment	$ (153,230)	$ (231,530)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	26,971	37,588
Payments for intangible assets	(14,158)	(10,523)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets	-	121
Decrease in refundable deposits	454	17,074
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties	394,386	-
Purchase of other financial assets	-	(236,270)
Decrease in other financial assets	582,675	-
Increase in prepayments for equipment	(29,815)	(17,573)
Dividends received	19,685	21,490
Return of capital from investments accounted for using equity method	22,585	26,687
Return of capital from investees of financial assets measured at cost	10,258	14,106
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	1,056,509	(593,817)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	3,160	-
Proceeds from issue of convertible bonds	-	1,000,000
Repayments of convertible bonds	(1,171,839)	(121,401)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	115,331	-
Repayments of long-term borrowings	-	(743,356)
Increase in guarantee deposits received	-	3,013
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	(3,143)	-
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares	612,000	-
Payments for transaction costs attributable to issue of bonds payable	-	(2,380)
Payments for transaction costs attribute to issuance of ordinary shares	(1,570)	-
Net cash (used in) generated from financing activities	(446,061)	135,876
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	(78,984)	(61,735)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	446,093	(177,171)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	1,312,763	1,489,934
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 1,758,856	$ 1,312,763

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Phihong Technology Co., Ltd. ("Phihong" or "the Company"), which was formerly known as Phihong Enterprise Co., Ltd. was incorporated on December 12, 1972 under the laws of the Republic of China (ROC). Under a resolution approved in the stockholders' meeting in June 2003, Phihong changed its name to Phihong Technology Co., Ltd. Phihong primarily manufactures and sells AC/DC power adapters, charger bases, power supply modules, UPS (uninterruptible power supply) for computers, ballasts, etc.

In February 2000, Phihong was authorized to trade its stocks on the over-the-counter (OTC) securities exchange in Taiwan. In September 2001, Phihong's stocks ceased to be OTC traded and Phihong later obtained authorization to have its stocks listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in the Company's functional currency, New Taiwan dollars.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 16, 2018.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

a. Initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations of IFRS (IFRIC), and Interpretations of IAS (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

   Except for the following, whenever applied, the initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC would not have any material impact on the Group's accounting policies:

   1) Amendment to IFRS 8 "Operating Segments"

      IFRS 8 was amended by the Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle to require the disclosure of the judgments made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments, including a description of the operating segments aggregated and the economic indicators assessed in determining whether the operating segments have "similar economic characteristics". The amendment also clarifies that a reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets should only be provided if the segments' assets are regularly provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The judgments made in applying aggregation criteria should be disclosed retrospectively upon initial application of the amendment in 2017 (refer to Note 33).

2) Amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers

The amendments include additions of several accounting items and requirements for disclosures of impairment of non-financial assets as a consequence of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC. In addition, as a result of the post implementation review of IFRSs in Taiwan, the amendments also include an emphasis on certain recognition and measurement considerations and add requirements for disclosures of related party transactions and goodwill.

The amendments stipulate that other companies or institutions of which the chairman of the board of directors or president serves as the chairman of the board of directors or the president of the Group, or is the spouse or second immediate family of the chairman of the board of directors or president of the Group, are deemed to have a substantive related party relationship, unless it can be demonstrated that no control, joint control, or significant influence exists. Furthermore, the amendments require the disclosure of the names of the related parties and the relationships with whom the Group has significant transactions. If the transaction amount or balance with a specific related party is 10% or more of the Group's respective total transaction amount or balance, such transactions should be separately disclosed by the name of each related party.

The amendments also require additional disclosure if there is a significant difference between the actual operation conditions after a business combination and the expected benefits at the acquisition date.

When the amendments are applied retrospectively from January 1, 2017, the disclosures of related party transactions and impairment of goodwill are enhanced. Refer to Note 28 for the related disclosures.

b. The Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations of IFRS (IFRIC), and Interpretations of IAS (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRSs") endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2018

New IFRSs	**Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)**
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle	Note 2
Amendments to IFRS 2 "Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions"	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 4 "Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2018
IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Mandatory Effective Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures"	January 1, 2018
IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 15 "Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers"	January 1, 2018
Amendment to IAS 7 "Disclosure Initiative"	January 1, 2017
Amendments to IAS 12 "Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses"	January 1, 2017
Amendments to IAS 40 "Transfers of Investment Property"	January 1, 2018
IFRIC 22 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration"	January 1, 2018

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: The amendment to IFRS 12 is retrospectively applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017; the amendments to IAS 28 are retrospectively applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

- IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and related amendment

  Classification, measurement and impairment of financial assets

  With regards to financial assets, all recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" are subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value. Under IFRS 9, the requirement for the classification of financial assets is stated below.

  For the Group's debt instruments that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, their classification and measurement are as follows:

  1) For debt instruments, if they are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, the financial assets are measured at amortized cost and are assessed for impairment continuously with impairment loss recognized in profit or loss, if any. Interest revenue is recognized in profit or loss by using the effective interest method;

  2) For debt instruments, if they are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, the financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and are assessed for impairment. Interest revenue is recognized in profit or loss by using the effective interest method, and other gain or loss shall be recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses. When the debt instruments are derecognized or reclassified, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

  Except for the above, all other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss. However, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognized in profit or loss. No subsequent impairment assessment is required, and the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income cannot be reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

  Besides, unlisted shares measured at cost will be measured at fair value instead.

  IFRS 9 requires impairment loss on financial assets to be recognized by using the "Expected Credit Losses Model". A loss allowance is required for financial assets measured at amortized cost, investments in debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, lease receivables, contract assets arising from IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", certain written loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. A loss allowance for the 12-month expected credit losses is required for a financial asset if its credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. A loss allowance for full lifetime expected credit losses is required for a financial asset if its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition and is not low. However, a loss allowance for full lifetime expected credit losses is required for trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction.

  For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Group takes into account the expected credit losses on initial recognition in calculating the credit-adjusted effective interest rate. Subsequently, any changes in expected losses are recognized as a loss allowance with a corresponding gain or loss recognized in profit or loss.

The Group has performed a preliminary assessment in which it will apply the simplified approach to recognize full-lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables. In general, the Group anticipates that the application of the expected credit losses model of IFRS 9 will result in an earlier recognition of credit losses for financial assets.

The Group elects not to restate prior reporting periods when applying the requirements for the classification, measurement and impairment of financial assets under IFRS 9 with the cumulative effect of the initial application recognized at the date of initial application and will provide the disclosures related to the classification and the adjustment information upon initial application of IFRS 9.

The anticipated impact on assets, liabilities and equity of retrospective application of the requirements for the classification, measurement and impairment of financial assets as of January 1, 2018 is set out below:

	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2017	Adjustments Arising from Initial Application	Adjusted Carrying Amount as of January 1, 2018
Impact on assets, liabilities and equity			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	$ -	$ 38,177	$ 38,177
Financial assets measured at cost - non current	43,936	(43,936)	-
Total effect on assets	$ 43,936	$ (5,759)	$ 38,177
Retained earnings	$ 1,215,047	$ 74,302	$ 1,289,349
Other equity	(251,183)	(80,061)	(331,244)
Total effect on equity	$ 963,864	$ (5,759)	$ 958,105

Except for the above impact, as of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Group's financial position and financial performance, and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

c. New IFRSs in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IFRS 9 "Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation"	January 1, 2019 (Note 2)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 16 "Leases"	January 1, 2019 (Note 3)
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IAS 19 "Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement"	January 1, 2019 (Note 4)
Amendments to IAS 28 "Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures"	January 1, 2019
IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments"	January 1, 2019

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: The FSC permits the election for early adoption of the amendments starting from 2018.

Note 3: On December 19, 2017, the FSC announced that IFRS 16 will take effect starting from January 1, 2019.

Note 4: The Group shall apply these amendments to plan amendments, curtailments or settlements occurring on or after January 1, 2019.

IFRS 16 "Leases"

IFRS 16 sets out the accounting standards for leases that will supersede IAS 17 and a number of related interpretations.

Under IFRS 16, if the Group is a lessee, it shall recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases on the consolidated balance sheets except for low-value and short-term leases. The Group may elect to apply the accounting method similar to the accounting for operating lease under IAS 17 to the low-value and short-term leases. On the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, the Group should present the depreciation expense charged on the right-of-use asset separately from interest expense accrued on the lease liability; interest is computed by using effective interest method. On the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability are classified within financing activities; cash payments for interest portion are classified within operating activities.

The application of IFRS 16 is not expected to have a material impact on the accounting of the Group as lessor.

When IFRS 16 becomes effective, the Group may elect to apply this Standard either retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of the initial application of this Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Group's financial position and financial performance, and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and IFRSs as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

b. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the financial instruments.

The fair value measurements, which are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and based on the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

c. Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and

3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, even if an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue; and

3) Liabilities for which the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

d. Basis of consolidation

- Principles for preparing consolidated financial statements

  The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company.

  Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the effective dates of acquisitions up to the effective dates of disposals, as appropriate.

  When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Company.

  All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Please see Note 12 and Tables 9 and 10 for the detailed information of subsidiaries (including the percentage of ownership and main business).

e. Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the functional currencies of the Company and the Group entities (including subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and branches in other countries that use currency different from the currency of the Company) are translated into the presentation currency - the New Taiwan dollar as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income (attributed to the owners of the Company and non-controlling interests as appropriate).

f. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, supplies, finished goods and work-in-process and are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

g. Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is not a subsidiary.

The Group uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates

Under the equity method, investments in an associate are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Group also recognizes the changes in the Group's share of the equity of associates.

When the Group's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in that associate (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for by the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal obligations, or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of that associate.

The entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized is deducted from the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

When a group entity transacts with its associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate is recognized in the Group's financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate of parties that are not related to the Group.

h. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Such assets are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for their intended use.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. If the lease term is shorter than the useful lives, assets are depreciated over the lease term. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

i. Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties also include land held for a currently undetermined future use.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method.

On derecognition of an investment property, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included in profit or loss.

j. Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful life, residual value, and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

k. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the corresponding asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized on the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

l. Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the non-current asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. To meet the criteria for the sale being highly probable, the appropriate level of management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within 1 year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Recognition of depreciation of those assets will cease.

m. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1) Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

a) Measurement category

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial assets, and loans and receivables.

i. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 27.

ii. Available-for-sale financial assets

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

Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value. Changes in the carrying amount of available-for-sale monetary financial assets relating to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest income calculated using the effective interest method and dividends on available-for-sale equity investments are recognized in profit or loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of available-for-sale financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income and will be reclassified to profit or loss when the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired.

Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established.

Available-for-sale equity investments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity investments are measured at cost less any identified impairment loss at the end of each reporting period and are presented in a separate line item as financial assets measured at cost. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of the financial assets can be reliably measured, the financial assets are remeasured at fair value. The difference between carrying amount and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income on financial assets. Any impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss.

iii. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, other receivable and other financial assets) are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Cash equivalents include time deposits and repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

b) Impairment of financial assets

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

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, such as trade receivables, such assets are assessed for impairment on a collective basis even if they were assessed not to be impaired individually. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Group's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with a default on receivables.

For a financial asset carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognized is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

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

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

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

2) Equity instruments

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

Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

3) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

4) Convertible bonds

The component parts of compound instruments (convertible bonds) issued by the Group are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

On initial recognition, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or the instrument's maturity date. Any embedded derivative liability is measured at fair value.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognized and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to capital surplus - share premium. When the conversion option remains unexercised at maturity, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to capital surplus - share premium.

Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the convertible notes are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognized directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component.

n. Provision

Provision is measured at the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Provision for the expected cost of warranty obligations is recognized at the date of sale of the relevant products at the best estimate by the management of the Group of the expenditure required to settle the Group's obligations.

o. Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced by the amount of estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

1) Sale of goods

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

a) The Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;

b) The Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;

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 Group; and

e) The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2) Dividend and interest income

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

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

p. Leasing

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

1) The Group as lessor

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

2) The Group as lessee

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

q. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Other than as stated above, all other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

r. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

2) Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liability (asset) represents the actual deficit (surplus) in the Group's defined benefit plan. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

s. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1) Current tax

According to the Income Tax Law, an additional tax at 10% of unappropriated earnings is provided for as income tax in the year the shareholders approve to retain the earnings. Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, unused loss carryforward, research and development expenditure to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

3) Current tax and deferred tax for the year

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current tax and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

a. Estimated impairment of trade receivable

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

b. Write-down of inventory

The net realizable value of inventory is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and disposal. The estimation of net realizable value is based on current market conditions and the historical experience with product sales of a similar nature. Changes in market conditions may have a material impact on the estimation of net realizable value.

c. Impairment and useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Group reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at each balance sheet date. The impairment of equipment is based on the recoverable amounts of the assets, which is the higher of their fair value less costs of disposal and their value in use. Any changes in the market prices or future cash flows will affect the recoverable amounts of those assets and may lead to recognition of additional impairment losses or reversal of impairment losses.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2017	2016
Cash on hand	$ 17,271	$ 1,965
Checking accounts and demand deposits	1,712,938	1,248,121
Cash equivalent (investments with original maturities less than 3 months)		
Time deposits	28,647	62,677
	$ 1,758,856	$ 1,312,763

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the time deposits with original maturities more than 3 months in the amount of $3,868 thousand and $586,543 thousand, respectively, had been reclassified to "other financial assets - current".

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, bank balance in the amount of $25,450 thousand had been pledged to secure short-term debts and reclassified to "other financial assets - non-current". Please refer to Note 29.

The market rate intervals of cash in bank, time deposits and repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31	
	2017	2016
Demand deposits and time deposits	0.001%-4.40%	0.001%-8.90%

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2017	2016
Financial assets at FVTPL - current		
Financial assets held for trading		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Mutual funds	$ 345,163	$ 406,411

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT COST

	December 31	
	2017	2016
Non-current		
Domestic unlisted ordinary shares	$ 43,936	$ 44,759
Classified according to financial assets		
Available-for-sale financial assets	$ 43,936	$ 44,759

Management believed that the above unlisted equity investments held by the Group have fair value that cannot be reliably measured because the range of reasonable fair value estimates was so significant. Therefore, they were measured at cost less impairment at the end of the reporting period.

9. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2017	**2016**
Trade receivables	$ 2,036,000	$ 2,666,243
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,386)	(2,511)
	2,033,614	2,663,732
Trade receivables from related parties(Note 28)	9	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-
	9	-
	$ 2,033,623	$ 2,663,732

The average credit period for sales of goods was 60 to 90 days. In determining the recoverability of trade receivable, the Group considered any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable since the date credit was initially granted to the end of the reporting period. Allowance for doubtful accounts was recognized against trade receivables based on estimated irrecoverable amounts determined by reference to credit risk level of the counterparties and an analysis of their current financial position.

For the trade receivables balances that were past due at the end of the reporting period, the Group did not recognize an allowance for impairment loss because there was no significant change in credit quality and the amounts were still considered recoverable. The Group did not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements for these balances.

The aging of receivables was as follows:

December 31, 2017

	Total Receivables	**Not Overdue**	**Overdue under 60 Days**	**Overdue 61 Days and Longer**
Not overdue and not impaired	$ 1,981,439	$ 1,981,439	$ -	$ -
Not overdue but impaired	1,477	1,477	-	-
Overdue and not impaired	52,184	-	30,670	21,514
Overdue and impaired	909	-	-	909
	$ 2,036,009	$ 1,982,916	$ 30,670	$ 22,423

December 31, 2016

	Total Receivables	Not Overdue	Overdue under 60 Days	Overdue 61 Days and Longer
Not overdue and not impaired	$ 2,631,066	$ 2,631,066	$ -	$ -
Not overdue but impaired	1,533	1,533	-	-
Overdue and not impaired	32,666	-	24,363	8,303
Overdue and impaired	978	-	-	978
	$ 2,666,243	$ 2,632,599	$ 24,363	$ 9,281

The above aging schedule was based on the past due days from end of credit term.

The movements of the allowance for doubtful trade receivables were as follows:

	Individually Assessed for Impairment	Collectively Assessed for Impairment	Total
Balance at January 1, 2016	$ 813	$ 4,977	$ 5,790
Impairment reversed recognized on receivable	-	(2,028)	(2,028)
Amounts written off during the year as uncollectible	-	(1,236)	(1,236)
Foreign exchange translation gains and losses	-	(15)	(15)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 813	$ 1,698	$ 2,511
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ 813	$ 1,698	$ 2,511
Impairment (reversed) losses recognized on receivable	(813)	813	-
Foreign exchange translation gains and losses	-	(125)	(125)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ -	$ 2,386	$ 2,386

As of December 31, 2016, trade receivables of Phihong USA Corp. in the amount of $958,729 thousand, had been pledged to secure short-term borrowings. Please refer to Note 29.

10. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2017	2016
Raw materials	$ 618,924	$ 529,103
Work-in-process	161,121	259,978
Finished goods	425,084	321,876
Merchandise	352,788	392,446
	$ 1,557,917	$ 1,503,403

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, allowance of inventory value decline was $345,590 thousand and $320,101 thousand, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold was $9,969,733 thousand and $9,984,005 thousand, respectively. The cost of goods sold included inventory write-downs of $46,469 thousand and $14,794 thousand, respectively.

11. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	December 31	
	2017	**2016**
Dongguan Shuang-Ying Electronics Co., Ltd. ("PHSY")'s buildings and long-term prepayments for leases	$ -	$ 11,471
Phihong Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. ("PHZ")'s investment properties, buildings and long-term prepayments for leases	962,236	-
	$ 962,236	$ 11,471

PHSY's buildings and long-term prepayments for leases

The Company planned to dispose of all of the PHSY's buildings and long-term prepayments for leases. Therefore, the assets were reclassified to non-current assets held for sale and presented separately in the consolidated balance sheets. The proceeds of the disposals are expected to exceed the net carrying amount of the related net assets. Accordingly, no impairment was recognized in reclassifying the assets to assets held for sale. The Company completed the procedures for the disposal in March 2017 and recognized gains on disposals of non-current assets for sale of $113,218 thousand, which was presented under other gains and losses. Refer to Note 23.

The buildings and long-term prepayments for leases reclassified as non-current assets held for sale were as follows:

	December 31, 2016
Buildings	$ 35,617
Less: Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(28,461)
	7,156
Long-term prepayments for leases	4,315
	$ 11,471

PHZ's investment properties, buildings and long-term prepayments for leases

The Company planned to dispose of the PHZ's investment properties, buildings and long-term prepayments for leases and planned to complete the procedures for the disposals in 12 months. Therefore, the assets were reclassified to non-current assets held for sale and presented separately in the consolidated balance sheets. The proceeds of the disposals are expected to exceed the net carrying amount of the related net assets. Accordingly, no impairment was recognized in reclassifying the assets to assets held for sale.

The investment properties, buildings and long-term prepayments for leases reclassified as non-current assets held for sale were as follows:

	December 31, 2017
Buildings	$ 721,854
Investment properties	658,611
Less: Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(442,300)
	938,165
Long-term prepayments for leases	24,071
	$ 962,236

12. SUBSIDIARIES

Investor	Investee	Nature of Activities	Percentage of Ownership December 31 2017	2016	Notes
Phihong	Phihong International Corp. ("PHI")	Makes investments	100.00	100.00	
	Phitek International Co., Ltd. ("PHK")	Makes investments	100.00	100.00	
	Ascent Alliance Ltd. ("PHQ")	Makes investments	100.00	100.00	
	Phihong USA Corp. ("PHA")	Sells various power supplies	100.00	100.00	
	Phihong Technology Japan Co., Ltd. ("PHJ")	Sells power components	100.00	100.00	
	Guang-Lai Investment Co., Ltd. ("Guang-Lai")	Makes investments	100.00	100.00	
Phihong International Corp.	Phihong (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Manufactures and sells various power supplies	100.00	100.00	
	Phitek (Tianjin) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Manufactures and sells various power supplies	-	100.00	*
	Phihong Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Manufactures and sells various power supplies and ballasts	100.00	100.00	
	N-Lighten Technologies, Inc. ("N-Lighten")	Makes investments	58.45	58.45	
	Yanghong Trade (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Sells various lighting and Power supplies	100.00	100.00	
Phitek International Co., Ltd.	Dongguan Phitek Electronics Co., Ltd.	Manufactures and sells various power supplies	100.00	100.00	
Ascent Alliance Ltd.	Dongguan Shuang-Ying Electronics Co., Ltd.	Manufactures and sells electronic materials	100.00	100.00	
	Jin-Sheng-Hong (Jiangxi) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Manufactures and sells electronic materials	100.00	100.00	
Guang-Lai Investment Co., Ltd.	N-Lighten	Makes investments	19.78	19.78	

* The Company was put into liquidation in March 2017.

See Tables 9 and 10 for the information on places of incorporation and principal places of business.

13. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

Investments in associates:

	December 31	
	2017	**2016**
Material associates		
H&P Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	$ 52,794	$ 121,888
Han-Yu Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	108,666	110,797
Spring City Resort Co., Ltd.	26,440	29,294
	187,900	261,979
Associates that are not individually material	271	358
	$ 188,171	$ 262,337

a. Material associates

	December 31	
	2017	**2016**
H&P Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	32.26%	32.26%
Han-Yu Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	22.22%	22.22%
Spring City Resort Co., Ltd.	25.33%	25.33%

Refer to Table 9 “Information on Investees” for the nature of activities, principal places of business and countries of incorporation of the associates.

Summarized financial information in respect of each of the Group’s material associates is set out below. The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the associates’ financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purposes.

H&P Venture Capital Co., Ltd.

	December 31	
	2017	**2016**
Current assets	$ 111,757	$ 331,325
Non-current assets	57,358	55,778
Current liabilities	(5,452)	(9,250)
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Equity	$ 163,663	$ 377,853
Proportion of the Group’s ownership	32.26%	32.26%
Equity attributable to the Group	$ 52,794	$ 121,888
Carrying amount	$ 52,794	$ 121,888

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Operating revenue	$ 125,674	$ 168,185
Net profit for the year	$ 50,758	$ 35,468
Other comprehensive income	(163,150)	25,132
Total comprehensive income for the year	$ (112,392)	$ 60,600
Dividends received from H&P Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	$ 10,858	$ 2,172

Han-Yu Venture Capital Co., Ltd.

	December 31	
	2017	2016
Current assets	$ 115,095	$ 175,557
Non-current assets	383,039	400,506
Current liabilities	(9,137)	(77,476)
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Equity	$ 488,997	$ 498,587
Proportion of the Group's ownership	22.22%	22.22%
Equity attributable to the Group	$ 108,666	$ 110,797
Carrying amount	$ 108,666	$ 110,797

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Operating revenue	$ 235,769	$ 197,674
Net profit for the year	$ 4,907	$ 15,992
Other comprehensive income	19	8,964
Total comprehensive income for the year	$ 4,926	$ 24,956
Dividends received from Han-Yu Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	$ 2,953	$ 2,385

Spring City Resort Co., Ltd.

	December 31	
	2017	2016
Current assets	$ 89,533	$ 111,693
Non-current assets	444,036	454,246
Current liabilities	(120,985)	(132,088)
Non-current liabilities	(308,217)	(318,217)
Equity	$ 104,367	$ 115,634

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2017	2016
Proportion of the Group's ownership	25.33%	25.33%
Equity attributable to the Group	$ 26,440	$ 29,294
Carrying amount	$ 26,440	$ 29,294

(Concluded)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Operating revenue	$ 209,946	$ 224,307
Net (loss) for the year	$ (11,879)	$ (8,526)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year	$ (11,879)	$ (8,526)

b. Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
The Group's share of:		
Net loss for the year	$ (88)	$ (7,184)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	$ (88)	$ (7,184)

Except for Company Hao-Xuan, investments accounted for using the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments were calculated based on financial statements which have been audited. Management believes there is no material impact on the equity method accounting or the calculation of the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the financial statements of Company Hao-Xuan which have not been audited.

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Other Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
Cost						
Balance at January 1, 2016	$ 275,658	$ 1,760,321	$ 2,629,389	$ 672,648	$ 1,804,133	$ 7,142,149
Additions	-	22,092	42,979	49,593	117,638	232,302
Disposals	(9,850)	(16,988)	(93,234)	(59,878)	-	(179,950)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(739)	(110,077)	(183,464)	(28,772)	(128,930)	(451,982)
Others	-	535,886	7,768	9,833	(582,709)	(29,222)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 265,069	$ 2,191,234	$ 2,403,438	$ 643,424	$ 1,210,132	$ 6,713,297

(Continued)

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Other Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
Balance at January 1, 2016	$ -	$ 741,940	$ 1,815,605	$ 462,965	$ -	$ 3,020,510
Disposals	-	(4,716)	(84,726)	(58,570)	-	(148,012)
Depreciation expense	-	74,006	187,377	73,049	-	334,432
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(48,035)	(123,774)	(21,700)	-	(193,509)
Others	-	(28,856)	-	-	-	(28,856)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ -	$ 734,339	$ 1,794,482	$ 455,744	$ -	$ 2,984,565
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2016	$ 265,069	$ 1,456,895	$ 608,956	$ 187,680	$ 1,210,132	$ 3,728,732
Cost						
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ 265,069	$ 2,191,234	$ 2,403,438	$ 643,424	$ 1,210,132	$ 6,713,297
Additions	-	7,249	83,754	27,791	10,585	129,379
Disposals	(12,384)	-	(33,610)	(8,252)	-	(54,246)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(4,788)	(39,307)	(45,690)	(6,036)	(24,453)	(120,274)
Reclassified as non-current assets held for sale	-	(721,854)	-	-	-	(721,854)
Reclassification	-	1,187,839	13,335	5,599	(1,189,984)	16,789
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 247,897	$ 2,625,161	$ 2,421,227	$ 662,526	$ 6,280	$ 5,963,091
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ -	$ 734,339	$ 1,794,482	$ 455,744	$ -	$ 2,984,565
Disposals	-	-	(30,622)	(7,911)	-	(38,533)
Depreciation expense	-	73,659	147,649	65,470	-	286,778
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(13,647)	(33,210)	(4,671)	-	(51,528)
Reclassified as non-current assets held for sale	-	(141,763)	-	-	-	(141,763)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ -	$ 652,588	$ 1,878,299	$ 508,632	$ -	$ 3,039,519
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2017	$ 247,897	$ 1,972,573	$ 542,928	$ 153,894	$ 6,280	$ 2,923,572

(Concluded)

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful life:

Buildings	
Main building	50 years
Engineering system	10 years
Machinery and equipment	3-10 years
Other equipment	3-5 years

Please refer to Note 29 for the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment that had been pledged by the Group to secure long-term borrowings.

15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Investment Properties Measured at Cost	**Total**
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2016	$ 1,047,669
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(86,643)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 961,026
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance at January 1, 2016	$ 379,491
Depreciation expense	33,003
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(32,775)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 379,719
Carrying amount at December 31, 2016	$ 581,307
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ 961,026
Disposals	(281,688)
Reclassification	(658,611)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(20,727)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ -
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ 379,719
Depreciation expense	23,468
Disposals	(94,830)
Reclassification	(300,537)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(7,820)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ -
Carrying amount at December 31, 2017	$ -

The investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life as follows:

Main buildings	30 years
Others	10 years

The Group disposed of investment property located at Shanghai in August 2017. The carrying amount of the investment property at the time of sale was $186,858 thousand, as of December 31, 2017, and a disposal gain of $129,588 thousand has been recognized. Refer to Note 23.

The determination of fair value was performed by the management of the Group by using the valuation model that market participants would use in determining the fair value, and the fair value was measured by using Level 3 inputs. The valuation was arrived at by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. The valuation results was as follows:

	December 31, 2016
Fair value	$ 804,665

16. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2016	$ 109,993
Additions	10,523
Disposals	(6,577)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(2,576)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 111,363
Accumulated amortization and impairment	
Balance at January 1, 2016	$ 69,455
Amortization expense	17,301
Disposals	(5,933)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(1,626)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 79,197
Carrying amount at December 31, 2016	$ 32,166
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ 111,363
Additions	14,158
Reclassification	3,441
Disposals	(1,795)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	1,483
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 128,650
Accumulated amortization and impairment	
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ 79,197
Amortization expense	23,322
Disposals	(1,615)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(670)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 100,234
Carrying amount at December 31, 2017	$ 28,416

The above items of intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over estimated useful life of 2 to 5 years.

17. PREPAYMENTS FOR LEASES

	December 31	
	2017	**2016**
Current	$ 2,778	$ 3,530
Non-current	103,768	133,247
	$ 106,546	$ 136,777

Prepayments for leases are prepaid land use rights for land located in China.

18. BORROWINGS

Short-term borrowings

	December 31	
	2017	**2016**
Secured loan		
Bank borrowings	$ 100,000	$ 96,840
Interest rate	1.14%	3.125%

Long-term borrowings

	December 31	
	2017	**2016**
Secured loan		
Repayable from December 22, 2017 to December 22, 2019; interest rate was 1.20% on December 31, 2017. Interest is paid monthly and principal is due on December 22, 2019.	$ 30,000	$ -
Repayable from December 27, 2017 to June 15, 2019; interest rate was 1.26% on December 31, 2017. Interest is paid monthly and principal is due on June 15, 2019.	100,000	-
Repayable from July 19, 2016 to July 19, 2019; interest rates were 4.60888% and 3.89456% on December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Principal was repaid quarterly beginning October 19, 2016.	20,839	35,508
Less: Long-term loans payable - current portion	(11,908)	(12,912)
	$ 138,931	$ 22,596

For information on pledged properties and endorsements/guarantees, please refer to Notes 28 and 29.

19. BONDS PAYABLE

	December 31	
	2017	2016
Unsecured domestic convertible bonds	$ -	$ 1,163,926
Secured domestic bonds	998,453	997,977
Less: Current portion	-	(1,163,926)
	$ 998,453	$ 997,977

Unsecured Domestic Convertible Bonds

On June 4, 2014, the Company issued 15 thousand units of $100 thousand 0% NTD unsecured convertible bonds in Taiwan, with an aggregate principal of $1,500,000 thousand, and proceeds from the issue was $1,503,000 thousand.

The holder is entitled to convert each bond into ordinary shares of the Company at a conversion price of $20.4 per share. If the Company changes its capital or pays cash dividends, the conversion price will be adjusted by the formula set up in the prospectus. After March 6, 2017, the conversion price has been adjusted to $18.6 per share. Conversion may occur at any time between July 5, 2014 and May 25, 2017. If the bonds are not converted, they will be redeemed on June 4, 2017 at $100 thousand each.

The convertible bonds contain both liability and equity components. The equity component was presented in equity under the heading of capital surplus. The effective interest rate of the liability component was 1.7% per annum on initial recognition.

Proceeds from issue (less transaction costs $5,669 thousand)	$ 1,497,331
Equity component (less transaction costs allocated to the equity component of $272 thousand)	(71,878)
Liability component at the date of issue	1,425,453
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 1.70%	13,944
Conversion to common shares	(10,208)
Liability component at December 31, 2014	$ 1,429,189
Liability component at January 1, 2016	$ 1,266,468
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 1.70%	20,611
Redemption of bonds payable	(123,153)
Liability component at December 31, 2016	$ 1,163,926
Liability component at January 1, 2017	$ 1,163,926
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 1.70%	8,016
Redemption of bonds payable	(1,171,942)
Liability component at December 31, 2017	$ -

The Company bought back 1,332 units and 1,252 units of unsecured convertible bonds from the open market and recognized a gain on the buy-back of bonds payable of $103 thousand and $1,752 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, which was presented under other gains and losses. Moreover, the Company redeemed all of the expired unsecured convertible bonds on June 4, 2017. Due to the redemption and the buy-back for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company reclassified $56,175 thousand and $5,999 thousand of “capital surplus - convertible bonds” to “capital surplus - treasury share transactions”, respectively; refer to Notes 22 and 23.

Secured Domestic Bonds

On April 1, 2016, the Company issued 100 units of $10,000 thousand, 0.95% secured bonds in Taiwan, with an aggregate principal of $1,000,000 thousand.

For information on pledged properties and endorsements/guarantees, please refer to Notes 28 and 29.

20. OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2017	2016
Payables for salaries and bonuses	$ 208,724	$ 262,378
Payables for annual leave	39,533	41,971
Payables for purchases of equipment	10,853	34,704
Others	588,654	519,515
	$ 847,764	$ 858,568

21. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Law is operated by the government of the ROC. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company contributes amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor ("the Bureau"); the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets in respect of the Group's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31	
	2017	2016
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 137,526	$ 132,907
Fair value of plan assets	(41,912)	(44,954)
Net defined benefit liability	$ 95,614	$ 87,953

Movements in net defined benefit liability (asset) were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liability (Asset)
Balance at January 1, 2016	$ 127,869	$ (44,853)	$ 83,016
Service cost			
Current service cost	310	-	310
Net interest expense (income)	2,078	(747)	1,331
Recognized in profit or loss	2,388	(747)	1,641
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	429	429
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in demographic assumptions	3,713	-	3,713
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in financial assumptions	3,952	-	3,952
Actuarial (gain) loss - experience adjustments	(2,482)	-	(2,482)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	5,183	429	5,612
Contributions from the employer	-	(2,316)	(2,316)
Benefits paid	(2,533)	2,533	-
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 132,907	$ (44,954)	$ 87,953
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ 132,907	$ (44,954)	$ 87,953
Service cost			
Current service cost	338	-	338
Net interest expense (income)	1,827	(634)	1,193
Recognized in profit or loss	2,165	(634)	1,531
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	215	215
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in demographic assumptions	2,207	-	2,207
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in financial assumptions	2,051	-	2,051
Actuarial (gain) loss - experience adjustments	3,793	-	3,793
Recognized in other comprehensive income	8,051	215	8,266
Contributions from the employer	-	(2,136)	(2,136)
Benefits paid	(5,597)	5,597	-
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 137,526	$ (41,912)	$ 95,614

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Group is exposed to the following risks:

1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

2) Interest risk: A decrease in government/corporate bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	December 31	
	2017	**2016**
Discount rate(s)	1.250%	1.375%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	3.500%	3.500%

If possible reasonable change in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase (decrease) as follows:

	December 31	
	2017	**2016**
Discount rate(s)		
0.25% increase	$ (4,121)	$ (4,045)
0.25% decrease	$ 4,297	$ 4,219
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
0.25% increase	$ 4,134	$ 4,065
0.25% decrease	$ (3,987)	$ (3,920)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31	
	2017	**2016**
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	$ 2,160	$ 2,280
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	12.3 years	12.5 years

22. EQUITY

Share Capital

	December 31	
	2017	**2016**
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	600,000	600,000
Shares authorized	$ 6,000,000	$ 6,000,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	337,688	277,688
Shares issued	$ 3,376,884	$ 2,776,884

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of NT$10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

On November 10, 2016, Phihong's board of directors resolved to issue 60,000 thousand ordinary shares, with a par value of NT$10. On January 6, 2017, Phihong's board of directors resolved to issue 60,000 thousand ordinary shares for a consideration of NT$10.2 per share, and increased the issued and fully paid share capital to $3,376,884 thousand. The Company used the Black-Scholes model to evaluate the compensation costs of the options granted to employees on January 6, 2017 and increased the capital surplus by $7,131 thousand. The January 6, 2017 issue of ordinary shares was approved by the FSC on December 15, 2016, and the board of directors set the subscription base date as at January 21, 2017.

Capital Surplus

	December 31	
	2017	**2016**
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital		
Issuance of ordinary shares	$ 244,117	$ 226,556
Conversion of bonds	667,058	667,058
Treasury share transactions	48,234	48,234
Interest payable on bond conversion	13,243	13,243
May be used to offset a deficit only		
Treasury share transactions	71,365	15,190
May not be used for any purpose		
Equity component of convertible bonds	-	56,175
	$ 1,044,017	$ 1,026,456

The capital surplus arising from shares issued in excess of par (including share premium from issuance of common shares, conversion of bonds and treasury share transactions) and donations may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Company's capital surplus and once a year).

Retained Earnings and Dividend Policy

In accordance with the amendments to the Company Act in May 2015, the recipients of dividends and bonuses are limited to shareholders and do not include employees. The shareholders held their regular meeting on June 8, 2016 and, in that meeting, had resolved amendments to the Company's Articles of Incorporation (the "Articles"), particularly the amendment to the policy on dividend distribution and the addition of the policy on distribution of employees' compensation.

Under the dividend policy as set forth in the amended Articles, where the Company made profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for distribution of dividends and bonus to shareholders. For the policies on distribution of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors before and after amendment, refer to "employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors" in Note 23-e.

Appropriation of earnings to legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset deficit. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

Items referred to under Rule No. 1010012865, Rule No. 1010047490 and Rule No. 1030006415 issued by the FSC and the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs" should be appropriated to or reversed from a special reserve by the Company.

Except for non-ROC resident stockholders, all stockholders receiving the dividends are allowed a tax credit equal to their proportionate share of the income tax paid by the Company.

Special Reserves

On the first-time adoption of IFRSs, the Company transferred to retained earnings unrealized revaluation increment and cumulative translation differences in the amounts of $10,968 thousand and $250,296 thousand, respectively. The increase in retained earnings that resulted from all IFRSs adjustments was smaller than the total revaluation and translation differences; therefore, the Company appropriated to the special reserve the amount of $230,859 thousand, the increase in retained earnings that resulted from all IFRSs adjustments on transitions to IFRSs.

Other Equity Items

a. Foreign currency translation reserve

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	**2016**
Balance at January 1	$ (91,443)	$ 294,758
Exchange differences arising on translating foreign operations	(164,565)	(386,201)
Balance at December 31	$ (256,008)	$ (91,443)

b. Unrealized gain (loss) on available for sale financial assets

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	**2016**
Balance at January 1	$ 57,450	$ 47,351
Share of unrealized gain (loss) on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets of associates accounted for using the equity method	(52,625)	10,099
Balance at December 31	$ 4,825	$ 57,450

Non-controlling Interests

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Balance at January 1	$ (10,016)	$ (10,168)
Attributable to non-controlling interests:		
Share of loss for the period	(18)	(28)
Exchange difference arising on translation of foreign entities	779	180
Balance at December 31	$ (9,255)	$ (10,016)

23. NET PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Interest income	$ 15,966	$ 32,541
Dividend income	5,874	16,932
Others	123,754	106,193
	$ 145,594	$ 155,666

b. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ 11,258	$ 5,650
Gain on disposal of investment properties	129,588	-
Gain on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	113,218	-
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	(180)	(523)
Exchange loss, net	(86,165)	(88,091)
Gain on buy-back of bonds payable	103	1,752
Gain on disposal of investments	16,966	30,845
Net gain on fair value of financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss	3,707	2,307
Others	(26,517)	(31,670)
	$ 161,978	$ (79,730)

c. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Property, plant and equipment	$ 286,778	$ 334,432
Investment properties	23,468	33,003
Computer software	23,322	17,301
	$ 333,568	$ 384,736

(Continued)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	$ 144,193	$ 184,020
Operating expenses	142,585	150,412
Non-operating expenses	23,468	33,003
	$ 310,246	$ 367,435
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	$ 1,812	$ 2,503
Operating expenses	21,510	14,798
	$ 23,322	$ 17,301

(Concluded)

d. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Short-term employee benefits	$ 2,286,250	$ 2,334,931
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	19,961	21,002
Defined benefit plans (Note 21)	1,531	1,641
	$ 2,307,742	$ 2,357,574
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	$ 1,513,016	$ 1,526,690
Operating expenses	794,726	830,884
	$ 2,307,742	$ 2,357,574

e. Employee’s compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors

The Company accrued employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors at the rates no less than 10% and no higher than 2%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, employees’ compensation, and remuneration of directors and supervisors. For the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, because of accumulated deficits and operation loss, the Company did not estimate the bonus to employees and the remuneration to directors and supervisors.

If there is a change in the proposed amounts after the annual financial statements were authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in accounting estimate.

There was no difference between the actual amounts of employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors paid and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Information on the employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors resolved by the Company’s board of directors in 2018 and 2017 is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

f. Gain or loss on foreign currency exchange

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Foreign exchange gains	$ 79,251	$ 40,422
Foreign exchange losses	(165,416)	(128,513)
	$ (86,165)	$ (88,091)

24. INCOME TAXES RELATING TO CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The major components of tax expense were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Current tax		
In respect of the current period	$ 69,226	$ 43,127
In respect of prior periods	-	3
	69,226	43,130
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current period	5,640	(3,770)
Total income tax expense recognized in the current period	$ 74,866	$ 39,360

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Income tax expense calculated at statutory rate	$ 69,226	$ 43,127
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	-	-
Current income tax expense	69,226	43,127
Deferred income tax assets (liabilities)		
Temporary difference	5,640	(3,770)
Adjustments to prior year's income tax expense	-	3
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 74,866	$ 39,360

The applicable tax rate used above is the corporate tax rate of 17% payable by the Group in the ROC, while the applicable tax rate used by subsidiaries in China is 25%. Tax rates used by other group entities operating in other jurisdictions are based on the tax laws in those jurisdictions.

In February 2018, it was announced that the Income Tax Act in the ROC was amended and, starting from 2018, the corporate income tax rate will be adjusted from 17% to 20%. In addition, the rate of the corporate surtax applicable to 2018 unappropriated earnings will be reduced from 10% to 5%. Deferred tax assets recognized as at December 31, 2017 are expected to be adjusted and increase by $8,200 thousand in 2018.

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year:		
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plan	$ 1,405	$ 954
Total income tax recognized in other comprehensive income	$ 1,405	$ 954

c. Current tax liabilities

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	$ 75,875	$ 75,269

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2017

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Allowance for inventory value decline loss	$ 3,120	$ (1,360)	$ -	$ 1,760
Allowance for doubtful accounts	9,930	-	-	9,930
Unrealized gross profit	10,280	(2,050)	-	8,230
Deferred pension costs	10,370	100	-	10,470
Others	17,000	(2,330)	1,405	16,075
	$ 50,700	$ (5,640)	$ 1,405	$ 46,465
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized gain on financial instruments	$ 79,832	$ -	$ -	$ 79,832

For the year ended December 31, 2016

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Allowance for inventory value decline loss	$ 9,070	$ (5,950)	$ -	$ 3,120
Allowance for doubtful accounts	10,460	(530)	-	9,930
Unrealized gross profit	5,520	4,760	-	10,280
Deferred pension costs	10,260	110	-	10,370
Others	10,666	5,380	954	17,000
	$ 45,976	$ 3,770	$ 954	$ 50,700
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized gain on financial instruments	$ 79,832	$ -	$ -	$ 79,832

e. Integrated income tax

	For the Year Ended December 31 2017	2016
Unappropriated earnings (deficit)		
Generated before January 1, 1998	$ -	$ -
Generated on and after January 1, 1998	(128,997)	(128,791)
	$ (128,997)	$ (128,791)
Shareholder-imputed credits account	$ 243,584	$ 206,034

	For the Year Ended December 31 2017 (Expected)	2016 (Actual)
Creditable ratio for distribution of earnings	Note	-

Note: Since the amended Income Tax Act announced in February 2018 abolished the imputation tax system, related information for 2017 is not applicable.

f. Income tax assessments

The Company’s tax returns through 2015, except 2014, have been assessed by the tax authorities.

25. EARNINGS (LOSSES) PER SHARE

	For the Year Ended December 31 2017	2016
Basic earnings (losses) per share	$ 0.02	$ (1.09)
Diluted earnings per share	$ 0.02	

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in the computation of earnings per share were as follows:

Net Profit (Loss) for the Period

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	**2016**
Earnings (losses) used in the computation of basic earnings (losses) per share	$ 6,656	$ (301,299)
Earnings used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	$ 6,656	

Ordinary Shares Outstanding

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	**2016**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in computation of basic earnings (losses) per share	326,675	277,688
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	326,675	

26. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and cash equivalents) and equity attributable to owners of the Company (comprising issued capital, reserves, retained earnings and other equity).

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

- Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2017

	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at FVTPL	$ 345,163	$ -	$ -	$ 345,163

December 31, 2016

	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at FVTPL	$ 406,411	$ -	$ -	$ 406,411

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 in the current and prior periods.

b. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2017	**2016**
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at FVTPL	$ 345,163	$ 406,411
Loans and receivables (1)	3,964,084	4,701,153
Available-for-sale financial assets (2)	43,936	44,759
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (3)	4,537,932	6,192,149

1) The balances included loans and receivables measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade receivables from related parties, other receivables, other financial assets and refundable deposits.

2) The balances included the carrying amount of available-for-sale financial assets measured at cost.

3) The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term borrowings, trade payables, trade payables to related parties, other payables, bonds payable, long-term borrowings and guarantee deposits received.

c. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's major financial instruments included cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade receivables from related parties, other receivables, refundable deposits, short-term borrowings, trade payables, trade payables to related parties, other payables, bonds payable, long-term borrowings and guarantee deposits received. The Group's corporate treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

1) Market risk

The Group's operating activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see a) below) and interest rates (see b) below).

a) Foreign currency risk

Several subsidiaries of the Company had foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposed the Group to foreign currency risk. The Group believed that its foreign currency assets and liabilities were not significantly exposed to foreign currency risk; thus, after assessing its balance of foreign currency assets and liabilities, it did not hedge the risk and did not adopt hedge accounting.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities (including those eliminated on consolidation) and of the derivatives exposed to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 31.

Sensitivity analysis

The Group was mainly exposed to the USD and CNY.

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in New Taiwan dollars (the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity analysis is for a 1% change in foreign currency rates and included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items at the end of the reporting period. A positive number below indicates a decrease in pre-tax profit when New Taiwan dollars strengthen by 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of New Taiwan dollars against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit and the balances below would be negative.

	USD Impact	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	**2016**
Profit or loss	$ 9,571	$ 580

	CNY Impact	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	**2016**
Profit or loss	$ 292	$ 6,253

b) Interest rate risk

The Group was exposed to fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk from short-term borrowings and long-term borrowings at both fixed and floating interest rates.

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31	
	2017	**2016**
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial liabilities	$ 1,098,453	$ 997,977
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial liabilities	150,839	132,348

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. As at the end of the reporting period, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk approximates the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Group adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the risk management committee annually.

Trade receivables consisted of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of customers in view of trade receivables and, where appropriate, credit guarantee insurance cover is purchased.

3) Liquidity risk

The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The Group relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Group had available unutilized short-term bank loan facilities set out in (b) below.

a) Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods:

December 31, 2017

	On Demand or Less than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	Over 3 Years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-interest bearing	$ 3,284,721	$ -	$ -	$ 3,284,721
Variable interest rate instrument	11,908	138,931	-	150,839
Fixed interest rate instrument	100,000	-	998,453	1,098,453
	$ 3,396,629	$ 138,931	$ 998,453	$ 4,534,013

December 31, 2016

	On Demand or Less than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	Over 3 Years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-interest bearing	$ 5,054,763	$ -	$ -	$ 5,054,763
Variable interest rate instrument	109,752	22,596	-	132,348
Fixed interest rate instrument	-	-	997,977	997,977
	$ 5,164,515	$ 22,596	$ 997,977	$ 6,185,088

b) Financing facilities

	December 31	
	2017	2016
Unsecured bank facilities:		
Amount used	$ -	$ -
Amount unused	178,620	243,680
	$ 178,620	$ 243,680
Secured bank facilities:		
Amount used	$ 250,839	$ 132,348
Amount unused	1,758,255	1,657,730
	$ 2,009,094	$ 1,790,078

28. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a. The Group's related parties and relationship

Related Party	Relationship with the Group
Spring City Resort Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Heng Hui Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Dongguan Song Xiang Metal Products Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Hua Jung Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Hong Ding Educational Technology Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Yao Yu Design Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Peter Lin	Phihong's chairman

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties were disclosed below:

b. Trading transactions

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Sales		
Other related parties	$ 558	$ -

The prices of the finished goods sold by the Group are negotiated in consideration of the product type, cost and market price, etc.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Purchase of goods		
Other related parties	$ 130,903	$ 130,047

The prices of the finished goods purchased by the Group are negotiated in consideration of the product type, cost and market price, etc.

	December 31	
	2017	2016
Receivable from related parties		
Other related parties	$ 9	$ -
Payable to related parties		
Other related parties	$ 59,806	$ 71,883

c. Compensation of key management personnel

The types and amounts of the remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Short-term benefits	$ 37,583	$ 35,695
Post-employment benefits	540	1,288
Share-based payments	938	-
	$ 39,061	$ 36,983

The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the remuneration committee based on the performance of individuals and market trends.

d. Other transactions with related parties

The Company's chairman has guaranteed the payments of the loans of the Group. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the amounts of the guarantees were $1,249,292 thousand and $1,033,485 thousand, respectively.

29. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collateral for bank borrowings:

	December 31	
	2017	2016
Pledge deposits	$ 25,450	$ 25,450
Freehold land	185,202	197,586
Buildings	319,281	327,798
Trade receivable	-	958,729
	$ 529,933	$ 1,509,563

30. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

The Group's unrecognized commitments were as follows:

	December 31	
	2017	2016
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	$ -	$ 33,350

31. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Groups' significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies and the related exchange rates between foreign currencies and respective functional currencies were as follows:

December 31, 2017

	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 72,913	29.77000	$ 2,170,623
JPY	84,189	0.26300	22,142
HKD	382	3.81082	1,456
CNY	6,417	4.55115	29,203
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	40,762	29.77000	1,213,481
JPY	13,715	0.26300	3,607
HKD	4,787	3.81082	18,242

December 31, 2016

	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 45,587	32.28000	$ 1,471,550
JPY	12,374	0.27619	3,417
HKD	4,122	4.16096	17,152
CNY	134,623	4.64480	625,296
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	43,791	32.28000	1,413,579
JPY	6,108	0.27619	1,687
HKD	5,361	4.16096	22,306

33. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information about significant transactions and investees:

1) Financing provided to others. (Table 1)

2) Endorsements/guarantees provided. (Table 2)

3) Marketable securities held (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures). (Table 3)

4) Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (Table 4)

5) Acquisitions of individual real estate at costs of at least NT $300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)

6) Disposals of individual real estate at prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (Table 5)

7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (Table 6)

8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (Table 7)

9) Trading in derivative instruments. (None)

10) Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions. (Table 8)

11) Information on investees. (Table 9)

b. Information on investments in mainland China

1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area. (Table 10)

2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses: (Table 11)

a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period.

b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period.

c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses.

d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes.

e) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds.

f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services.

34. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group's power supply products segment is the only one reportable segment. The power supply products segment mainly engages in the manufacturing and selling of AC/DC power adapters, charger bases, and power supply modules for computers. The Group's other operating segments did not exceed the quantitative threshold so they are not disclosed as reportable segments. These segments mainly engage in manufacturing and selling of lighting supply and developing, manufacturing and selling monitors.

The Group adopted operating profits as the measurement threshold. There was no material inconsistency between the accounting policies of the operating segment and the accounting policies described in Note 4.

The Group's operating segment information was as follows:

a. Segment revenues and results

The following was an analysis of the Group's revenue and results from continuing operations by reportable segment.

	Power Supply	Others	Total
For the year ended December 31, 2017			
Revenues from external customers	$ 11,082,236	$ 201,284	$ 11,283,520
Segment losses	$ (180,938)	$ (25,021)	$ (205,959)
Other income			145,594
Other gains and losses			161,978
Financial costs			(34,964)
Investment income recognized under equity method, net			14,855
Loss before income tax			$ 81,504
For the year ended December 31, 2016			
Revenues from external customers	$ 10,862,627	$ 489,616	$ 11,352,243
Segment losses	$ (255,551)	$ (52,972)	$ (308,523)
Other income			155,666
Other gains and losses			(79,730)
Financial costs			(34,360)
Investment income recognized under equity method, net			4,980
Loss before income tax			$ (261,967)

b. Segment assets and liabilities

	December 31	
	2017	2016
Power supply segment assets	$ 9,575,476	$ 10,632,703
Other assets	735,400	970,374
Total assets	$ 10,310,876	$ 11,603,077
Power supply segment liabilities	$ 4,813,297	$ 6,487,952
Other liabilities	122,069	140,542
Total liabilities	$ 4,935,366	$ 6,628,494

c. Revenue from major products and services

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue from continuing operations from its major products and services.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Power supply	$ 11,082,236	$ 10,862,627
Other assets	201,284	489,616
	$ 11,283,520	$ 11,352,243

d. Geographical information

The Group operates in three principal geographical areas - Asia, Americas and Europe.

The Group's revenue from continuing operations from external customers by location of operations and information about its non-current assets by location of assets are detailed below.

	Revenue from External Customers		Non-current Assets	
	For the Year Ended December 31		December 31	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Asia	$ 7,781,106	$ 7,325,215	$ 2,973,794	$ 4,384,475
USA	1,785,627	1,983,980	119,590	130,178
Europe	1,644,745	2,005,663	-	-
Others	72,042	37,385	-	-
	$ 11,283,520	$ 11,352,243	$ 3,093,384	$ 4,514,653

e. Information about major customers

Included in revenues from direct sales of $11,283,520 thousand and $11,352,243 thousand in 2017 and 2016 respectively, are revenues of approximately $5,018,469 thousand and $4,737,173 thousand which represent sales to the Group's main customers.

Single customers that contributed 10% or more to the Group's total revenue were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Customer A	$ 2,165,074	$ 1,701,419
Customer B	1,728,548	1,902,341
Customer C	1,124,847	1,133,413
	$ 5,018,469	$ 4,737,173

No other single customers contributed 10% or more to the Group's total revenue for both 2017 and 2016.

PHIHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

FINANCING PROVIDED TO OTHERS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Parties	Highest Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Actual Borrowing Amount	Interest Rate	Nature of Financing (Note 2)	Business Transaction Amount	Reasons for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Collateral		Financing Limit for Each Borrower (Notes 3 and 4)	Aggregate Financing Limit (Notes 3 and 4)	Note
													Item	Value			
1	Phihong (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dongguan Phitek Electronics Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Yes	$ 728,185 (CNY 160,000,000)	$ 591,650 (CNY 130,000,000)	$ 263,967	4.35%-5.00%	b	$ -	Capital movement	$ -	-	$ -	$ 1,684,751	$ 1,684,751	
2	Phihong Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Dongguan Phitek Electronics Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Yes	386,848 (CNY 85,000,000)	386,848 (CNY 85,000,000)	386,848	4.35%-5.00%	b	-	Capital movement	-	-	-	1,465,951	1,465,951	
3	Dongguan Shuang-Ying Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dongguan Phitek Electronics Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Yes	91,023 (CNY 20,000,000)	91,023 (CNY 20,000,000)	91,023	4.35%	b	-	Capital movement	-	-	-	137,857	137,857	
4	Phihong International Corp.	Phihong (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Yes	35,724 (US$ 1,200,000)	35,724 (US$ 1,200,000)	20,839	5.00%	b	-	Capital movement	-	-	-	3,140,713	3,140,713	

Note 1: The parent company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:

a. The parent company is coded "0".
b. The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: Reasons for financing are as follows:

a. Business relationship.
b. The need for short-term financing.

Note 3: According to the Company's policy, the aggregated financing amount provided to others shall not exceed 40% of its net worth, which is based on the latest audited or reviewed parent-company-only financial statements. The maximum amount permitted to a single borrower is listed based on the types of financing reasons as follow:

a. Business relationship: Each of the financing amounts shall not exceed the higher amount of the total purchases from or sales to a borrower in the most recent year or in the current year.
b. The need for short-term financing: Each of the financing amounts shall not exceed 20% of the Company's net worth, which is based on the latest audited or reviewed parent-company-only financial statements.

Note 4: The aggregate financing amount between subsidiaries shall not exceed the net worth of the lending subsidiary's latest financial statements, according to the subsidiary's procedures for the management of loans to others.

PHIHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

ENDORSEMENTS/GUARANTEES PROVIDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Endorser/Guarantor	Endorsee/Guarantee		Limit on Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Each Party (Notes 2 and 3)	Maximum Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed During the Period	Outstanding Endorsement/ Guarantee at the End of the Period	Actual Borrowing Amount	Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed by Collateral	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity in Latest Financial Statements (%)	Aggregate Endorsement/ Guarantee Limit (Notes 2 and 3)	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Parent on Behalf of Subsidiaries	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Subsidiaries on Behalf of Parent	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Companies in Mainland China	Note
		Name	Relationship											
0	Phihong Technology Co., Ltd.	Phihong International Corp.	Subsidiary of the Company	$ 1,615,430	$ 35,724 (US$ 1,200,000)	$ 35,724 (US$ 1,200,000)	$ 20,839	$ -	0.66	$ 2,692,383	Y	N	N	
		Phihong USA Corp.	Subsidiary of the Company	1,615,430	148,850 (US$ 5,000,000)	148,850 (US$ 5,000,000)	-	-	2.77	2,692,383	Y	N	N	
1	Phihong (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dongguan Phitek Electronics Co., Ltd.	Sister company	1,684,751	273,069 (CNY60,000,000)	273,069 (CNY60,000,000)	-	-	16.21	1,684,751	N	N	Y	

Note 1: The parent company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:

a. The parent company is coded “0”.

b. The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from “1” in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: According to the Company’s procedures for the Management of Endorsements and Guarantees, the aggregate amount of endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company shall not exceed 50% of its net worth. Meanwhile, the amount of endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company for any single entity shall not exceed 30% of the Company’s net worth. The net worth is based on the Company’s latest parent-company-only financial statements.

Note 3: According to the Company’s subsidiary to subsidiary procedures for the Management of Endorsements and Guarantees, the aggregate amount of endorsements/guarantees between subsidiaries shall not exceed the endorser/guarantor’s net worth, which is based on the latest financial statements.

Note 4: On May 6, 2016, the board of directors approved that the Company’s endorsements/guarantees amount to its subsidiary Phihong International Corp. is US$1.2 million.

Note 5: On August 11, 2017, the board of directors approved that the Company’s endorsements/guarantees amount to its subsidiary Phihong USA Corp. is US$5 million.

Note 6: On August 11, 2017, the board of directors approved that PHC’s endorsements/guarantees amount to PHP is CNY60 million.

TABLE 3

PHIHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
DECEMBER 31, 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2017				Note
				Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership	Fair Value	
Phihong Technology Co., Ltd.	Ordinary shares							
	Pao- Dian Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets measured at cost - non-current	300,628	$ 3,536	10.49	$ -	
	Zhong-Xuan Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets measured at cost - non-current	2,500,000	25,000	8.62	-	
Guang-Lai Investment Co., Ltd.	Ordinary shares							
	Yong-Li Investment Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets measured at cost - non-current	1,055,807	-	8.06	-	
	Taiwan Cultural & Creativity No.1 Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets measured at cost - non-current	3,000,000	15,400	10.83	-	

Note: For information on the investments in subsidiaries and associates, refer to Tables 9 and 10.

TABLE 4

PHIHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED AND DISPOSED AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST $300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities (Note 1)	Financial Statement Account	Counterparty (Note 2)	Relationship (Note 2)	Beginning Balance		Acquisition (Note 3)		Disposal (Note 3)				Ending Balance	
					Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Carrying Amount	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Shares	Amount
Phihong (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd.	China Banking wealth management product	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	Bank of China branch in Dongguan stream	-	-	$ -	242,000,000	$ 1,085,940 (CNY242,000,000)	242,000,000	$ 1,087,406 (CNY242,327,671)	$ 1,085,940 (CNY242,000,000)	$ 1,466 (CNY 327,671)	-	$ - (CNY -)
	Bosera Funds	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	Noah Upright (Shanghai) Fund Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	-	25,000,000	117,316 (CNY 25,257,557)	166,000,000	746,134 (CNY165,742,443)	191,000,000	866,155 (CNY191,585,493)	863,450 (CNY191,000,000)	2,705 (CNY 585,493)	-	- (CNY -)
	CR Yuanta Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	Noah Upright (Shanghai) Fund Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	-	18,000,000	84,723 (CNY 18,240,433)	82,000,000	365,515 (CNY 81,760,567)	100,000,000	451,623 (CNY100,301,825)	450,238 (CNY100,000,000)	1,385 (CNY 301,825)	-	- (CNY -)
	Ben Li Feng Tian Tian Li Wealth Management Product	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	Agricultural Bank of China branch in Dongguan City, the stream	-	44,000,000	204,371 (CNY 44,000,000)	55,000,000	253,742 (CNY 55,000,000)	99,000,000	458,406 (CNY 99,063,880)	458,113 (CNY 99,000,000)	293 (CNY 63,880)	-	- (CNY -)
Dongguan Phitek Electronics Co., Ltd.	Ben Li Feng Bu bu gao Wealth Management Product	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	Agricultural Bank of China branch in Dongguan City, the stream	-	-	-	144,500,000	648,013 (CNY144,501,973)	144,500,000	648,942 (CNY144,679,127)	648,140 (CNY144,500,000)	802 (CNY 179,127)	-	- (CNY -)
	Bosera Funds	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	Noah Upright (Shanghai) Fund Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	121,500,000	554,674 (CNY121,506,880)	92,500,000	423,308 (CNY 92,642,470)	422,660 (CNY 92,500,000)	648 (CNY 142,470)	29,000,000	132,015 (CNY 29,006,880)
Phihong Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Bosera Funds	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	Noah Upright (Shanghai) Fund Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	80,000,000	367,836 (CNY 80,833,943)	34,000,000	154,805 (CNY 34,026,055)	154,688 (CNY 34,000,000)	117 (CNY 26,056)	46,000,000	213,148 (CNY 46,833,943)

Note 1: The marketable securities stated here include shares, debentures and beneficiary certificates and the derivative products caused by those.

Note 2: Investors whose marketable securities accounted for using the equity method are required to be disclosed.

Note 3: The marketable securities acquired and disposed of shall be calculated separately at market value in order to determine whether the amount reaches $300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital.

Note 4: The paid-in capital amount is the paid-in capital of the parent company. If the issued share has no face value or the face value is not NT$10 per share, in regard to the 20% of the paid-in capital transaction rule, then the marketable securities acquired and disposed of shall be calculated separately at market value in order to determine whether the amount reaches 10% of the equity attributable to owners of the Company.

PHIHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DISPOSAL OF INDIVIDUAL REAL ESTATE AT PRICES OF AT LEAST $300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Seller	Property	Event Date	Original Acquisition Date	Carrying Amount	Transaction Amount	Collection	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Counterparty	Relationship	Purpose of Disposal	Price Reference	Other Terms
Phihong Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Shanghai office building	2017.6.19 (Note 1)	March 2008	$ 186,858 (CNY 41,254,157)	$ 425,766 (CNY 94,000,000)	Full collection	$ 129,588 (Note 2)	Shanghai Chenfeng Construction Limited	-	Disposal of idle assets	Professional certification report and market price	-

Note 1: The contract date.

Note 2: Deduction of estimated relevant expenses and after-tax costs.

TABLE 6

PHIHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST $100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Buyer	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% to Total	
Phihong Technology Co., Ltd.	Phihong USA Corp.	Subsidiary of the Company	Sale	$ (3,362,375)	(40.59)	No significant difference	-	-	$ 235,616	22.24	
	Phihong Technology Japan Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Company	Sale	(438,677)	(5.30)	No significant difference	-	-	20,644	1.95	
	Phihong (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Company	Purchase	7,180,789	99.78	No significant difference	-	-	-	-	
Phihong USA Corp.	Phihong Technology Co., Ltd.	Parent entity	Purchase	3,362,375	96.60	No significant difference	-	-	(235,616)	(91.30)	
Phihong Technology Japan Co., Ltd.	Phihong Technology Co., Ltd.	Parent entity	Purchase	438,677	85.33	No significant difference	-	-	(20,644)	(44.58)	
Phihong (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Phihong Technology Co., Ltd.	Parent entity	Sale	(7,180,789)	(100.00)	No significant difference	-	-	-	-	

TABLE 7

PHIHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
DECEMBER 31, 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Financial Statement Account and Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amount Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Impairment Loss
					Amount	Actions Taken		
Phihong Technology Co., Ltd.	Phihong USA Corp.	Subsidiary of the Company	Trade receivables $235,616	12.07	$ -	-	$ 235,539	$ -
	Phihong (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Company	Other receivables $242,242	-	-	-	242,242	-
	Dongguan Phitek Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Company	Other receivables $179,596	-	-	-	81,617	-
Phihong (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dongguan Phitek Electronics Co., Ltd.	Sister Company	Other receivables $315,552	-	-	-	47,190	-
Phihong Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Dongguan Phitek Electronics Co., Ltd.	Sister Company	Other receivables $394,420	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 8

PHIHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No.	Investee Company	Counterparty	Relationship	Transaction Details			
				Financial Statement Accounts	Amount	Payment Terms	% to Total Sales or Assets
0	Phihong	PHA	1	Sale	$ 3,362,375	No significant difference	30
		PHJ	1	Sale	438,677	No significant difference	4
		Yanghong	1	Sale	68,549	No significant difference	1
		PHC	1	Purchase	7,180,789	No significant difference	64
		PHA	1	Trade receivable	235,616	-	2
		PHC	1	Other receivable	242,242	-	2
		PHP	1	Other receivable	179,596	-	2
1	PHC	PHP	3	Other receivable	315,552	-	3
2	PHZ	PHP	3	Other receivable	394,420	-	4
3	PHSY	PHP	3	Other receivable	93,499	-	1

Note 1: The Company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:

a. The Company is coded “0”.
b. The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from “1” in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: Nature of relationship is as follows:

a. From the Parent Company to its subsidiary: 1.
b. From a subsidiary to its Parent Company: 2.
c. Between subsidiaries: 3.

Note 3: The percentage calculation is based on the consolidated total operating revenue or total assets.
For balance sheet items, each item's period-end balance is shown as a percentage to consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2017.
For profit or loss items, cumulative amounts are shown as a percentage to consolidated total operating revenue for the year ended December 31, 2017.

PHIHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2017			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	Shares	%	Carrying Amount			
Phihong Technology Co Ltd	Phihong International Corp.	British Virgin Islands	Makes investments	$ 3,386,218	$ 3,519,098	109,054,817	100.00	$ 3,110,617	$ (18,884)	$ (27,033)	
	Phihong USA Corp.	California, USA	Sells various power supplies	207,203	207,203	3,100,000	100.00	904,230	32,732	32,732	
	Phitek International Co., Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Makes investments	314,956	314,956	10,200,000	100.00	(92,257)	(251,415)	(251,739)	
	Ascent Alliance Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Makes investments	424,619	424,619	14,502,600	100.00	324,881	3,732	3,951	
	Guang-Lai Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Makes investments	139,758	139,758	13,975,828	100.00	172,988	11,285	11,285	
	Hao-Xuan Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Makes investments	18,253	18,253	1,825,339	24.67	271	(355)	(88)	
	H&P Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Makes investments	31,707	54,293	3,170,682	32.26	52,794	50,758	16,980	
	Phihong Technology Japan Co., Ltd.	Japan	Sells power components	191,738 (JPY 550,000,000)	191,738 (JPY 550,000,000)	7,000	100.00	121,595	23,981	23,981	
Phihong International Corp.	N-Lighten Technologies, Inc.	California, USA	Makes investments	409,851	409,851	110,834,223	58.45	(24,849)	(83)	(48)	Phihong International Corp. and Guang-Lai Investment Co., Ltd. holds 78.23%
Guang-Lai Investment Co., Ltd.	Spring City Resort Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Hotel and restaurant	190,000	190,000	2,837,343	25.33	26,440	(11,879)	(2,854)	
	Han-Yu Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Makes investments	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	22.22	108,666	4,907	817	
	N-Lighten Technologies, Inc.	California, USA	Makes investments	206,084	206,084	37,498,870	19.78	(8,409)	(83)	(16)	Phihong International Corp. and Guang-Lai Investment Co., Ltd. holds 78.23%

Note: Information on investees in mainland China, refer to Table 10.

PHIHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2017	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2017	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2017	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2017	Note
					Outward	Inward							
Phihong (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Manufactures and sells various power supplies	$ 1,813,724 (HK$ 451,600,000)	Indirect investment in mainland China through PHI	$ 1,677,679 (HK$ 419,000,000)	$ -	$ -	$ 1,677,679 (HK$ 419,000,000)	$ (117,954)	100.00	$ (117,954)	$ 1,684,751	$ -	
Phitek (Tianjin) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Manufactures and sells various power supplies	-	Indirect investment in mainland China through PHI	155,347 (US$ 4,500,000)	-	130,020 (US$ 4,244,873)	25,327 (US$ 255,127)	17,817	100.00	17,817	-	-	Note 1
Phihong Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Manufactures and sells various power supplies	1,343,033 (US$ 40,600,000)	Indirect investment in mainland China through PHI	1,343,033 (US$ 40,600,000)	-	-	1,343,033 (US$ 40,600,000)	114,501	100.00	114,501	1,465,951	-	Note 2
Yanghong Trade (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Sells various lighting and power supplies	26,291 (US$ 880,000)	Indirect investment in mainland China through PHI	63,934 (US$ 2,140,000)	-	-	63,934 (US$ 2,140,000)	1,872	100.00	1,872	12,339	-	
Dongguan Phitek Electronics Co., Ltd.	Manufactures and sells various power supplies	362,042 (US$ 11,500,000)	Indirect investment in mainland China through PHK	315,258 (US$ 10,000,000)	-	-	315,258 (US$ 10,000,000)	(251,030)	100.00	(251,030)	(96,136)	-	
Dongguan Shuang-Ying Electronics Co., Ltd.	Manufactures and sells electronic materials	39,678 (HK$ 9,000,000)	Indirect investment in mainland China through PHQ	39,678 (HK$ 9,000,000)	-	-	39,678 (HK$ 9,000,000)	36,659	100.00	36,659	137,857	-	
Jin-Sheng-Hong (Jiangxi) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Manufactures and sells electronic materials	360,124 (US$ 11,500,000)	Indirect investment in mainland China through PHQ	360,124 (US$ 11,500,000)	-	-	360,124 (US$ 11,500,000)	(45,930)	100.00	(45,930)	186,282	-	
N-Lighten (Shanghai) Trading Inc.	Develops, manufactures and sells various equipment and monitors	-	Indirect investment in mainland China through N-Lighten	387,406 (US$ 12,366,400)	-	-	387,406 (US$ 12,366,400)	-	-	-	-	-	Note 3

Note 1: Phitek (Tianjin) Electronics Co., Ltd. was put into liquidation on March 24, 2017.

Note 2: Phihong Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. merged with Phihong Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., with Phihong Electronics (Suzhou) Co. as the surviving entity. The merger took effect on January 23, 2007. The surviving company was officially renamed as Phihong Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Shanghai Branch on February 27, 2007. Hence, the initial investment of US$3 million in Phihong Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. was merged into Phihong Electronics (Suzhou) Co.

Note 3: N-Lighten (Shanghai) Trading Inc. was put into liquidation on June 18, 2015.

Note 4: The amount was recognized based on audited financial statements.

Note 5: The foreign currencies in this table are converted into New Taiwan dollars using exchange rates of the investment date, except for income and expense items which are translated at the average exchange rates for the period.

(Continued)

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2017	Investment Amount Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA
$4,212,439	$4,876,160	Note

Note: In accordance with the provisions of the “Regulations Governing Permission for Investment or Technical Cooperation in the Mainland Area” passed on June 29, 2015, the Company has acquired the Business Operation Headquarter Certificate issued by the Industrial Development Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, which exempts the Company from the limitation of the amount of investment in mainland China.

(Concluded)

TABLE 11

PHIHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH INVESTEE COMPANIES IN MAINLAND CHINA, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY THROUGH A THIRD PARTY, AND THEIR PRICES, PAYMENT TERMS, AND UNREALIZED GAINS OR LOSSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Transaction Type	Purchase/Sale		Price	Transaction Details		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Unrealized (Gain) Loss	Note
		Amount	%		Payment Term	Comparison with Normal Transaction	Ending Balance	%		
Phihong (Dongguan) Electronics Co., Ltd.	Purchase	$ 7,180,789	99.78	No significant difference	No significant difference	-	$ -	-	$ -	