VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REVIEW REPORT

OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

JUNE 30, 2016 AND 2015

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

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
BALANCE SHEETS
JUNE 30, 2016, DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND JUNE 30, 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

			June 30, 2016		December 31, 2015		June 30, 2015	
	Assets	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
	Current assets							
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 1,827,111	43	$ 1,528,875	37	$ 1,592,471	37
1150	Notes receivable, net		154	-	158	-	252	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	429,133	10	490,556	12	452,905	11
1200	Other receivables		6,343	-	1,359	-	587	-
130X	Inventories, net	6(4)	402,859	9	366,129	9	409,110	9
1410	Prepayments		40,035	1	30,887	1	35,990	1
11XX	**Total current assets**		2,705,635	63	2,417,964	59	2,491,315	58
	Non-current assets							
1523	Available-for-sale financial assets - noncurrent	6(2)	9,130	-	29,856	1	67,168	2
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(5)	1,575,291	37	1,630,601	40	1,685,109	40
1780	Intangible assets		1,799	-	1,894	-	1,772	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(15)	9,023	-	7,035	-	7,789	-
1900	Other non-current assets	6(6)	15,460	-	15,744	-	16,761	-
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		1,610,703	37	1,685,130	41	1,778,599	42
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 4,316,338	100	$ 4,103,094	100	$ 4,269,914	100

(Continued)

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
BALANCE SHEETS
JUNE 30, 2016, DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND JUNE 30, 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	June 30, 2016 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2015 AMOUNT	%	June 30, 2015 AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities							
2170	Accounts payable		$ 254,607	6	$ 248,099	6	$ 256,603	6
2200	Other payables	6(7)	768,491	18	188,801	5	637,391	15
2230	Current income tax liabilities	6(15)	68,029	2	60,832	1	49,229	1
2300	Other current liabilities		9,298	-	7,366	-	7,417	-
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		1,100,425	26	505,098	12	950,640	22
	Non-current liabilities							
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(15)	-	-	-	-	167	-
2640	Net defined benefit liability, non-current	6(8)	4,175	-	4,175	-	-	-
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		4,175	-	4,175	-	167	-
2XXX	**Total Liabilities**		1,104,600	26	509,273	12	950,807	22
	Share capital	6(9)						
3110	Share capital - common stock		2,465,412	57	2,465,412	60	2,465,412	58
	Capital surplus	6(10)						
3200	Capital surplus		106,704	2	106,704	3	106,704	3
	Retained earnings	6(11)						
3310	Legal reserve		324,861	8	265,595	7	265,595	6
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	6(15)	486,383	11	756,110	18	473,428	11
	Other equity interest							
3400	Other equity interest	6(2)	(20,726)	-	-	-	7,968	-
3500	Treasury stocks	6(9)	(150,896)	(4)	-	-	-	-
3XXX	**Total equity**		3,211,738	74	3,593,821	88	3,319,107	78
	Significant commitments and contingent liabilities	9						
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11						
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 4,316,338	100	$ 4,103,094	100	$ 4,269,914	100

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

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF INCOME
THREE MONTHS AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

			Three months ended June 30				Six months ended June 30			
			2016		2015		2016		2015	
	Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	**Sales revenue**		$ 625,265	100	$ 650,150	100	$ 1,288,533	100	$ 1,174,954	100
5000	**Operating costs**	6(4)(13)(14)	(382,133)	(61)	(399,407)	(62)	(785,127)	(61)	(719,434)	(61)
5900	**Gross profit from operations**		243,132	39	250,743	38	503,406	39	455,520	39
	Operating expenses	6(13)(14)								
6100	Selling expenses		(2,821)	(1)	(3,308)	-	(5,804)	(1)	(5,851)	-
6200	General & administrative expenses		(27,040)	(4)	(24,356)	(4)	(54,261)	(4)	(44,822)	(4)
6300	Research and development expenses		(26,798)	(4)	(26,313)	(4)	(52,076)	(4)	(53,816)	(5)
6000	**Total operating expenses**		(56,659)	(9)	(53,977)	(8)	(112,141)	(9)	(104,489)	(9)
6900	**Operating profit**		186,473	30	196,766	30	391,265	30	351,031	30
	Non-operating income and expenses									
7010	Other income		1,270	-	10,695	2	2,155	-	12,036	1
7020	Other gains and losses	6(12)	5,565	1	(6,733)	(1)	(6,701)	-	(9,685)	(1)
7000	**Total non-operating income and expenses**		6,835	1	3,962	1	(4,546)	-	2,351	-
7900	**Profit before income tax**		193,308	31	200,728	31	386,719	30	353,382	30
7950	Income tax expense (benefit)	6(15)	(34,065)	(6)	(28,122)	(5)	(67,117)	(5)	(47,760)	(4)
8200	**Profit before income tax**		$ 159,243	25	$ 172,606	26	$ 319,602	25	$ 305,622	26
	Other comprehensive income									
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss									
8362	Unrealized gain (loss) on valuation of available-for-sale financial assets	6(2)	($ 12,726)	(2)	($ 1,920)	-	($ 20,726)	(2)	$ 768	-
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8360	**Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss**		(12,726)	(2)	(1,920)	-	(20,726)	(2)	768	-
8300	**Total other comprehensive (loss) income for the period**		($ 12,726)	(2)	($ 1,920)	-	($ 20,726)	(2)	$ 768	-
8500	**Total comprehensive income for the period**		$ 146,517	23	$ 170,686	26	$ 298,876	23	$ 306,390	26
9750	**Total basic earnings per share**	6(16)	$ 0.65		$ 0.70		$ 1.30		$ 1.24	
9850	**Total diluted earnings per share**	6(16)	$ 0.65		$ 0.69		$ 1.29		$ 1.23	

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

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

			Capital Reserves		Retained Earnings				
	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Total capital surplus, additional paid-in capital	Treasury stock transactions	Legal reserve	Total unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	Unrealized gain or loss on available-for-sale financial assets	Treasury stocks	Total equity
Six months ended June 30, 2015									
Balance at January 1, 2015		$ 2,465,412	$ 102,682	$ 4,022	$ 218,754	$ 707,729	$ 7,200	$ -	$ 3,505,799
Earnings appropriation									
Legal reserve		-	-	-	46,841	(46,841)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	6(11)	-	-	-	-	(493,082)	-	-	(493,082)
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	305,622	-	-	305,622
Other comprehensive income for the period	6(2)	-	-	-	-	-	768	-	768
Balance at June 30, 2015		$ 2,465,412	$ 102,682	$ 4,022	$ 265,595	$ 473,428	$ 7,968	$ -	$ 3,319,107
Six months ended June 30, 2016									
Balance at January 1, 2016		$ 2,465,412	$ 102,682	$ 4,022	$ 265,595	$ 756,110	$ -	$ -	$ 3,593,821
Earnings appropriation									
Legal reserve		-	-	-	59,266	(59,266)	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(530,063)	-	-	(530,063)
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	319,602	-	-	319,602
Other comprehensive income for the period	6(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(20,726)	-	(20,726)
Purchase of treasury shares	6(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(150,896)	(150,896)
Balance at June 30, 2016		$ 2,465,412	$ 102,682	$ 4,022	$ 324,861	$ 486,383	($ 20,726)	($ 150,896)	$ 3,211,738

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

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 386,719	$ 353,382
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation	6(13)	103,684	103,486
Amortization	6(13)	302	255
Interest income		(2,053)	(2,916)
Gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment	6(12)	(529)	(400)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss		2,350	2,455
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		4	(136)
Accounts receivable		61,423	(78,640)
Other receivables		(4,984)	2,639
Inventories, net		(36,730)	(53,540)
Prepayments		(9,148)	(3,881)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Accounts payable		6,508	(12,734)
Other payables		36,453	11,305
Other current liabilities		1,932	3,075
Cash inflow generated from operations		545,931	324,350
Interest income		2,053	2,916
Cash paid for income tax		(61,908)	(37,900)
Net cash flows from operating activities		486,076	289,366
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(17)	(33,755)	(1,143)
Disposals of property, plant and equipment		1,383	400
Acquisition of intangible assets		(207)	(885)
Increase in other non-current assets		(2,015)	(4,396)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(34,594)	(6,024)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of treasury shares		(150,896)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(150,896)	-
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rate		(2,350)	(2,455)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		298,236	280,887
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		1,528,875	1,311,584
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		$ 1,827,111	$ 1,592,471

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

VISUAL PHOTONICS EPITAXY CO., LTD.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

Visual Photonics Epitaxy Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated as company in November 1996. The Company is primarily engaged in research & development, manufacture and sales of optoelectronic semi-conductors epitaxy, optoelectronic components products and etc.. On January 24, 2002, the Company's common stock was officially listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

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

These financial statements were reported to the Board of Directors on August 5, 2016.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

None.

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

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by FSC effective from 2017 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Investment entities: applying the consolidation exception (amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)	January 1, 2016
Accounting for acquisition of interests in joint operations (amendments to IFRS 11)	January 1, 2016
IFRS 14,'Regulatory deferral accounts'	January 1, 2016
Disclosure initiative (amendments to IAS 1)	January 1, 2016
Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation (amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)	January 1, 2016
Agriculture: bearer plants (amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41)	January 1, 2016
Defined benefit plans: employee contributions (amendments to IAS 19R)	July 1, 2014
Equity method in separate financial statements (amendments to IAS 27)	January 1, 2016
Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets (amendments to IAS 36)	January 1, 2014
Novation of derivatives and continuation of hedge accounting (amendments to IAS 39)	January 1, 2014

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRIC 21, 'Levies'	January 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012	July 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013	July 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014	January 1, 2016

Except for the followings, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and operating result based on the Company's assessment. The quantitative impact will be disclosed when the assessment is complete.

A. Amendments to IAS 1, 'Disclosure initiative'

This amendment clarifies the presentation of materiality, aggregation and subtotals, the framework of financial report, and the guide for accounting disclosure.

B. Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38, 'Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation'

The amendments clarify that a revenue-based method of depreciation or amortization is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset, such as other inputs and processes, selling activities and changes in sales volumes and prices.

C. Amendments to IAS 19, 'Defined benefit plans: Employee contributions'

The amendment allows contributions made by employees or third parties that are linked to service, and do not vary with the length of employee service, to be deducted from the cost of benefits earned in the period that the service is provided. Contributions made by employees or third parties that are linked to service, and vary according to the length of employee service, must be spread over the service period using the same attribution method that is applied to the benefits.

D. Amendments to IAS 36, 'Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets'

The amendments remove the requirement to disclose recoverable amount when a cash generating unit (CGU) contains goodwill or indefinite lived intangible assets but there has been no impairment. When a material impairment loss has been recognised or reversed for an individual asset, including goodwill, or a CGU, it is required to disclose the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU. If the recoverable amount is fair value less costs of disposal, it is required to disclose the level of the fair value hierarchy, the valuation techniques(s) used and key assumptions.

E. Annual improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 cycle

(a) IFRS 8, 'Operating segments'

The standard is amended to require disclosure of judgments made by management in aggregating operating segments. This amendment also clarifies that a reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets is required only when segment asset is provided to chief operating decision maker regularly.

(b) IFRS 13, ‘Fair value measurement’

When issuing IFRS 13 ‘fair value measurement’, the IASB removed the guidance that an entity could measure short-term receivables and payables with no stated interest rate at invoice amounts without discounting, when the effect of not discounting is immaterial. The amendment clarifies the deletion was made by IASB noting that paragraph 8 of IAS 8 already permits entities not to apply accounting policies set out in accordance with IFRSs when the effect of applying them is immaterial. The IASB did not intend to change the aforementioned measurement requirements, thus, entities can still apply above standard.

(c) IAS 16, ‘Property, plant and equipment’

The standard is amended to clarify how the accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment are treated to where an entity uses the revaluation model.

(d) IAS 38, ‘Intangible asset’

The standard is amended to clarify how the accumulated depreciation is treated where an intangible asset uses the revaluation model.

F. Annual improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 cycle

(a) IFRS 1, ‘First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards’

This amendment clarifies paragraph BC11 in IFRS 1 is not requiring an entity to apply a more recent version of an IFRS, but only illustrates the advantages of applying a more recent version of an IFRS.

(b) IFRS 13, ‘Fair value measurement’

The amendment clarifies that the exception of measuring the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities (portfolio exception) applies to all financial assets, financial liabilities and other contracts within the scope of IFRS 9 or IAS 39.

G. Annual improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 cycle

(a) IFRS 7, ‘Financial instruments: Disclosures’

The amendment provides additional guidance to determine whether the terms of an arrangement to service a financial asset which has been transferred constitute continuing involvement and thus the disclosure requirement of transferred financial assets applies. And this amendment also clarifies that disclosure of offsetting is not required for all interim periods.

(b) IAS 19, ‘Employee benefits’

The amendment clarifies that, when determining the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations, it is the currency that the liabilities are denominated in that is important, and not the country where they arise. The assessment of whether there is a deep market in high-quality corporate bonds or not is based on corporate bonds in that currency, and not corporate bonds in a particular country. Similarly, where there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds in that currency, government bonds in the relevant currency should be used.

(c) IAS 34, ‘Interim financial reporting’

The amendment clarifies what is meant by the reference in the standard to “information disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report". The amendment further amends IAS 34 to require a cross-reference form the interim financial statements to the location of that information.

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

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC effective from 2017 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions (amendments to IFRS 2)	January 1, 2018
IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'	January 1, 2018
Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture (amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers'	January 1, 2018
Clarifications to IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' (amendments to IFRS 15)	January 1, 2018
IFRS 16, 'Leases'	January 1, 2019
Disclosure initiative (amendments to IAS 7)	January 1, 2017
Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses (amendments to IAS 12)	January 1, 2017

Except for the followings, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and operating result based on the Company's assessment. The quantitative impact will be disclosed when the assessment is complete.

A. IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers'

IFRS 15, 'revenue from contracts with customers' replaces IAS 11 'Construction Contracts', IAS 18 'Revenue' and relevant interpretations. According to IFRS 15, revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of promised goods or services. A customer obtains control of goods or services when a customer has the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, the asset.

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. An entity recognises revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps:

Step 1: Identify contracts with customer

Step 2: Identify separate performance obligations in the contract(s)

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price

Step 5: Recognise revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Further, IFRS 15 includes a set of comprehensive disclosure requirements that requires an entity to disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

B. Amendments to IFRS 15, 'Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

The amendments clarify how to identify a performance obligation (the promise to transfer a good or a service to a customer) in a contract; determine whether a company is a principal (the provider of a good or service) or an agent (responsible for arranging for the good or service to be provided); and determine whether the revenue from granting a licence should be recognised at a point in time or over time. In addition to the clarifications, the amendments include two additional reliefs to reduce cost and complexity for a company when it first applies the new Standard.

C. Amendments to IAS 7, 'Disclosure initiative'

This amendment requires that an entity shall provide more disclosures related to changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Accounting Standards 34, "Interim financial reporting" endorsed by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

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

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

(b) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs") requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

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

Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

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

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

D. All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within ‘other gains and losses’.

(4) <u>Classification of current and non-current items</u>

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

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

(b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

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

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

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

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

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

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

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

(5) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(6) Available-for-sale financial assets

A. Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, available-for-sale financial assets are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. These financial assets are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income. Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured or derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments are presented in ‘financial assets measured at cost’.

(7) Loans and receivables

Accounts receivable are loans and receivables originated by the entity. They are created by the entity by selling goods or providing services to customers in the ordinary course of business. Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. However, short-term accounts receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(8) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

(a) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;

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

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

(d) It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

(e) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;

(f) Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial asset in the group, including adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group;

(g) Information about significant changes with an adverse effect that have taken place in the technology, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates, and indicates that the cost of the investment in the equity instrument may not be recovered;

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

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

Available-for-sale financial assets

The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset’s acquisition cost (less any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss, and is reclassified from ‘other comprehensive income’ to ‘profit or loss’. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an investment in a debt instrument increases, and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, then such impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss. Impairment loss of an investment in an equity instrument recognised in profit or loss shall not be reversed through profit or loss. Impairment loss is recognised and reversed by adjusting the carrying amount of the asset through the use of an impairment allowance account.

(9) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(10) Inventories

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

(11) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

Buildings	50 ～ 60 years
Machinery and equipment	3 ～ 15 years
Office equipment	3 ～ 5 years
Other equipment	3 ～ 7 years

(12) Intangible assets

Intangible assets, mainly patent and computer software, are recognised at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 3 ~ 5 years.

(13) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(14) Notes and accounts payable

Notes and accounts payable are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. However, short-term accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(15) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(16) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit net obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

ii.Remeasurement arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

iii.Past-service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

iv.Pension cost for the interim period is calculated on a year-to-date basis by using the pension cost rate derived from the actuarial valuation at the end of the prior financial year, adjusted for significant market fluctuations since that time and for significant curtailments, settlements, or other significant one-off events. And, the related information is disclosed accordingly.

C. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Company's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept an offer of redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Company recognises expense as it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefits or it recognises relating restructuring costs, whichever is earlier. Benefits that are expected to be due more than 12 months after balance sheet date shall be discounted to their present value.

D. Employees', directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' remuneration and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognised as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal obligation or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates. If employee compensation is paid by shares, the Company calculates the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(17) Income tax

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

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

C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

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

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

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

G. The interim period income tax expense is recognised based on the estimated average annual effective income tax rate expected for the full financial year applied to the pretax income of the interim period, and the related information is disclosed accordingly.

(18) Share capital

A. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

B. Where the Company repurchases the Company's equity share capital that has been issued, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, the difference between their book value and any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

(19) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities; stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

(20) Revenue recognition

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

(21) Operating segments

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

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

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

Financial assets—impairment of equity investments

The Company follows the guidance of IAS 39 to determine whether a financial asset—equity investment is impaired. This determination requires significant judgement. In making this judgement, the Company evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an equity investment is less than its cost and the financial health of and short-term business outlook for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow.

If the decline of the fair value of an individual equity investment below cost was considered significant or prolonged, the Company would suffer a loss in its financial statements, being the transfer of the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income on the impaired available-for-sale financial assets to profit or loss or being the recognition of the impairment loss on the impaired financial assets measured at cost in profit or loss.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

A. Realis ability of deferred tax assets

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

As of June 30, 2016, the Company recognised deferred tax assets amounting to $9,023.

B. Evaluation of inventories

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

As of June 30, 2016, the carrying amount of inventories was $402,859.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANTACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	June 30, 2015
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$ 392	$ 433	$ 450
Checking accounts and demand deposits	1,363,219	1,064,942	1,068,757
Time deposits	463,500	463,500	523,264
Total	$ 1,827,111	$ 1,528,875	$ 1,592,471

A. The Company associates with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. The Company has no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others.

(2) Available-for-sale financial assets-non current

Items	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	June 30, 2015
Non-current items:			
Unpublished corporate stock			
Branchy Technology Co., Ltd.	$ 9,573	$ 9,573	$ 9,573
Emerging stocks	-	-	-
Hokuang Optics Co., Ltd.	59,200	59,200	59,200
Subtotal	68,773	68,773	68,773
Valuation adjustment	(20,726)	-	7,968
Accumulated impairment	(38,917)	(38,917)	(9,573)
Total	$ 9,130	$ 29,856	$ 67,168

Note: On May 19, 2016, Hokuang Optics Co., Ltd. was delisted from the Taiwan Emerging Stock market.

A. The Company recognised ($12,726), ($1,920), ($20,726), and $768 in other comprehensive income for fair value change for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

B. The Company assessed the fair value of investments in equity, Branchy Technology Co., Ltd., have declined for a long time, as Branchy Technology Co., Ltd. applied for discontinuing business from November 17, 2015 to November 16, 2016, the Company has recognised the investment to be impaired completely.

C. The Company assessed investments in equity, Hokuang Optics Co., Ltd., has accumulated deficit and caused the fair value of investments in equity significantly declined to lower than the oringinal investment cost, the Company has recognised impairment loss for $29,344 in 4th quarter of 2015 after assessed.

(3) Accounts receivable, net

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	June 30, 2015
Accounts receivable	$ 429,713	$ 491,136	$ 453,485
Less: allowance for bad debts	(580)	(580)	(580)
	$ 429,133	$ 490,556	$ 452,905

A. The Company's accounts receivable that were neither past due nor impaired were fully performing in line with the credit standards prescribed based on counterparties' industrial characteristics, scale of business and profitability.

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

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	June 30, 2015
Up to 30 days	$ 35,326	$ 49,925	$ 16,128
31 to 90 days	14,559	4,963	2,545
91 to 180 days	125	1,738	918
Over 181 days	483	-	-
	$ 50,493	$ 56,626	$ 19,591

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

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

As of June 30, 2016, December 31, 2015 and June 30, 2015, the impaired accounts receivable have been assessed in group and impaired amount are $580 for each accounts receivable.

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

(4) Inventories

	June 30, 2016		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 127,787	($ 2,905)	$ 124,882
Work in process	39,787	(430)	39,357
Finished goods	276,725	(38,105)	238,620
Total	$ 444,299	($ 41,440)	$ 402,859

	December 31, 2015		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 109,402	($ 2,905)	$ 106,497
Work in process	53,946	(430)	53,516
Finished goods	247,800	(41,684)	206,116
Total	$ 411,148	($ 45,019)	$ 366,129

	June 30, 2015		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 126,573	($ 2,905)	$ 123,668
Work in process	60,276	(430)	59,846
Finished goods	267,280	(41,684)	225,596
Total	$ 454,129	($ 45,019)	$ 409,110

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the period:

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Cost of goods sold	$ 382,133	$ 399,407

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Cost of goods sold	$ 785,127	$ 719,434

(5) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Machinery	Office equipment	Others	Total
At January 1, 2016						
Cost	$ 141,004	$ 869,814	$ 2,416,622	$ 20,464	$ 147,374	$ 3,595,278
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(454,874)	(1,365,665)	(20,108)	(124,030)	(1,964,677)
	$ 141,004	$ 414,940	$ 1,050,957	$ 356	$ 23,344	$ 1,630,601
2016						
January 1	$ 141,004	$ 414,940	$ 1,050,957	$ 356	$ 23,344	$ 1,630,601
Additions	-	160	45,850	-	919	46,929
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(854)	(854)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	2,299	2,299
Depreciation charge	-	(18,531)	(80,730)	(119)	(4,304)	(103,684)
June 30	$ 141,004	$ 396,569	$ 1,016,077	$ 237	$ 21,404	$ 1,575,291
At June 30, 2016						
Cost	$ 141,004	$ 869,974	$ 2,462,472	$ 20,464	$ 145,474	$ 3,639,388
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(473,405)	(1,446,395)	(20,227)	(124,070)	(2,064,097)
	$ 141,004	$ 396,569	$ 1,016,077	$ 237	$ 21,404	$ 1,575,291

	Land	Buildings	Machinery	Office equipment	Others	Total
At January 1, 2015						
Cost	$ 141,004	$ 863,778	$ 2,374,480	$ 22,156	$ 132,752	$ 3,534,170
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(416,847)	(1,206,753)	(21,461)	(115,431)	(1,760,492)
	$ 141,004	$ 446,931	$ 1,167,727	$ 695	$ 17,321	$ 1,773,678
2015						
January 1	$ 141,004	$ 446,931	$ 1,167,727	$ 695	$ 17,321	$ 1,773,678
Additions	-	1,000	-	-	3,640	4,640
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	10,277	10,277
Depreciation charge	-	(19,161)	(80,262)	(182)	(3,881)	(103,486)
June 30	$ 141,004	$ 428,770	$ 1,087,465	$ 513	$ 27,357	$ 1,685,109
At June 30, 2015						
Cost	$ 141,004	$ 864,778	$ 2,372,665	$ 22,156	$ 146,669	$ 3,547,272
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(436,008)	(1,285,200)	(21,643)	(119,312)	(1,862,163)
	$ 141,004	$ 428,770	$ 1,087,465	$ 513	$ 27,357	$ 1,685,109

A. The significant components of buildings include main plants, which is depreciated over 50 and 60 years, respectively.

B. Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collaterals is provided in Note 8.

(6) Other non-current asset

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	June 30, 2015
Prepayment for equipment	$ 15,330	$ 15,637	$ 15,648
Prepayment for pension	-	-	1,048
Other	130	107	65
	$ 15,460	$ 15,744	$ 16,761

(7) Other payable

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	June 30, 2015
Dividends payable	$ 530,063	$ -	$ 493,082
Wages, salaries and bonus payable	205,305	172,209	120,277
Payable on machinery and equipment	18,605	5,431	3,532
Other	14,518	11,161	20,500
	$ 768,491	$ 188,801	$ 637,391

(8) Pension

A. (a) The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. If the account balance is not enough to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method, to the labors expected to be qualified for retirement next year, the Company will make contribution for the deficit by next March. On March 12, 2015, the Company received an official letter from Taoyuan City Government informing that the retirement fund is sufficient enough for future retirement withdraw. Therefore, Taoyuan City Government agreed the Company to pause monthly contribution for one year period, starting from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016.

(b) For the aforementioned pension plan, the Company recognised pension costs of $131, $0, $131 and $0 for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(c) Expected contributions to the defined pension plans of the Company in the year ended December 31, 2017 are $785.

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

(b) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 were $1,645, $1,449, $3,249 and $2,879, respectively.

(9) Share capital / treasury stocks

A. As of June 30, 2016, the Company's authorized capital were all $2,600,000, consisting of 260,000 thousand shares (including employee stock option of 15,000 thousand shares), and the paid-in capital were $2,465,412, with par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follows (in thousands of shares):

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
At January 1	246,541	246,541
Share reacquisition	(3,000)	-
At June 30	243,541	246,541

B. On June 21, 2016, a cash-capital reduction of 25% was resolved by the shareholders' meeting. An estimated of 61,635 thousand shares will be retired, and the paid-in capital will be $1,849,059 after the reduction.

C. Treasury shares

(a) Reason for share reacquisition and movements in the number of the Company's treasury shares are as follows (There were no treasury shares as of June 30, 2015):

		Six months ended June 30, 2016	
Name of company holding the shares	Reason for reacquisition	Number of shares (In thousands)	Carrying amount
The Company	To be reissued to employees	3,000	$ 150,896

(b) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law, the number of shares bought back as treasury share should not exceed 10% of the number of the Company's issued and outstanding shares and the amount bought back should not exceed the sum of retained earnings, paid-in capital in excess of par value and realized capital reserve.

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

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

(10) Capital surplus

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

(11) Retained Earnings

A. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve is equal to that of issued share capital. And special reserve is set aside or reversed in accordance with related laws or Competent Authority.

B. The Company's dividend policy is summarized below: as the Company operates in a stable growth stage and future expansion plans are expected in the future years. The earnings dividend policy is adopted taking into consideration the Company's market competitiveness stabilization and capital needs for future expansion plans. For growth stabilization of earnings per share, cash dividends shall account for at least 10% of the total dividends distributed. The Board of Directors shall propose for dividend distribution based on capital structure and budget and the proposals shall be resolved in shareholders' meeting.

C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

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

E. The Company recognised dividends distributed to owners amounting to $493,082 ($2 (in dollars) per share) and $493,082 ($2 (in dollars) per share, including earnings distribution of cash dividend $1.8 (in dollars) per share and share capital distribution of $0.2 (in dollars) per share) for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. On June 21, 2016, the stockholders' meeting resolved that total dividends for the appropriation of 2015 earnings would be $530,063 with cash dividends of $2.15 (in dollars) per share.

F. For the information relating to employees' compensation (bonuses) and directors' and supervisors' remuneration please refer to Note 6(14).

(12) Other gains and losses

	Three months ended June 30, 2016	Three months ended June 30, 2015
Net currency exchange gains (losses)	$ 5,065	($ 7,113)
Gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment	529	400
Other losses	(29)	(20)
Total	$ 5,565	($ 6,733)

	Six months ended June 30, 2016	Six months ended June 30, 2015
Net currency exchange gains (losses)	($ 7,173)	($ 10,048)
Gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment	529	400
Other losses	(57)	(37)
Total	($ 6,701)	($ 9,685)

(13) Expenses by nature

	Three months ended June 30,			
	2016		2015	
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Operating costs	Operating expenses
Change in inventory of finished goods and work in process	$ 13,808	$ -	$ 40,007	$ -
Raw materials and supplies used	246,893	-	242,231	-
Employee benefit expense	47,850	27,468	39,253	23,303
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	43,860	8,058	40,730	11,204
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	-	151	-	143
Other expenses	29,722	20,982	37,186	19,327
Operating costs and expenses	$ 382,133	$ 56,659	$ 399,407	$ 53,977

	Six months ended June 30,			
	2016		2015	
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Operating costs	Operating expenses
Change in inventory of finished goods and work in process	($ 14,766)	$ -	($ 22,137)	$ -
Raw materials and supplies used	553,855	-	519,494	-
Employee benefit expense	95,512	57,699	74,911	43,545
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	86,732	16,952	80,137	23,349
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	-	302	-	255
Other expenses	63,794	37,188	67,029	37,340
Operating costs and expenses	$ 785,127	$ 112,141	$ 719,434	$ 104,489

As of June 30, 2016 and 2015, the company has 208 and 191 employees, respectively.

(14) Employee benefit expense

	Three months ended June 30,			
	2016		2015	
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Operating costs	Operating expenses
Wages and salaries	$ 39,114	$ 25,639	$ 33,695	$ 21,362
Labor and health insurance fees	2,383	782	1,991	956
Pension costs	1,307	469	1,064	385
Other personnel expenses	5,046	578	2,503	600
	$ 47,850	$ 27,468	$ 39,253	$ 23,303

	Six months ended June 30,			
	2016		2015	
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Operating costs	Operating expenses
Wages and salaries	$ 80,549	$ 53,947	$ 64,054	$ 39,942
Labor and health insurance fees	4,808	1,654	4,193	1,744
Pension costs	2,493	887	2,111	768
Other personnel expenses	7,662	1,211	4,553	1,091
	$ 95,512	$ 57,699	$ 74,911	$ 43,545

A. In accordance with the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, when distributing earnings, employees’ compensation shall be at least 5 ~ 15% of the distributed earnings. Directors and Supervisors’ remuneration shall not exceed 3% of the distributed earnings.

B. For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, employees’ compensation was accrued at $16,680, $12,469, $36,460 and $22,471, respectively; directors’ and supervisors’ remuneration was accrued at $6,263, $4,676, $13,673 and $8,427, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.

   For the six months ended June 30, 2016, the employees’ compensation and directors’ and supervisors’ remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 8% and 3% of profit of current year distributable as of the end of reporting period. After taking into consideration of legal reserves and etc., the employees’ compensation and supervisors’ and directors’ remuneration were accrued based on the percentage as prescribed in the Company’s Articles of Incorporation of after tax profit of current year distributable for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

   Employees’ compensation and directors’ and supervisors’ remuneration of 2015 as resolved by the meeting of Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2015 financial statements.

   Information about employees’ compensation and directors’ and supervisors’ remuneration of the Company as resolved by the meeting of Board of Directors will be posted in the “Market Observation Post System” at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(15) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

Items	Three months ended June 30, 2016	Three months ended June 30, 2015
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 28,736	$ 24,863
Adjustments in respect of prior period	1,021	23
Total current tax	29,757	24,886
Deferred tax：		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	4,308	3,236
Income tax expense	$ 34,065	$ 28,122

Items	Six months ended June 30, 2016	Six months ended June 30, 2015
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 68,084	$ 49,521
Adjustments in respect of prior period	1,021	23
Total current tax	69,105	49,544
Deferred tax：		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,988)	(1,784)
Income tax expense	$ 67,117	$ 47,760

(b) The income tax (charge) / credit relating to components of other comprehensive income: None.

B. The company’s income tax returns through 2013 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

C. Unappropriated retained earnings:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	June 30, 2015
Earnings generated in and after 1998	$ 486,383	$ 756,110	$ 473,428

D. As of June 30, 2016, December 31, 2015 and June 30, 2015, the balance of the imputation tax credit account was $124,529, $62,677 and $105,051. The creditable tax rate was 14.84% for 2014 and is estimated to be 16.47% for 2015.

(16) Earnings per share

	Three months ended June 30, 2016		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per Share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 159,243	245,857	$ 0.65
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 159,243	245,857	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' bonus	-	1,025	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 159,243	246,882	$ 0.65

	Three months ended June 30, 2015		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per Share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 172,606	246,541	$ 0.70
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 172,606	246,541	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' bonus	-	1,269	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 172,606	247,810	$ 0.69

	Six months ended June 30, 2016		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per Share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 319,602	246,199	$ 1.30
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 319,602	246,199	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' bonus	-	1,480	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 319,602	247,679	$ 1.29

	Six months ended June 30, 2015		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per Share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 305,622	246,541	$ 1.24
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 305,622	246,541	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' bonus	-	1,269	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 305,622	247,810	$ 1.23

(17) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments:

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 46,929	$ 4,640
Add: opening balance of payable on equipment	5,431	35
Less: ending balance of payable on equipment	(18,605)	(3,532)
Cash paid during the period	$ 33,755	$ 1,143

B. Financing activities with no cash flow effects:

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Cash dividends payable	$ 530,063	$ 493,082

(18) Seasonality of operations

The Company is epi-wafer provider which is the upstream of compound semiconductor industry. Our products are applied in power amplifier and microwave switches etc. that are crucial components in mobile devices. As we are one of the upstream supply chain vendors of wireless communication industry, our product demand is affected by the following factors:

A. Mobile brand makers: the timing of launching new mobile phones and their sales performance.

B. Direct customers (IDM & Foundry): Design-in cycle time, Delivery lead time, capacity planning, inventory policy, stock level of different seasons, and speed of inventory digestion.

C. Due to many components and modules in mobile BOM table and their interdependence, shortage of the above may result in our products demand delay as well as revenue volatility.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Significant related party transactions

None.

(2) Key management compensation

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 15,381	$ 12,033
Post-employment benefits	128	125
Total	$ 15,509	$ 12,158

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 38,155	$ 22,194
Post-employment benefits	256	228
Total	$ 38,411	$ 22,422

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

None.

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

For related information, please refer to Note 12(4).

(2) Commitments

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

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	June 30, 2015
Property, plant and equipment	$ 20,482	$ 11,974	$ 44,516

B. Guarantee for Customs Duties

The Company's guarantee for customs duties is as follows:

June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	June 30, 2015
$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 10,000

10. SIGNIFICANT DISATER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

None

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Fair value information of financial instruments

The carrying amount of financial instruments are not measured at fair value (including cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, accounts payable, other payables, refundable deposits and guarantee deposits received) are approximate to their fair values. The fair value information of financial instruments measured at fair value is provided in Note 12(3).

B. Financial risk management policies

(a) The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

(b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Company treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

i. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures (Company's functional currency is NTD). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	June 30, 2016		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 23,676	32.28	$ 764,261
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 6,334	32.28	$ 204,462

	December 31, 2015		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 23,892	32.83	$ 784,255
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 6,171	32.83	$ 202,563

	June 30, 2015		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 26,592	30.86	$ 820,629
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 6,996	30.86	$ 215,897

ii. Total unrealised exchange gain (loss) arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, are as follows:

	Three months ended June 30, 2016	Three months ended June 30, 2015
Financial assets	$ 16,669	$ -
Financial liabilities	(4,979)	(654)

	Six months ended June 30, 2016	Six months ended June 30, 2015
Financial assets	($ 5,699)	($ 2,080)
Financial liabilities	1,881	1,001

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

	Six months ended June 30, 2016		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 7,643	$ -
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 2,045	$ -

	Six months ended June 30, 2015		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 8,206	$ -
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 2,159	$ -

Price risk

Not applicable.

Interest rate risk

Not applicable

(b) Credit risk

i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. According to the Company's credit policy, each local entity in the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to outstanding receivables.

ii. For six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, no credit limits were exceeded during the reporting periods, and management does not expect any significant losses from nonperformance by these counterparties.

iii. The Company's accounts receivable that are neither past due nor impaired are fully performing in line with the credit standards prescribed based on counterparties' industrial characteristics, scale of business and profitability.

(c) Liquidity risk

i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Company and aggregated by the Company's finance & accounting division. The Company's finance and accounting division monitors rolling forecast of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times.

ii. Company treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts and time deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts.

iii. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivate financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

June 30, 2016	Less than 1 month	1 month to 12 months	Over 1 year
Accounts payable	$ 73,460	$ 181,147	$ -
Other payables	588,563	179,928	-
Other current assets	9,298	-	-

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2015	Less than 1 month	1 month to 12 months	Over 1 year
Accounts payable	$ 118,987	$ 129,112	$ -
Other payables	57,084	131,717	-
Other current assets	7,366	-	-

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

June 30, 2015	Less than 1 month	1 month to 12 months	Over 1 year
Accounts payable	$ 53,653	$ 202,950	$ -
Other payables	527,408	109,983	-
Other current assets	7,417	-	-

iv. The Company does not expect the timing of occurrence of the cash flows estimated through the maturity date analysis will be significantly earlier, nor expect the actual cash flow amount will be significantly different.

(3) Fair value information

A. Details of the fair value of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value are provided in Note 12(2)A.

B. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the Company's investment in listed stocks is included in Level 1.

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

C. The related information of financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities at June 30, 2016, December 31, 2015 and June 30, 2015, is as follows:

June 30, 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Available-for-sale financial assets	$ 9,130	$ -	$ -	$ 9,130

December 31, 2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Available-for-sale financial assets	$ 29,856	$ -	$ -	$ 29,856

June 30, 2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Available-for-sale financial assets	$ 67,168	$ -	$ -	$ 67,168

D. The method and assumptions the Company used to measure fair value are as follows:

The instruments the Company used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1), listed stocks are measured at market quoted closing price.

E. For the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

(4) Other/ Contingences

The Company was recommend by Taiwan Tongsheng Asset Management Consultant Co., Ltd. (abbreviated as TONGSHENG Company) to purchase Tongsheng Foreign Exchange Fund, amounting US $ 13,000 thousand from Tosho Asset Management Consultant Ltd. (abbreviated as TOSHO Company), registered in British Virgin Islands. TOSHO Company was not able to fulfill the contract and return the principal to the Company. Thus, the Company filed a complaint against TONGSHENG Company in Taiwan Taipei District Court in July 2011.

The Company obtained representative’s assets and commercial paper of US $ 13,000 thousand as collateral. The Company has priority claims over collaterals and when the collateral value is insufficient, the jointly liable debtors is responsible for the insufficient amount. TONGSHENG Company has repaid $1,520 in 2011 and the Company has recognised the loss of $38,262 (shown as ‘miscellaneous expense’) in the same year. As of June 30, 2016, TONGSHENG Company has repaid $10,750 and the Company recognised this repayment as ‘other revenue’.

On June 14, 2016, Taiwan Supreme Court revoked the second instance ruling of imprisonment for 34 months and 6 months of the representatives of TONGSHENG Company and TOSHO Company due to agreeing on the claims in the appeal of third instance. As a result, the second instance ruling was sent back to Taiwan High Court for court judgement.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: None.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.

C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 1.

D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding $300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.

E. Acquisition of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

F. Disposal of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

H. Receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: None.

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: None.

(2) Information on investees

None.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

None.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information

The Company operates business only in a single industry. The Company allocates resources and assesses performance of the Company as a whole, has identified that the Company has only one reportable operating segment.

(2) Segment information

The Company's segment information includes segment income or loss, assets, liabilities and etc., is consistent with that in the financial statements.

(3) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

The Company operates business only in a single industry. The Company allocates resources and assesses performance of the Company as a whole, has identified that the Company has only one reportable operating segment. Therefore, reconciliation is not applicable.

Visual Photonics Epitaxy Co., Ltd.

Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

June 30, 2016

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

				As of June 30, 2016				
Securities held by	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	General ledger account	Number of shares	Book value (Note 3)	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Footnote (Note 4)
Visual Photonics Epitaxy Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Branchy Technology Co., Ltd.	None.	Available-for-sale financial assets - non-current	342,529	$ -	0	$ -	
Visual Photonics Epitaxy Co., Ltd.	Stocks - Hokuang Optics Co., Ltd.	Entity that is controlled by Company's key management	Available-for-sale financial assets - non-current	3,200,000	9,130	4	9,130	

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities within the scope of IAS 39 'Financial instruments: recognition and measurement'.

Note 2: Security issuers that is not related party, please fill in 'None.'

Note 3: Fill in the amount after adjusted at fair value and deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities measured at fair value; fill in the acquisition cost or amortised cost deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities not mea

Note 4: Securities that are pledged as collateral for loans or under any contractural restricitions shall be disclosed. Number of shares, amount, terms and conditions that are restricted shall also be described.