Oriental Union Chemical Corporation

Financial Statements for the
Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 and
Independent Auditors' Report

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Oriental Union Chemical Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Oriental Union Chemical Corporation (the "Corporation"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China ("ROC"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the ROC, 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 financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The descriptions of the key audit matters of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 are as follow:

The Impairment Loss of Property, Plant and Equipment

The balances of property, plant and equipment amounted to $5,756,964 thousand as of December 31, 2018. On each balance sheet date, the Corporation reviews its tangible assets for indications of impairment. If any indication thereof exists, the Corporation then estimates the recoverable amount of the assets. If it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount (fair value less cost to sell and value in use) for the individual asset, then the Corporation will determine the recoverable amount for the asset's cash-generating unit. Because the aforementioned tangible assets represent 24% of total assets and the calculation for recoverable amount involves several assumptions and estimations, which directly impact the amount recognized as impairment losses, we deem the review of impairment of assets a key audit matter.

Corresponding audit procedures:

1. We obtained an understanding of management's estimation of asset impairment and of the design and execution for relevant controls.

2. We evaluated the rationality of management's identification of impairment indicators and the appropriateness of the assumptions. Given that there are impairment indications, we performed:

    a. Obtained the asset impairment valuation form produced by the management for each cash-generating unit.

    b. Consulted Deloitte firm internal experts regarding the appropriateness of the assumptions, including the classification of cash-generating units, forecast of cash flows, and discount rate.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation'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 Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 the auditing standards generally accepted in the ROC 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 financial statements.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Corporation'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 Corporation'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 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 Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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 Corporation to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the Corporation 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 financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 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 Hsin-Wei Tai and Yu-Wei Fan.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 19, 2019

<u>*Notice to Readers*</u>

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the ROC. 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 financial statements shall prevail.

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2018		2017	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 6 and 30)	$ 611,802	3	$ 56,083	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 7)	63,589	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note 10)	-	-	68,711	-
Notes receivable, net (Note 13)	110,542	-	110,844	1
Trade receivables, net (Note 13)	834,999	4	775,984	3
Trade receivables from related parties (Notes 13 and 30)	64,095	-	159,837	1
Other receivables (Note 13)	37,399	-	44,193	-
Inventories (Note 14)	832,598	4	816,441	4
Prepayments for purchases	34,964	-	21,661	-
Other prepayments	23,881	-	16,244	-
Other current assets (Note 18)	170,556	1	193,856	1
Total current assets	2,784,425	12	2,263,854	10
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 8 and 30)	3,666,278	15	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets (Notes 10 and 30)	-	-	744,100	3
Financial assets at amortized cost (Notes 9, 30 and 31)	76,968	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at cost (Note 11)	-	-	2,757,802	12
Debt investments with no active market (Notes 12, 30 and 31)	-	-	75,976	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 15 and 30)	7,711,476	32	7,159,272	31
Property, plant and equipment (Note 16)	5,756,964	24	6,053,913	26
Construction in progress (Note 16)	804,568	3	807,764	3
Investment properties (Notes 17 and 27)	1,991,654	8	1,991,736	9
Intangible assets	8,362	-	8,148	-
Deferred tax assets (Note 25)	346,643	2	417,907	2
Other non-current assets (Note 18)	870,378	4	1,000,195	4
Total non-current assets	21,233,291	88	21,016,813	90
TOTAL	$ 24,017,716	100	$ 23,280,667	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Note 19)	$ -	-	$ 110,000	-
Trade payables	800,834	3	680,198	3
Other payables (Notes 20 and 30)	429,834	2	351,428	2
Current tax liabilities (Note 25)	142,016	1	240,138	1
Other current liabilities (Note 21)	81,711	-	95,592	-
Total current liabilities	1,454,395	6	1,477,356	6
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term borrowings (Notes 19 and 31)	6,629,388	28	6,079,453	26
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 25)	643,497	3	604,320	3
Net defined benefit liabilities (Note 22)	250,160	1	284,915	1
Guarantee deposits	28,470	-	25,524	-
Other non-current liabilities (Note 21)	44,624	-	-	-
Total non-current liabilities	7,596,139	32	6,994,212	30
Total liabilities	9,050,534	38	8,471,568	36
EQUITY (Note 23)				
Common stock	8,857,031	37	8,857,031	38
Capital surplus	765,359	3	741,291	3
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	2,150,280	9	1,976,898	9
Special reserve	1,911,129	8	1,911,129	8
Unappropriated earnings	2,246,662	9	1,733,818	7
Total retained earnings	6,308,071	26	5,621,845	24
Other equity				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(290,555)	(1)	(200,949)	(1)
Unrealized loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(484,926)	(2)	-	-
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	(22,321)	-
Total other equity	(775,481)	(3)	(223,270)	(1)
Treasury stock	(187,798)	(1)	(187,798)	-
Total equity	14,967,182	62	14,809,099	64
TOTAL	$ 24,017,716	100	$ 23,280,667	100

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

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2018		2017	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OPERATING REVENUE				
Sales revenue (Note 30)	$ 14,619,729	100	$ 12,755,671	100
OPERATING COSTS				
Cost of goods sold (Notes 14 and 24)	12,567,843	86	10,850,815	85
GROSS PROFIT	2,051,886	14	1,904,856	15
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 24 and 30)				
Selling and marketing expenses	433,809	3	366,973	3
General and administrative expenses	127,236	1	113,087	1
Research and development expenses	160,155	1	144,604	1
Expected credit loss reversed (Note 13)	(213)	-	-	-
Total operating expenses	720,987	5	624,664	5
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	1,330,899	9	1,280,192	10
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest income	4,346	-	2,519	-
Rental income (Note 30)	39,670	-	34,478	-
Dividend income	43,656	-	42,664	-
Other income (Note 30)	66,495	-	81,686	1
Gain on disposal of investments (Note 30)	19,103	-	171,350	1
Foreign currency exchange gain (loss)	18,486	-	(11,884)	-
Loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(5,122)	-	-	-
Other expenses	(36,388)	-	(36,875)	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	224	-	218	-
Interest expense (Note 24)	(57,771)	-	(62,824)	-
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method	659,991	5	552,056	4
Total non-operating income and expenses	752,690	5	773,388	6
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	2,083,589	14	2,053,580	16
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Note 25)	332,865	2	304,171	2
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	1,750,724	12	1,749,409	14

(Continued)

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2018		2017	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	$ 8,655	-	$ (18,716)	-
Unrealized gain on investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	144,288	1	-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	2,659	-	3,182	-
Share of the other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method	31,410	-	(57)	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	(114,746)	(1)
Share of the other comprehensive loss of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method	(89,606)	-	(110,137)	(1)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax	97,406	1	(240,474)	(2)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	$ 1,848,130	13	$ 1,508,935	12
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 26)				
Basic	$ 2.01		$ 2.01	
Diluted	$ 2.00		$ 2.00	

Given that the subsidiaries buy and hold the parent company's stocks, which is not regarded as the treasury stock but as the investments, the proforma information was as follows:

	2018		2017	
	Before Income Tax	**After Income Tax**	**Before Income Tax**	**After Income Tax**
Net profit for the year	$1,750,724		$1,749,409	
Earnings per share				
Basic	$ 2.35	$ 1.98	$ 2.32	$ 1.98
Diluted	$ 2.35	$ 1.97	$ 2.32	$ 1.97

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

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Corporation										
		Capital Surplus		Retained Earnings			Other Equity				
	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par Value	Treasury Stock	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings (Accumulated Deficits)	Exchange Differences on Translating Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-sale Financial Assets	Treasury Stock	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2017	$ 8,857,031	$ 647,908	$ 267,773	$ 2,457,931	$ 1,911,129	$ (481,033)	$ (113,675)	$ -	$ 115,288	$ (187,798)	$ 13,474,554
Legal reserve used to offset deficits	-	-	-	(481,033)	-	481,033	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends from capital surplus	-	(177,141)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(177,141)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	-	1,749,409	-	-	-	-	1,749,409
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	-	(15,591)	(87,274)	-	(137,609)	-	(240,474)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	-	1,733,818	(87,274)	-	(137,609)	-	1,508,935
Change in capital surplus from dividends distributed to subsidiary	-	-	2,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,751
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2017	8,857,031	470,767	270,524	1,976,898	1,911,129	1,733,818	(200,949)	-	(22,321)	(187,798)	14,809,099
Effect of retrospective application and retrospective restatement	-	-	-	-	-	474,168	-	(660,624)	22,321	-	(164,135)
Legal reserve	-	-	-	173,382	-	(173,382)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(1,549,980)	-	-	-	-	(1,549,980)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	1,750,724	-	-	-	-	1,750,724
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	11,314	(89,606)	175,698	-	-	97,406
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	1,762,038	(89,606)	175,698	-	-	1,848,130
Change in capital surplus from dividends distributed to subsidiary	-	-	24,068	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,068
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2018	$ 8,857,031	$ 470,767	$ 294,592	$ 2,150,280	$ 1,911,129	$ 2,246,662	$ (290,555)	$ (484,926)	$ -	$ (187,798)	$ 14,967,182

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

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before income tax	$ 2,083,589	$ 2,053,580
Adjustments:		
Depreciation expenses	537,348	527,151
Amortization expenses	11,127	10,943
Expected credit loss reversed	(213)	-
Impairment loss reversed on trade receivables	-	(217)
Interest expense	57,771	62,824
Interest income	(4,346)	(2,519)
Loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, net	5,122	-
Dividend income	(43,656)	(42,664)
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method	(659,991)	(552,056)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(224)	(218)
Gain on disposal of investments	(19,103)	(171,350)
Write-downs (reversal of write-downs) of inventories	10,525	(5,310)
Unrealized (gain) loss on foreign currency exchange	(18,486)	11,884
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Notes receivable	303	(20,656)
Trade receivables	36,939	56,886
Other receivables	4,365	(375)
Inventories	(26,682)	(315,461)
Prepayments	(20,940)	(10,967)
Other current assets	23,300	38,782
Notes payable	-	(1,000)
Trade payables	120,636	(173,078)
Other payables	46,174	69,710
Other current liabilities	(13,881)	(24,468)
Net defined benefit liabilities	(26,100)	(17,805)
Other non-current liabilities	44,624	-
Cash generated from operations	2,148,201	1,493,616
Interest received	4,205	2,214
Interest paid	(56,790)	(64,342)
Income tax paid	(287,139)	(207)
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,808,477	1,431,281
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(65,066)	-
Proceeds from the capital reduction of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	15,000	-
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	-	556,102
Purchase of debt investments with no active market	-	(53,143)
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	(22,498)	-

(Continued)

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2018	2017
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	$ 21,676	$ -
Proceeds from sale of debt investments with no active market	-	47,370
Proceeds from the capital reduction of financial assets measured at cost	-	40,000
Purchase of investments accounted for using equity method	(250,000)	(512,074)
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	180,257	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	7,695	1,540
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets	122,017	(426,597)
Increase in construction in progress	(216,882)	(580,450)
Subsidiary dividends received	-	20,187
Dividends received	43,656	42,664
Net cash used in investing activities	(164,145)	(864,401)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(Repayments of) proceeds from short-term borrowings	(110,000)	110,000
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	3,149,388	300,052
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(2,599,453)	(1,070,000)
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits	2,946	(16,427)
Dividends paid	(1,549,980)	(177,141)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,107,099)	(853,516)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	18,486	(11,884)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	555,719	(298,520)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	56,083	354,603
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 611,802	$ 56,083

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

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Oriental Union Chemical Corporation (the "Corporation") was incorporated in December 1975. It manufactures and markets ethylene glycols, ethylene oxide, gas oxygen, gas nitrogen, liquid nitrogen, liquid argon, monoethanolamine, ethylene carbonate, polyethylene glycol, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether and methoxy polyethylene glycols. Its stocks were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange ("TWSE") on October 21, 1987.

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

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Corporation's board of directors on March 19, 2019.

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 ROC Financial Supervisory Commission (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 Corporation's accounting policies:

   1) IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and related amendments

      IFRS 9 supersedes IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", with consequential amendments to IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" and other standards. IFRS 9 sets out the requirements for classification, measurement and impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. Refer to Note 4 for information relating to the relevant accounting policies.

      Classification, measurement and impairment of financial assets

      On the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed as of January 1, 2018, the Corporation has performed an assessment of the classification of recognized financial assets and has elected not to restate prior reporting periods.

The following table shows the original measurement categories and carrying amount under IAS 39 and the new measurement categories and carrying amount under IFRS 9 for each class of the Corporation's financial assets and financial liabilities as of January 1, 2018.

Financial Assets	Measurement Category IAS 39	Measurement Category IFRS 9	Carrying Amount IAS 39	Carrying Amount IFRS 9	Remark
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	$ 56,083	$ 56,083	-
Equity securities	Available-for-sale	Fair value through other comprehensive income (i.e. FVTOCI) - equity instruments	744,100	744,100	(a)
	Financial assets measured at cost	FVTOCI - equity instruments	2,757,802	2,727,824	(a)
Mutual funds	Available-for-sale	Mandatorily at FVTPL	68,711	68,711	(b)
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	75,976	75,976	(c)
Notes receivable, trade receivables and other receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	1,090,858	1,090,858	(d)

Financial Assets	IAS 39 Carrying Amount as of January 1, 2018	Reclassifi-cations	Remea-surements	IFRS 9 Carrying Amount as of January 1, 2018	Retained Earnings Effect on January 1, 2018	Other Equity Effect on January 1, 2018	Remark
FVTPL	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	-
Add: Reclassification from available-for-sale (IAS 39) Required reclassification	-	68,711	-	68,711	(11,369)	11,369	(b)
	-	68,711	-	68,711	(11,369)	11,369	
FVTOCI							
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Reclassification from financial assets measured at cost (IAS 39)	-	2,757,802	(29,978)	2,727,824	479,632	(509,610)	(a)
Add: Reclassification from available-for-sale (IAS 39)	-	744,100	-	744,100	-	-	(a)
	-	3,501,902	(29,978)	3,471,924	479,632	(509,610)	
Amortized cost							
Add: Reclassification from debt investments with no active market (IAS 39)	-	75,976	-	75,976	-	-	(c)
	-	75,976	-	75,976	-	-	
	$ -	$ 3,646,589	$ (29,978)	$ 3,616,611	$ 468,263	$ (498,241)	

a) The Corporation elected to designate all its investments in equity securities previously classified as available-for-sale under IAS 39 as at FVTOCI under IFRS 9, because these investments are not held for trading. As a result, the related other equity - unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale financial assets of $19,896 thousand was reclassified to other equity - unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI.

Investments in unlisted shares previously measured at cost under IAS 39 have been designated as at FVTOCI under IFRS 9 and were remeasured at fair value. Consequently, a decrease of $29,978 thousand was recognized in both financial assets at FVTOCI and other equity - unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI on January 1, 2018.

The Corporation recognized under IAS 39 impairment loss on certain investments in equity securities previously measured at cost and the loss was accumulated in retained earnings. Since those investments were designated as at FVTOCI under IFRS 9 and no impairment assessment is required, an adjustment was made that resulted in a decrease of $479,632 thousand in other equity - unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI and an increase of $479,632 thousand in retained earnings on January 1, 2018.

b) Mutual funds previously classified as available-for-sale under IAS 39 were classified mandatorily as at FVTPL under IFRS 9, because the contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding and they are not equity instruments. The retrospective adjustment resulted in an increase of $11,369 thousand in other equity - unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale financial assets and a decrease of $11,369 thousand in retained earnings on January 1, 2018.

c) Debt investments previously classified as debt investments with no active market and measured at amortized cost under IAS 39 were classified as at amortized cost with an assessment of expected credit losses under IFRS 9, because on January 1, 2018, the contractual cash flows were solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding and these investments were held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows.

d) Notes receivable, trade receivables and other receivables that were previously classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39 were classified as at amortized cost with an assessment of expected credit losses under IFRS 9.

e) As a result of the retrospective application of IFRS 9 by subsidiaries and associates, there was a decrease in investments accounted for using the equity method of $134,157 thousand, a decrease in other equity - unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI of $140,062 thousand, and an increase in retained earnings of $5,905 thousand on January 1, 2018.

2) IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” and related amendments

IFRS 15 establishes principles for recognizing revenue that apply to all contracts with customers and supersedes IAS 18 “Revenue”, IAS 11 “Construction Contracts” and a number of revenue-related interpretations. Refer to Note 4 for related accounting policies.

Under IFRS 15, the net effect of revenue recognized and consideration received and receivable is recognized as a contract asset or a contract liability. Prior to the application of IFRS 15, receivables and unearned revenue decreased when revenue was recognized for the relevant contract under IAS 18, and reclassified amounts of other current liabilities $39,118 thousand to contract liability.

b. 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 by the FSC for application starting from 2019

New, Amended or Revised Standards and Interpretations (the “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)
IFRS 16 “Leases”	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 19 “Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement”	January 1, 2019 (Note 3)
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: The Corporation shall apply these amendments to plan amendments, curtailments or settlements occurring on or after January 1, 2019.

1) IFRS 16 "Leases"

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

Definition of a lease

Upon initial application of IFRS 16, the Corporation will elect to apply the guidance of IFRS 16 in determining whether contracts are, or contain, a lease only to contracts entered into (or changed) on or after January 1, 2019. Contracts identified as containing a lease under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 will not be reassessed and will be accounted for in accordance with the transitional provisions under IFRS 16.

The Corporation as lessee

Upon initial application of IFRS 16, the Corporation will recognize right-of-use assets, and lease liabilities for all leases on the balance sheets except for those whose payments under low-value asset and short-term leases will be recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis. On the statements of comprehensive income, the Corporation will present the depreciation expense charged on right-of-use assets separately from the interest expense accrued on lease liabilities; interest is computed using the effective interest method. On the statements of cash flows, cash payments for the principal portion of lease liabilities will be classified within financing activities; cash payments for the interest portion will be classified within operating activities. Currently, payments under operating lease contracts, are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis. Cash flows for operating leases are classified within operating activities and investing activities on the statements of cash flows.

The Corporation anticipates applying IFRS 16 retrospectively with the cumulative effect of the initial application of this standard recognized on January 1, 2019. Comparative information will not be restated.

Lease liabilities will be recognized on January 1, 2019 for leases currently classified as operating leases with the application of IAS 17. Lease liabilities will be measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate on January 1, 2019. Right-of-use assets will be measured at an amount equal to the lease liabilities as if IFRS 16 had been applied since the commencement date. The Corporation will apply IAS 36 to all right-of-use assets.

The Corporation expects to apply the following practical expedients:

a) The Corporation will apply a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics to measure lease liabilities.

b) The Corporation will account for those leases for which the lease term ends on or before December 31, 2019 as short-term leases.

c) The Corporation will exclude initial direct costs from the measurement of right-of-use assets on January 1, 2019.

d) The Corporation will use hindsight, such as in determining lease terms, to measure lease liabilities.

The Corporation as lessor

The Corporation will not make any adjustments for leases in which it is a lessor and will account for those leases with the application of IFRS 16 starting from January 1, 2019.

Anticipated impact on assets, liabilities and equity

	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2018	Adjustments Arising from Initial Application	Adjusted Carrying Amount as of January 1, 2019
Right-of-use assets	$ -	$ 32,605	$ 32,605
Total effect on assets	$ -	$ 32,605	$ 32,605
Lease liabilities - current	$ -	$ 9,827	$ 9,827
Lease liabilities - non-current	-	22,778	22,778
Total effect on liabilities	$ -	$ 32,605	$ 32,605
Total effect on equity		$ -	

Except for the above impacts, as of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Corporation continues assessed other possible impacts that the application of the aforementioned amendments and the related amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers would not have impacts on the Corporation's financial position and financial performance.

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)
Amendments to IFRS 3 "Definition of a Business"	January 1, 2020 (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 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 "Definition of Material"	January 1, 2020 (Note 3)

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 Corporation shall apply these amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period.

Note 3: The Corporation shall apply these amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

As of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Corporation is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Corporation'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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

b. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments measured at fair value, and net defined benefit liabilities measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

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.

When preparing these parent Corporation only financial statements, the Corporation used the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries and associates. In order for the amounts of the net profit for the year, other comprehensive income for the year and total equity in the parent Corporation only financial statements to be the same with the amounts attributable to the owners of the Corporation in its consolidated financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatments between the parent Corporation only basis and the consolidated basis were made to investments accounted for using the equity method, the share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates, the share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates and the related equity items, as appropriate, in these parent Corporation only financial statements

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 financial statements are authorized for issue; and

3) Liabilities for which the Corporation does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

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

d. Foreign currencies

In preparing the Corporation's financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Corporation's functional currency (i.e. 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.

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 from 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 cases, 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 translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

For the purpose of presenting financial statements, the functional currencies of the Corporation and the group entities (including subsidiaries and associates in other countries that use currencies which are different from the currency of the Corporation) 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; and 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.

e. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, work in progress and finished goods 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. The 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 the weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

f. Investments in subsidiaries and associates

1) Investments in subsidiaries

The Corporation uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Corporation.

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Corporation's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. The Corporation also recognizes the changes in the Corporation's share of equity of subsidiaries.

Changes in the Corporation's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the Corporation losing control of the subsidiary are equity transactions. The Corporation recognizes directly in equity any difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of the consideration paid or received.

When the Corporation's share of losses of a subsidiary exceeds its interest in that subsidiary, the Corporation continues recognizing its share of further losses.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Corporation's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Corporation's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Corporation assesses its investment for any impairment by comparing the carrying amount with the estimated recoverable amount as assessed based on the investee's financial statements as a whole. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases, the Corporation recognizes a reversal of the impairment loss; the adjusted post-reversal carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognized (net of amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. An impairment loss recognized on goodwill cannot be reversed in a subsequent period.

When the Corporation loses control of a subsidiary, it recognizes the investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The difference between the fair value of the retained investment plus any consideration received and the carrying amount of the previous investment at the date when control is lost is recognized as a gain or loss in profit or loss. Besides this, the Corporation accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the Corporation had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Profits or losses resulting from downstream transactions are eliminated in full only in the parent Corporation's financial statements. Profits and losses resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between subsidiaries are recognized only in the parent Corporation's financial statements only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not related to the Corporation.

2) Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Corporation has significant influence and which is not a subsidiary. The Corporation uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates.

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

When the Corporation subscribes for additional new shares of an associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Corporation's proportionate interest in the associate. The Corporation records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus - changes in capital surplus from investments in associates accounted for using the equity method. If the Corporation's ownership interest is reduced due to its additional subscription of the new shares of the associate, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate is reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the investee had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. When the adjustment should be debited to capital surplus, but the capital surplus recognized from investments accounted for using the equity method is insufficient, the shortage is debited to retained earnings.

When the Corporation's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in that associate, the Corporation discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Corporation has incurred legal obligations, or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of that associate.

The entire carrying amount of an 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 not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Corporation discontinues the use of the equity method from the date on which its investment ceases to be an associate. Any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date, and the fair value is regarded as the investment's fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the associate attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. The Corporation accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required had that associates directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

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

g. Property, plant and equipment

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

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction are measured 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 of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. 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 the 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.

h. 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 initially measured 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.

i. 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 lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

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.

j. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Corporation reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered any 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 Corporation estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and 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 for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

k. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Corporation 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 issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) 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 FVTPL 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 categories

<u>2018</u>

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such a financial asset is mandatorily classified as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any dividends or interest earned on such a financial asset. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 29.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other receivables, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset, except for:

i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets; and

ii) Financial assets that are not credit-impaired on purchase or origination but have subsequently become credit-impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods.

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.

iii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Corporation may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation as at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments; instead, it will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Corporation's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

<u>2017</u>

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Available-for-sale financial assets and loans and receivables.

i. 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 FVTPL.

Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value. Changes in the carrying amounts 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 such investments are disposed of or are determined to be impaired.

Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Corporation'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. 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 the carrying amount and the fair value of such financial assets is recognized in other comprehensive income. Any impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss.

ii. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables (including trade receivables, notes receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and debt investments with no active market) are measured using the effective interest method at amortized cost 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

2018

The Corporation recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including trade receivables).

The Corporation always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (i.e. ECLs) for trade receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Corporation recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Corporation measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represent the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The Corporation recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount of such a financial asset.

2017

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, 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 such financial assets, that the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

Financial assets at amortized cost, such as notes receivable and trade receivables, 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 Corporation's past experience with 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 defaults on receivables.

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

For a financial asset 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 on which the impairment is reversed) does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

For available-for-sale equity investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

When an available-for-sale financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the period.

In respect of available-for-sale equity securities, impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss is not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to impairment is recognized in other comprehensive income. In respect of available-for-sale debt securities, impairment loss is subsequently reversed through profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of such an investment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss.

For a financial asset measured at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between such an asset's carrying amount and the present value of its 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 a financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets, with the exception of notes receivables and trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When notes receivable and trade receivables are considered uncollectible, they are 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 notes receivable and trade receivables that are written off against the allowance account.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Corporation 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.

Before 2018, 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 which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. Starting from 2018, on derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss, and the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

2) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

l. Revenue recognition

2018

The Corporation identifies contracts with customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

For contracts where the period between the date on which the Corporation transfers a promised good or service to a customer and the date on which the customer pays for that good or service is one year or less, the Corporation does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component.

When another party is involved in providing goods or services to a customer, the Corporation recognizes revenue in the gross amount if it controls each specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to the customer (the Corporation is a principal); otherwise, the Corporation recognizes revenue in the net amount (the Corporation is an agent).

A specified good or service is a distinct good or service, the Corporation determines whether it is a principal or an agent for each specified good or service.

The Corporation is a principal if it meets any one of the following conditions:

1) The Corporation obtains control of a good or service from the other party before the Corporation transfers the good or service to a customer.

2) The Corporation has a right to a service to be performed by the other party, which gives the entity the ability to direct that party to provide the service to the customer on the entity's behalf.

3) The Corporation obtains control of a good or service from the other party that it then combines with other goods or services in providing the specified good or service to the customer.

Indicators that are used to determine whether the Corporation controls the specified good or service before it is transferred to the customer include, but are not limited to, the following:

1) The Corporation is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified good or service.

2) The Corporation has inventory risk before and after the specified good or service has been transferred to a customer or after transfer of control to the customer.

3) The Corporation has discretion in establishing the price for the specified good or service.

2017

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances. Sales returns are recognized at the time of sale based on the seller's reliable estimate of future returns and based on past experience and other relevant factors.

1) Sale of goods

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

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

b) The Corporation 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 Corporation; 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 stockholder's right to receive payment has been established and provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Corporation 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 Corporation and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the applicable effective interest rate.

m. Leasing

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

n. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to an 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.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

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

o. 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 services.

2) Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost, and net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which 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 it occurs. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) represent the actual deficit (surplus) in the Corporation's defined benefit plans. 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.

p. 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 of unappropriated earnings is provided for as income tax in the year the shareholders approve to retain 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 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 Corporation 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 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 assets 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 liabilities are settled or the assets are 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 Corporation expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred taxes for the year

Current and deferred taxes 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 and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Corporation'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 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 estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revisions and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

Impairment Assessment of Property, Plant and Equipment

In the process of assessing impairment, the Corporation relies on subjective judgment to determine whether the specific group of assets have indications of impairment, according to the usage of the assets and the business' characteristics. Alteration of estimates from any change in economic conditions or business strategy may lead to significant future impairment loss.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2018	**2017**
Cash on hand	$ 110	$ 116
Checking accounts and demand deposits	501,781	23,231
Cash equivalents		
Time deposits with original maturities of less than 3 months	-	32,736
Repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds	109,911	-
	$ 611,802	$ 56,083

The market rate intervals of cash in the bank at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31	
	2018	**2017**
Bank balance	0.01%-0.10%	0.01%-1.28%
Repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds	0.45%	-

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31, 2018
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	
Domestic mutual funds	$ 63,589

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - 2018

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

	December 31, 2018
Non-current	
Domestic investments	
Listed shares	$ 852,579
Unlisted shares	2,813,699
	$ 3,666,278

These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for medium to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Corporation's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes. These investments in equity instruments were classified as available-for-sale under IAS 39. Refer to Note 3, Note 4, Note 10 and Note 11 for information relating to their reclassification and comparative information for 2017.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST - 2018

	December 31, 2018
Non-current	
Domestic investments	
Pledge certificates of deposits	$ 76,968

In December 31, 2018, the pledge certificates of deposits with an annual interest rate of 0.6%-1.4%. The Corporation assesses there has not been a significant expected credit losses and an increase in credit risk since the original recognize. The deposits were classified as debt investments with no active market under IAS 39. Refer to Notes 3, 4 and 12 for information relating to their reclassification and comparative information for 2017.

Refer to Note 31 for information relating to financial assets at amortized cost as security.

10. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS - 2017

	December 31, 2017
Domestic investments	
Listed shares	$ 744,100
Mutual funds	68,711
	$ 812,811
Current	$ 68,711
Non-current	744,100
	$ 812,811

11. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT COST - 2017

	December 31, 2017
Domestic unlisted common stock	$ 2,757,802
Classified according to financial asset measurement categories	
Available-for-sale financial assets	$ 2,757,802

Management believed that the above unlisted equity investments held by the Corporation, whose fair value 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 reporting period.

12. DEBT INVESTMENTS WITH NO ACTIVE MARKET - 2017

	December 31, 2017
Pledge certificates of deposits	$ 75,976

Refer to Note 31 for information relating to debt investments with no active market pledged as security.

13. NOTES RECEIVABLE, TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Notes receivable		
Notes receivable	$ 111,210	$ 111,513
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(668)	(669)
	$ 110,542	$ 110,844
Trade receivables		
Trade receivables	$ 904,531	$ 941,470
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(5,437)	(5,649)
	$ 899,094	$ 935,821
Other receivables		
Tax refund receivables	$ 32,048	$ 34,429
Interest receivables	948	807
Others	4,403	8,957
	$ 37,399	$ 44,193

In 2018

The Corporation applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all notes receivable and trade receivables. The expected credit losses on notes receivable and trade receivables are estimated using a past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of economic conditions at the reporting date.

The following table details the loss allowance of notes receivable and trade receivables.

December 31, 2018

	0 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	91 to 120 Days	121 to 150 Days	Total
Carrying amount	$ 996,254	$ 14,823	$ 3,704	$ 960	$ 1,015,741
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	(668)	(773)	(3,704)	(960)	(6,105)
Amortized cost	$ 995,586	$ 14,050	$ -	$ -	$ 1,009,636

The above aging schedule was based on the number of days past due from the invoice date.

The movements of the loss allowance of notes receivable and trade receivables were as follows:

	2018
Balance at January 1, 2017 per IAS 39	$ 6,318
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9	-
Balance at January 1, 2017 per IFRS 9	6,318
Less: Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(213)
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 6,105

In 2017

For some trade receivables balances that were past due at the end of the reporting period, the Corporation 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 Corporation did not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements for these balances.

The aging of receivables was as follows:

	December 31, 2017
Up to 60 days	$ 920,941
61-90 days	13,399
91-120 days	6,856
121-150 days	274
	$ 941,470

The above aging schedule was based on the number of days past due from the invoice date.

The aging of receivables that were past due but not impaired was as follows:

	December 31, 2017
Up to 60 days	$ 20,255
61-90 days	274
	$ 20,529

The above aging schedule was based on the number of days past due from the invoice date.

The movements of allowance for doubtful notes receivable and trade receivables were as follows:

	Collectively Assessed for Impairment
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ 6,535
Add: Impairment losses reversed	(217)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 6,318

14. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Finished goods	$ 532,077	$ 546,698
Work in progress	27,027	19,639
Raw materials	273,494	250,104
	$ 832,598	$ 816,441

The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 was $12,567,843 thousand and $10,850,815 thousand, respectively. The cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 included inventory write-downs of $10,525 thousand and reversal of inventory write-downs of $5,310 thousand. The reversals of previous write-downs resulted from increased selling prices in certain markets.

15. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Investments in subsidiaries	$ 7,711,476	$ 6,998,118
Investments in associates	-	161,154
	$ 7,711,476	$ 7,159,272

a. Investments in subsidiaries

	December 31	
	2018	**2017**
Pacific Petrochemical (Holding) Ltd. (PPL)	$ 6,177,584	$ 5,401,845
Tong Fu Investment Co., Ltd. (TFIC)	1,155,105	978,699
Oucc (Bermuda) Holding Ltd. (OUCC Bermuda)	378,787	617,574
	$ 7,711,476	$ 6,998,118

Proportion of ownership and voting rights held by the Corporation were as follows:

	December 31	
	2018	**2017**
PPL	100%	100%
TFIC	100%	100%
OUCC (Bermuda)	100%	100%

Under the approval of the ROC's Investment Commission under the Ministry of Economic Affairs on September 21, 2017, the Corporation subscribed for new stock issued by PPL of US$17,000 thousand. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Corporation has invested US$192,972 thousand, representing 100% interest, in PPL. Additionally, the Corporation has indirectly invested US$92,886 thousand, representing 39% interest, in Oriental Petrochemical (Shanghai) Corp(OPSC) through PPL.

The Corporation set up OUCC (Bermuda) and indirectly invested in Oriental Petrochemical (Yangzhou) Corporation through OUCC (Bermuda). For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Corporation has invested US$70,000 thousand, representing 100% interest, in OUCC (Bermuda).

Investments of subsidiaries were accounted for using the equity method; the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments were calculated based on subsidiaries' financial statements which have been audited.

Refer to Note 31 for information relating to investment of TFIC pledged as loans security.

b. Investments in associates

	December 31	
	2018	**2017**
Associates that are not individually material		
Oriental Resource Development Ltd. ("ORD")	$ -	$ 151,781
Kuokuang Petrochemical Technology Corporation, Ltd. ("KPTC")	-	9,373
	$ -	$ 161,154

In March 2018, for the need of future operational strategy, the Corporation sold all of its interest in ORD for proceeds of $170,747 thousand and resulted in the recognition of a gain in profit of $18,966 thousand.

Liquidation processes of KPTC completed in April 2018 and the Corporation received proceeds from the capital reduction of $9,510 thousand, which resulted in the recognition of a gain in profit of $137 thousand.

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
The Corporation's share of:		
Net profit	$ 1	$ 13,128
Other comprehensive loss	-	(57)
Total comprehensive income for the year	$ 1	$ 13,071

The investments accounted for using equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments for the year ended December 31, 2017 were based on the associates' financial statements which have been audited for the same year.

16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

	Land	Land Improvements	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Other Equipment	Construction in Progress and Equipment to Be Inspected	Total
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ 1,591,461	$ 320,689	$ 599,234	$ 14,691,292	$ 555,540	$ 703,969	$ 18,462,185
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	424,465	424,465
Disposals	-	-	-	(5,875)	(5,862)	-	(11,737)
Reclassification	-	-	3,615	273,472	41,596	(320,670)	(1,987)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 1,591,461	$ 320,689	$ 602,849	$ 14,958,889	$ 591,274	$ 807,764	$ 18,872,926
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ -	$ 304,693	$ 358,962	$ 10,364,835	$ 466,106	$ -	$ 11,494,596
Disposals	-	-	-	(4,804)	(5,611)	-	(10,415)
Depreciation expenses	-	3,662	22,928	474,187	26,291	-	527,068
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ -	$ 308,355	$ 381,890	$ 10,834,218	$ 486,786	$ -	$ 12,011,249
Carry amounts at December 31, 2017	$ 1,591,461	$ 12,334	$ 220,959	$ 4,124,671	$ 104,488	$ 807,764	$ 6,861,677
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ 1,591,461	$ 320,689	$ 602,849	$ 14,958,889	$ 591,274	$ 807,764	$ 18,872,926
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	248,133	248,133
Disposals	-	-	-	(159,330)	(9,950)	-	(169,280)
Reclassification	-	-	3,726	180,641	63,421	(251,329)	(3,541)
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 1,591,461	$ 320,689	$ 606,575	$ 14,980,200	$ 644,745	$ 804,568	$ 18,948,238
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ -	$ 308,355	$ 381,890	$ 10,834,218	$ 486,786	$ -	$ 12,011,249
Disposals	-	-	-	(151,859)	(9,950)	-	(161,809)
Depreciation expenses	-	1,968	23,195	483,363	28,740	-	537,266
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ -	$ 310,323	$ 405,085	$ 11,165,722	$ 505,576	$ -	$ 12,386,706
Carry amounts at December 31, 2018	$ 1,591,461	$ 10,366	$ 201,490	$ 3,814,478	$ 139,169	$ 804,568	$ 6,561,532

The above items of property, plant and equipment were depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Land improvements	7-25 years
Buildings	6-60 years
Machinery and equipment	2-20 years
Other equipment	3-20 years

17. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Cost

Balance at December 31, 2018 and 2017	$ 2,023,323

	Accumulated Depreciation	Accumulated Impairment	Total
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ 24,991	$ 6,513	$ 31,504
Depreciation expenses	83	-	83
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 25,074	$ 6,513	$ 31,587
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ 25,074	$ 6,513	$ 31,587
Depreciation expenses	82	-	82
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 25,156	$ 6,513	$ 31,669

The investment properties of land improvements held by the Corporation which are depreciated over their estimated useful lives of 16 years using the straight-line method.

The fair value of investment properties was $3,218,796 thousand and $3,134,582 thousand as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The fair value was arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at that date by independent qualified professional values not connected to the Corporation.

18. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Other assets		
Silver and catalysts	$ 773,095	$ 918,205
Materials	190,861	167,212
Input tax	16,042	42,819
Others	60,936	65,815
	$ 1,040,934	$ 1,194,051
Current	$ 170,556	$ 193,856
Non-current	870,378	1,000,195
	$ 1,040,934	$ 1,194,051

Other assets include silver and catalysts used in the production, parts and components for the maintenance of equipment and input tax.

19. BORROWINGS

a. Short-term borrowings

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Unsecured borrowings		
Bank loans	$ -	$ 110,000
Interest rate	-	1.16%

b. Long-term borrowings

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Secured borrowings (Note 31)		
Long-term commercial paper payables	$ -	$ 129,872
Unsecured borrowings		
Line of credit borrowings	4,880,000	4,650,000
Long-term commercial paper payables	1,749,388	1,299,581
	6,629,388	5,949,581
Long-term borrowing	$ 6,629,388	$ 6,079,453
Interest rate	0.57%-1.17%	0.44%-1.18%
Maturity date	November 2020	October 2019

20. OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Payables for purchase of equipment	$ 74,689	$ 43,439
Payables for salaries	71,271	69,815
Payables for employee’s compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors	49,039	47,938
Freight payables	42,357	37,448
Payables for dividends	36,044	33,465
Payables for annual leave	18,798	23,759
Others	137,636	95,564
	$ 429,834	$ 351,428

21. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Contract liabilities	$ 72,693	$ -
Receipts in advance	-	39,118
Provisions for repairs and maintenance	44,624	51,046
Others	9,018	5,428
	$ 126,335	$ 95,592
Current	$ 81,711	$ 95,592
Non-current	44,624	-
	$ 126,335	$ 95,592

Contract liabilities were receipts in advance.

22. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The Corporation adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (the "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 plan

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Corporation 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 Corporation contribute amounts equal to 10% 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 Corporation 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 Corporation 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 Corporation has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

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

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 385,505	$ 406,208
Fair value of plan assets	(135,345)	(121,293)
Net defined benefit liabilities	$ 250,160	$ 284,915

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ 406,618	$ (122,614)	$ 284,004
Service cost			
Current service cost	11,699	-	11,699
Net interest expense (income)	5,083	(1,630)	3,453
Recognized in profit or loss	16,782	(1,630)	15,152
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	327	327
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	9,093	-	9,093
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	9,296	-	9,296
Recognized in other comprehensive income	18,389	327	18,716
Contributions from the employer	-	(32,957)	(32,957)
Benefits paid	(35,581)	35,581	-
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 406,208	$ (121,293)	$ 284,915
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ 406,208	$ (121,293)	$ 284,915
Service cost			
Current service cost	11,859	-	11,859
Net interest expense (income)	5,078	(1,606)	3,472
Recognized in profit or loss	16,937	(1,606)	15,331
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(3,410)	(3,410)
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	4,417	-	4,417
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	4,801	-	4,801
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	(14,463)	-	(14,463)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(5,245)	(3,410)	(8,655)
Contributions from the employer	-	(41,431)	(41,431)
Benefits paid	(32,395)	32,395	-
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 385,505	$ (135,345)	$ 250,160

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Corporation 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 the 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	
	2018	2017
Discount rate(s)	1.13%	1.25%
Expected rate(s) of long - term salary increase	2.00%	2.00%

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	
	2018	2017
Discount rate(s)		
0.25% increase	$ (9,600)	$ (10,127)
0.25% decrease	$ 9,984	$ 10,542
Expected rate(s) of long - term salary increase		
0.25% increase	$ 9,721	$ 10,279
0.25% decrease	$ (9,397)	$ (9,926)

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	
	2018	2017
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	$ 13,887	$ 14,363
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	11.2 years	11.3 years

23. EQUITY

a. Common stock

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Number of stocks authorized (in thousands)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Stocks authorized	$ 10,000,000	$ 10,000,000
Number of stocks issued and fully paid (in thousands)	885,703	885,703
Stocks issued	$ 8,857,031	$ 8,857,031

A total of 10,000 thousand stocks of the Corporation's stock were authorized to be reserved for the issuance of employee stock options.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2018	2017
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to capital stock (Note)		
Issuance of common stock	$ 470,767	$ 470,767
Only be used to offset a deficit		
Treasury stock transactions	294,592	270,524
	$ 765,359	$ 741,291

Note: Such capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Corporation has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to capital stock (limited to a certain percentage of the Corporation's capital surplus and once a year)

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

Under the dividend policy as set forth in the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation ("Articles"), where the Corporation made profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as a 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 Corporation's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the stockholders' meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to stockholders. The settlement of the dividend and bonus distribution due to a capital increase in the fiscal year should be resolved in the stockholders' meeting. For the policies on the distribution of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors before and after amendment, refer to Note 24 (c) "Employee benefits expense".

In accordance with the Articles, the dividend distribution takes into consideration the characteristics of industry that the Corporation operates in and the forthcoming capital requirement and tax policy that is influenced by the Corporation's products or services, and it should be settled for the purpose of maintaining stable dividends. The amount of cash dividends should not be less than 10% of the total dividends and bonuses to be distributed to stockholders in the fiscal year, unless the distribution is to fulfill capital requirements such as improving the financial structure effectively, coping with reinvestment, expanding capacity or other significant capital expenditure.

An appropriation of earnings to a legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Corporation's paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset deficits. If the Corporation has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Corporation'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", shall be appropriated to or reversed from a special reserve by the Corporation. Any appropriated special reserve may be reversed to the extent that the net debit balance reverses, and thereafter it is distributed.

The appropriation of earnings for 2017 and the deficit compensations for 2016 were approved in the stockholders' meetings on June 8, 2018 and June 8, 2017, respectively. Furthermore, above stockholders' meetings resolved to offset deficit by legal reserve of $481,033 thousand and distribute cash dividends from its capital surplus of $177,141 thousand, respectively.

The appropriation of earnings for 2017 were approved in the stockholder's meetings on June 8, 2018. The appropriation and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	Dividends Per Share (NT$)
Legal reserve	$ 173,382	$ -
Cash dividends	1,549,980	1.75

The appropriation of earnings for 2018 had been proposed by the Corporation's board of directors on March 19, 2019. The appropriation and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	Dividends Per Share (NT$)
Legal reserve	$ 175,072	$ -
Cash dividends	1,549,980	1.75

The appropriation of earnings for 2018 is subject to the resolution of the stockholders' meeting to be held on June 11, 2019.

d. Special reserves

On the first-time adoption of IFRSs, the Corporation appropriated to special reserve, the amounts that were the same as the unrealized revaluation increment, the fair value of investment properties at the date of transition as the deemed cost and the cumulative translation differences transferred to retained earnings, which were $985,545 thousand, $787,176 thousand and $138,408 thousand, respectively.

e. Treasury stock

The Corporation's stocks held by its subsidiaries at the end of the reporting periods were as follows:

Name of Subsidiary	Number of Stocks Held (In Thousands of Stocks)	Carrying Amount	Market Price
December 31, 2018			
TFIC	13,754	$ 354,842	$ 354,842
December 31, 2017			
TFIC	13,754	$ 435,300	$ 435,300

Under the Securities and Exchange Act, the Corporation shall neither pledge treasury stocks nor exercise stockholders' rights on these stocks, such as rights to dividends and to vote. The subsidiaries holding treasury stock, however, retain stockholders' rights, except the rights to participate in any stock issuance for cash and to vote.

24. NET PROFIT

a. Interest expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Interest on bank loans	$ 57,740	$ 62,795
Other interest expense	31	29
	$ 57,771	$ 62,824

Information about capitalized interest was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Capitalized interest	$ 993	$ 2,566
Capitalization rate	0.41%-1.18%	0.40%-1.36%

b. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Property, plant and equipment	$ 537,266	$ 527,068
Intangible assets (included other assets)	11,127	10,943
Investment properties	82	83
	$ 548,475	$ 538,094
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	$ 495,554	$ 496,557
Operating expenses	41,712	30,511
Non-operating expenses and losses	82	83
	$ 537,348	$ 527,151
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	$ 8,651	$ 8,570
Operating expenses	2,476	2,373
	$ 11,127	$ 10,943

c. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Salary expense	$ 419,431	$ 394,626
Insurance expense	32,714	29,259
Post-employment benefits (Note 22)		
Defined contribution plans	9,664	8,538
Defined benefit plans	15,331	15,152
Other employee benefits	65,630	56,579
Total employee benefits expense	$ 542,770	$ 504,154
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	$ 317,468	$ 315,435
Operating expenses	225,302	188,719
	$ 542,770	$ 504,154

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the average numbers of the Corporation's employees were 382 and 373, respectively, and the numbers of directors who were not employees were both 8. The directors not employees whose benefits basis of calculation was equal to employees'.

In compliance with the Articles, the Corporation accrued employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors at the rates from 1% to 2% and no higher than 1%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, employees' compensation, and remuneration of directors and supervisors. However, if the Corporation has accumulated any deficit, the profit should be set aside for offsetting the losses. The accrued employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors was $47,960 thousand and $47,938 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

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

Information on the employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors resolved by the Corporation's board of directors in 2019 and 2018 are available on the Market Observation Post System website of the TWSE.

25. INCOME TAXES

a. Major components of income tax recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	$ 190,372	$ 200,557
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	1,045	-
	191,417	200,557
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	169,082	103,614
Effect of tax rate changes	(27,634)	-
	141,448	103,614
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 332,865	$ 304,171

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Profit before tax	$ 2,083,589	$ 2,053,580
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ 416,718	$ 349,109
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	68	51
Tax-exempt income	(36,917)	(46,786)
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	1,045	-
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	(20,415)	1,797
Effect of tax rate changes	(27,634)	-
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 332,865	$ 304,711

In 2017, the applicable corporate income tax rate used by the Corporation in the ROC is 17%. However, the Income Tax Act in the ROC was amended in 2018, and the corporate income tax rate was adjusted from 17% to 20%, effective in 2018. In addition, the rate of the corporate surtax applicable to the 2018 unappropriated earnings will be reduced from 10% to 5%.

As the status of the 2019 appropriation of earnings is uncertain, the potential income tax consequences of the 2018 unappropriated earnings are not reliably determinable.

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Deferred tax		
Effect of tax rate changes	$ 4,389	$ -
In respect of the current year		
Remeasurement on defined benefit plans	(1,730)	3,182
Total income tax recognized in other comprehensive income	$ 2,659	$ 3,182

c. Current tax liabilities

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Income tax payable	$ 142,016	$ 240,138

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, 2018

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets				
Recognition of loss on foreign investments using equity method	$ 363,454	$ (66,843)	$ -	$ 296,611
Defined benefit obligation	52,788	(5,415)	2,659	50,032
Others	1,665	(1,665)	-	-
	$ 417,907	$ (73,923)	$ 2,659	$ 346,643
Deferred tax liabilities				
Land revaluation increment tax	$ 341,231	$ -	$ -	$ 341,231
Property, plant and equipment	213,168	66,335	-	279,503
Investment properties	14,814	-	-	14,814
Others	35,107	1,190	(28,348)	7,949
	$ 604,320	$ 67,525	$ (28,348)	$ 643,497

For the year ended December 31, 2017

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets				
Recognition of loss on foreign investments using equity method	$ 447,709	$ (84,255)	$ -	$ 363,454
Defined benefit obligation	49,606	-	3,182	52,788
Others	1,774	(109)	-	1,665
	$ 499,089	$ (84,364)	$ 3,182	$ 417,907

(Continued)

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities				
Land revaluation increment tax	$ 341,231	$ -	$ -	$ 341,231
Property, plant and equipment	193,918	19,250	-	213,168
Investment properties	14,814	-	-	14,814
Others	35,107	-	-	35,107
	$ 585,070	$ 19,250	$ -	$ 604,320

(Concluded)

e. Income tax assessments

Except for 2015,the Corporation's tax returns through 2016 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

26. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Basic earnings per share	$ 2.01	$ 2.01
Diluted earnings per share	$ 2.00	$ 2.00

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

Net Profit for the Year

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Earnings used in the computation of basic earnings per share	$ 1,750,724	$ 1,749,409

Weighted average number of common stock outstanding (in thousand stocks):

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Weighted average number of common stock	885,703	885,703
Less: Reclassification of the Corporation's stocks held by subsidiaries	(13,754)	(13,754)
Weighted average number of common stock used in the computation of basic earnings per share	871,949	871,949
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Employees' compensation or bonuses issued to employees	1,436	996
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	873,385	872,945

If the Corporation offered to settle compensation or bonuses paid to employees in cash or shares, the Corporation assumed the entire amount of the compensation or bonuses will be settled in shares, and the resulting potential shares were included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

27. OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

The Corporation as Lessor

Operating leases relate to leasing the investment properties owned by the Corporation with lease terms between 2 to 10 years. According to the agreement, the lease can be terminated by either party by giving 2 to 3 months formal notice in writing to the other party.

28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Corporation manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Corporation will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stockholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Corporation consists of bank loans and equity of the Corporation.

Financial management department of the Corporation reviews the capital structure on a monthly basis. As part of this review, the financial management department considers whether there were exceptions between consolidated current ratio, consolidated debt ratio and the target ratio set by the financial management department.

29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

Management believes the carrying amounts of non-financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the financial statements approximate their fair values or the fair values cannot be reliably measured.

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2018

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Domestic mutual funds	$ 63,589	$ -	$ -	$ 63,589
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI				
Domestic listed shares	$ 852,579	$ -	$ -	$ 852,579
Domestic unlisted shares	-	-	2,813,699	2,813,699
	$ 852,579	$ -	$ 2,813,699	$ 3,666,278

The financial asset at fair value through profit and loss and the available-for-sale financial asset at fair value through profit and loss in the financial statements belong to Level 1 fair value measurement for the year ended December 31, 2017.

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 in 2018 and 2017.

2) Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purpose of measuring fair value

a) The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices (including beneficiary certificates that went public).

b) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 3 fair value measurement: The significant and unobservable input parameter for unlisted investments use market-based approach mainly relates to liquidity discount rate. Market-based approach adopts the equity basis multiplier (P/B) of comparable listed companies, the fair price of the company's stock is calculated after considering the liquidity discount parameter.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2018	**2017**
Financial assets		
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	$ 63,589	$ -
Loans and receivables (Note 1)	-	1,222,917
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note 2)	-	3,570,613
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 3)	1,735,805	-
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments	3,666,278	-
Financial liabilities		
Amortized cost (Note 4)	7,888,526	7,246,603

Note 1: The balances include loans and receivables measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, debt investments with no active market, notes receivable, trade receivables and other receivables.

Note 2: The balances include the carrying amount of available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets measured at cost.

Note 3: The balances include financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, debt investments, notes receivable, trade receivables and other receivables.

Note 4: The balances include financial liabilities at amortized cost, which comprise short-term and long-term loans, trade payables and other payables and guarantee deposits.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Corporation’s major financial instruments included equity and debt investments, trade receivables, trade payables and borrowings. The Corporation’s Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Corporation through internal risk evaluation. These risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

1) Market risk

The Corporation's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Corporation had foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposed the Corporation to foreign currency risk. To protect against reductions foreign assets in value and the volatility of future cash flows caused by changes in foreign exchange rates, the Corporation managed the risk by balancing positions of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities and of the derivatives exposed to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 33.

Sensitivity analysis

The Corporation was mainly exposed to the USD and EUR.

The following details the effects of a 5% increase or decrease in NTD (the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. For a 5% strengthening/weakening of NTD against the relevant currency, the net profit would be decrease/increase of $22,117 thousand and $556 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and representing management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rate is 5%.

b) Interest rate risk

The Corporation was exposed to interest rate risk because of borrowing funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Corporation by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings, ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied.

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

	December 31	
	2018	**2017**
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 186,879	$ 108,712
Financial liabilities	4,249,388	3,739,453
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	476,743	15,047
Financial liabilities	2,380,000	2,450,000

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below were determined based on the Corporation's exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease was used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Corporation's net profit for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 would decrease/increase by $9,516 thousand and $12,175 thousand, respectively, which was mainly attributable to the Corporation's exposure to interest rates on its cash flow by variable-rate bank loans.

c) Other price risk

The Corporation was exposed to equity price risk through its investments in listed equity securities and beneficiary certificates of open-end funds.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below were determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period.

If equity prices had been 5% higher/lower, pre-tax profit for the year ended December 31, 2018 would have increased/decreased by $3,179 thousand, as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL, and the pre-tax other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2018 would have increased/decreased by $42,629 thousand, as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTOCI.

If equity prices had been 5% higher/lower, the other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2017 would increase/decrease by $40,641 thousand, as a result of the changes in fair value of available-for-sale shares.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Corporation. As at the end of the reporting period, the Corporation's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Corporation due to failure of counterparties to discharge an obligation and financial guarantees provided by the Corporation could arise from:

a) The carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets; and

b) The amount of contingent liabilities in relation to financial guarantee issued by the Corporation.

The Corporation 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 Corporation only transacts with entities that are rated good. The Corporation uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Corporation'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 credit organization.

Trade receivables consisted of a large number of unrelated customers. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of trade receivables.

Credit risk represents the potential impact to financial asset that the Corporation might encounter if counterparties or third parties breach the contracts. The Corporation evaluated credit risk exposure for contracts with positive carrying value. The Corporation evaluated the credit risk exposure as immaterial because all counterparties are reputable financial institutions and companies with credit ratings.

3) Liquidity risk

The Corporation manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Corporation'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 Corporation relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Corporation had available unutilized bank loan facilities set out in (b) below.

a) Liquidity and interest risk rate tables

The following table details the Corporation's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables had been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Corporation can be required to pay.

December 31, 2018

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-interest bearing	$ -	$ 800,834	$ -	$ -
Variable interest rate liabilities	-	-	-	2,404,565
Fixed interest rate liabilities	-	-	-	4,276,525
	$ -	$ 800,834	$ -	$ 6,681,090

December 31, 2017

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-interest bearing	$ -	$ 680,198	$ -	$ -
Variable interest rate liabilities	-	-	-	2,492,715
Fixed interest rate liabilities	110,010	-	-	3,632,297
	$ 110,010	$ 680,198	$ -	$ 6,125,012

The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments for both non-derivative financial assets and liabilities was subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ from those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

b) Financing facilities

	December 31 2018	December 31 2017
Unsecured bank borrowing limit		
Amount used	$ 7,492,000	$ 7,481,000
Amount unused	3,668,000	2,879,000
	$ 11,160,000	$ 10,360,000
Secured bank borrowing limit		
Amount used	$ -	$ 130,000
Amount unused	130,000	-
	$ 130,000	$ 130,000

30. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The prices and payment terms of these transactions were similar to those for third parties. Details of transactions between the Corporation and other related parties are disclosed below.

Related Party Name	Related Party Category
Far Eastern New Century Corp.	Investors with significant influence over the Corporation
Asia Cement Corporation	Others
Fu Ming Transport Corp.	Others
Fu Dar Transport Corp.	Others
Far Eastern International Bank (FEIB)	Others
Yuan Tong Investment Corp.	Others
Yuan Ding Investment Corp.	Others

a. Sale of goods

	For the Year Ended December 31 2018	For the Year Ended December 31 2017
Investors that have significant influence over the Corporation		
Far Eastern New Century Corp.	$ 1,911,394	$ 1,764,391
Others	43,074	36,518
	$ 1,954,468	$ 1,800,909

b. Operating expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31 2018	For the Year Ended December 31 2017
Others		
Fu Ming Transport Corp.	$ 172,765	$ 156,166

c. Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Subsidiaries	$ 7,546	$ 7,322

d. Rental income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Others		
Fu Dar Transport Corp.	$ 9,694	$ 7,039

e. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Others		
FEIB	$ 39,889	$ 43,955

f. Receivables from related parties

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Investors that have significant influence over the Corporation		
Far Eastern New Century Corp.	$ 59,272	$ 147,979
Others	4,823	11,858
	$ 64,095	$ 159,837

The outstanding trade receivables from related parties are unsecured. For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, no impairment loss was recognized for trade receivables from related parties.

g. Financial assets at amortized cost (Debt investments with no active market)

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Others		
FEIB	$ 60,401	$ 59,409

h. Other payables

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Others	$ 28,350	$ 25,249

i. Acquisitions of financial assets

For the year ended December 31, 2018

	Line Item	Number of Shares	Underlying Assets	Purchase Price
Others				
Hong Zhan International Ltd.	Financial assets at FVTOCI	5,000,000	Shares Everest Textile Co., Ltd.	$65,066

There was no acquisitions of financial assets in 2017.

j. Acquisitions of investment

For the year ended December 31, 2018

	Line Item	Number of Shares	Underlying Assets	Purchase Price
Others				
Tong Fu Investment Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using equity method	25,000,000	Shares Tong Fu Investment Co., Ltd.	$250,000

There was no acquisitions of investment in 2017.

k. Disposals of investment accounted for using equity method

For the year ended December 31, 2018

	Line Item	Number of Shares	Underlying Assets	Proceeds	Gain (Loss) on Disposal
Others					
Yuan Ding Investment Corp.	Investment accounted for using equity method	14,675,271	Shares Oriental Resource Development Ltd.	$170,747	$18,966

There was no disposal of investment accounted for using equity method in 2017.

l. Disposals of financial assets

For the year ended December 31, 2017

	Line Item	Number of Shares	Underlying Assets	Proceeds	Gain (Loss) on Disposal
Others					
Yuan Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Available-for-sale financial assets - non-current	54,103,774	Shares Far Eastern International Bank	$533,485	$156,070

There was no disposal of financial assets in 2018.

m. Compensation of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2018	2017
Short-term employee benefits	$ 35,661	$ 28,844
Post-employment benefits	432	432
	$ 36,093	$ 29,276

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

31. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets had been pledged or mortgaged as collateral for credit lines of deposit overdrafts, as refundable deposits with the Harbor Bureau or Customs Bureau and as guarantees for sales:

	December 31	
	2018	2017
Pledge deposits (financial assets at amortized cost/debt investments with no active market)	$ 76,968	$ 75,976

As of December 31, 2018, the Corporation pledged 28,599 thousand stocks of the subsidiary TFIC as security.

32. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant commitments and contingencies of the Corporation as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

a. As of December 31, 2018, unused letters of credit for purchases of raw materials amounted to approximately $391,263 thousand, purchase guarantees from banking institution amounted to $451,000 thousand, refundable deposit with the Harbor Bureau amounted to $15,000 thousand, and project performance bond amounted to $4,479 thousand, respectively.

b. Endorsements/guarantees provided to subsidiaries and associates

The Corporation

TFIC	$ 950,000
PPL	921,450
OUCC (Bermuda)	1,535,750
OPYC	921,450
FUPY	460,725
	$ 4,789,375

FUPY

HXYZ	$ 111,659

c. The Corporation has a long-term ethylene purchase agreement with Chinese Petroleum Corporation, Taiwan under which the Corporation is committed to purchase ethylene until December 31, 2018. The purchase price under the agreement is in U.S. dollars.

d. The Corporation has a three-year agreement beginning from 2004, to sell ethylene glycols to major customers, namely, Far Eastern New Century Corporation, Tainan Spinning Co., Ltd., and Shinkong Synthetic Fibers Corporation. The agreement is automatically renewed for successive periods of three years unless otherwise terminated by either party with prior notice. The determined price under the agreement is in U.S. dollars.

e. In May 2016, the Corporation signed a five-year ethylene carbonate designated production/sales agreement with Chi Mei Corporation ("CMC"). Also, the Corporation agreed to purchase from CMC any qualified ethylene glycol by-products which are produced during the manufacturing process. And the purchase price is determined by agreed upon bases. Both sides agreed that the Corporation could sell part of the output to a specific-purpose market.

33. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Corporation entities' 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, 2018

	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 19,874	30.72 (USD:NTD)	$ 610,430
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	5,309	30.72 (USD:NTD)	$ 163,066
EUR	143	35.20 (EUR:NTD)	5,034
			$ 168,100

December 31, 2017

	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 3,029	29.76 (USD:NTD)	$ 90,143
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	3,240	29.76 (USD:NTD)	$ 96,422
EUR	136	35.57 (EUR:NTD)	4,838
			$ 101,260

34. 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. (Table 3)

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

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

6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)

7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (Table 5)

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

9) Trading in derivative instruments. (None)

10) Information on investees. (Table 7)

b. Information on investments in mainland China

1) Information on any investee Corporation 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 8)

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. (None)

35. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on types of goods or services delivered or provided. Specifically, the Corporation’s reportable segments under IFRS 8 “Operating Segments” were as follows:

- Ethylene glycols business
- Special chemicals business
- Gas business
- Investment and others

The revenue and operation results and departmental assets have been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements by the reportable segments, please refer to the consolidated financial statements for details.

TABLE 1

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

FINANCINGS PROVIDED TO OTHERS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No.	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Parties	Highest Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Actual Borrowing Amount	Interest Rate	Nature of Financing	Business Transaction Amounts	Reasons for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Collateral		Financing Limit for Each Borrower	Aggregate Financing Amount Limits	Note
													Item	Value			
1	PPL	TDIY	Receivables - related parties	Yes	$ 92,600	$ -	$ -	-	Necessary for short-term financing	$ -	Operating capital	$ -	-	$ -	40% of net worth of the Corporation $2,537,805	40% of net worth of the Corporation $2,537,805	
		OUCC (Bermuda)	Receivables - related parties	Yes	340,505	322,508	322,508	-	Necessary for short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	200% of net worth of the Corporation $12,689,027	200% of net worth of the Corporation $12,689,027	
2	OUCC (Bermuda)	OPYC	Receivables - related parties	Yes	599,808	447,532	447,532	-	Necessary for short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	200% of net worth of the Corporation $757,575	200% of net worth of the Corporation $757,575	
3	FUPY	HXYZ	Other receivables - related parties loans	Yes	234,300	223,766	-	-	Necessary for short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	40% of net worth of the Corporation $1,974,495	40% of net worth of the Corporation $1,974,495	
		Far Eastern Industries (Suzhou) Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties loans	Yes	138,107	-	-	-	Necessary for short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	40% of net worth of the Corporation $1,974,495	40% of net worth of the Corporation $1,974,495	

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

ENDORSEMENTS/GUARANTEES PROVIDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No.	Endorser/ Guarantor	Endorsee/Guaranteed		Limits on Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Each Party	Maximum Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed During the Period	Outstanding Endorsement/ Guarantee at the End of the Period	Actual Borrowing Amount	Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed by Collaterals	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity in Latest Financial Statements (%)	Aggregate Endorsement/ Guarantee Limit	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	The Corporation	TFIC	2	50% of net worth of the Corporation $7,483,591	$ 950,000	$ 950,000	$ 559,000	$ -	6.35	100% of net worth of the Corporation $14,967,182	Y	N	N	
		PPL	2	50% of net worth of the Corporation $7,483,591	1,313,775	921,450	-	-	6.16	100% of net worth of the Corporation $14,967,182	Y	N	N	
		OUCC (Bermuda)	2	50% of net worth of the Corporation $7,483,591	1,897,675	1,535,750	383,938	-	10.26	100% of net worth of the Corporation $14,967,182	Y	N	N	
		OPYC	2	50% of net worth of the Corporation $7,483,591	1,347,750	921,450	514,662	-	6.16	100% of net worth of the Corporation $14,967,182	Y	N	Y	
		FUPY	2	50% of net worth of the Corporation $7,483,591	1,191,470	460,725	366,529	-	3.08	100% of net worth of the Corporation $14,967,182	Y	N	Y	
1	FUPY	HXYZ	6	50% of net worth of the Corporation $2,468,119	233,831	111,659	111,435	-	2.26	100% of net worth of the Corporation $4,936,237	N	N	Y	

Note: The relationships between the endorser/guarantor and the endorsee/guaranteed are listed below:

2. Represents the entity whose voting shares are exceed fifty percent (50%) owned directly or indirectly by the Corporation.

6. Represents the entity is guaranteed by the percentage of ownership to the entity under the mutual investment.

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2018				Note
				Number of Stocks/Units	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
The Corporation	HSBC Global Themes Fund of Funds	-	Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL - current	5,754,696	$ 63,589	-	$ 63,589	Note 1
	Far Eastern Department Stores Ltd.	Same chairman	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	14,378,228	225,738	1	225,738	Note 2
	Far Eastern New Century Corp.	Same chairman	Same as above	6,888,446	192,188	-	192,188	Note 2
	Asia Cement Corp.	Same chairman	Same as above	8,486,315	288,110	-	288,110	Note 2
	Everest Textile Co., Ltd.	The chairman of Everest Textile Co., Ltd. is a director of the Corporation	Same as above	12,633,023	146,543	3	146,543	Note 2
	Oriental Petrochemical (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	The Corporation is one of its director	Same as above	282,033,256	2,510,096	14	2,510,096	Note 3
	Grand Cathay Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	-	Same as above	26,666,667	228,000	17	228,000	Note 3
	Eminent Venture Capital Corporation	-	Same as above	4,500,000	24,211	10	24,211	Note 3
	Eminent II Venture Capital Corporation	-	Same as above	6,000,000	47,400	6	47,400	Note 3
	Tai An Technologies Corp.	-	Same as above	249,999	3,992	5	3,992	Note 3
TFIC	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd	-	Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL - current	35,000	7,893	-	7,893	Note 2
	Quanta Computer Inc.	-	Same as above	125,000	6,587	-	6,587	Note 2
	The Corporation	Treasury stock	Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL - non-current	13,753,554	354,842	2	354,842	Note 2
	Far Eastern International Commercial Bank (“FEIC”)	The chairman of the Corporation is FEIC’s director	Same as above	28,628,630	286,286	1	286,286	Note 2
	Everest Textile Co., Ltd.	The chairman of Everest Textile Co., Ltd. is the Corporation’s parent corporation’s director	Same as above	11,483,184	133,205	2	133,205	Note 2
	Yue Ding Enterprise Corp.	Related party in substance	Same as above	4,947,144	74,949	5	74,949	Note 3
	Ding Shen Investment Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance	Same as above	39,600,000	345,312	18	345,312	Note 3
	Oriental Petrochemical (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	The Corporation is one of its director	Same as above	90,043,587	801,388	4	801,388	Note 3

Note 1: The net asset value of the fund as of December 31, 2018.

Note 2: The market value was calculated at closing price on December 31, 2018 provided by the TWSE.

Note 3: The net asset value was calculated based on the latest assessments.

Note 4: The information about investment in subsidiaries and associates, refer to Tables 7 and 8.

TABLE 4

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED AND DISPOSED OF AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST NT$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Financial Statement Account	Counterparty (Note)	Relationship (Note)	Beginning Balance		Acquisition		Disposal				Ending Balance	
					Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Carrying Amount	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Number of Shares	Amount
TFIC	Stocks Oriental Petrochemical (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	-	-	36,017,435	$ 360,174	54,026,152	$ 540,262	-	$ -	$ -	$ -	90,043,587	$ 900,436

Note: Investors whose marketable securities are accounted for using the equity method must fill out those columns, the rest will be exempted.

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

TOTAL PURCHASE FROM OR SALE TO RELATED PARTIES OF AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	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	
The Corporation	Far Eastern New Century Corp.	Same chairman	Sale	$ (1,911,394)	(6)	Same as those to unrelated parties	-	-	$ 59,272	3	-
FUPY	OPYC	Same parent	Sale	(1,108,174)	(3)	Same as those to unrelated parties	-	-	261,385	13	-
	Far Eastern Industries (Shanghai) Ltd	Others	Sale	(207,533)	(1)	Same as those to unrelated parties	-	-	-	-	-
TDIY	FUPY	Same parent	Sale	(730,953)	(2)	Same as those to unrelated parties	-	-	144,242	7	-
			Purchase	560,757	2	Same as those to unrelated parties	-	-	(105,981)	(4)	-
FUPY	HXYZ	Equity-method investee	Purchase	318,102	1	Same as those to unrelated parties	-	-	-	-	-
	Pet Far Eastern (Holding) Ltd.	Others	Purchase	1,568,623	6	Same as those to unrelated parties	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 6

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance		Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Impairment Loss
						Amount	Actions Taken		
The Corporation	Far Eastern New Century Corporation	Same chairman	Receivables	$ 59,272	18.45	$ -	-	$ 59,272	$ -
PPL	OUCC (Bermuda)	Same parent	Other receivables - non-current	322,508	Note	-	-	-	-
	FUPY	Subsidiary	Other receivables	135,669	-	-	-	-	-
OUCC (Bermuda)	OPYC	Subsidiary	Other receivables	447,532	Note	-	-	-	-
TDIY	FUPY	Same parent	Receivables	144,242	6.59	-	-	144,242	-
FUPY	OPYC	Same parent	Receivables	261,385	5.17	-	-	261,385	-
	TDIY	Same parent	Other receivables	105,981	-	-	-	58,698	-

Note: The ending balance is primarily consisted of other receivables which include borrowings.

TABLE 7

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars or Foreign Currency)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2018			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profits (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	Stocks	%	Carrying Amount			
The Corporation	PPL	British Virgin Islands	Investment	US$ 192,972	US$ 192,972	148,356	100	$ 6,177,584	$ 882,623	$ 882,623	
	TFIC	Taipei City, ROC	Enterprise and financial institution investments	$ 1,110,000	$ 860,000	143,444,736	100	1,155,105	29,152	5,084	Note 1
	OUCC (Bermuda)	British Bermuda Islands	Investment	US$ 70,000	US$ 70,000	39,508	100	378,787	(227,717)	(227,717)	
	KPTC	Taipei City, ROC	Petroleum and petrochemical products	-	109,463	-	-	-	7	1	Note 2

Note 1: The ending balance includes 28,599,328 stocks pledged to financial institutions.

Note 2: Liquidation process of KPTC completed in April 2018.

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

INFORMATION OF INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2018	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2018	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2018	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2018	Note
					Outflow	Inflow							
OPSC	Manufacture and sale of purified terephthalic acid.	US$ 241,310	Indirect	US$ 92,886	US$ -	US$ -	US$ 92,886	RMB 151,781	39	$ 267,480 (Note 2)	$ 2,039,984	$ -	
OPYC	Manufacturing and selling ethanolamine (EA) and alcohol ethoxylates (AEO).	US$ 70,000	Indirect	US$ 70,000	US$ -	US$ -	US$ 70,000	RMB (37,867)	100	(172,668) (Note 2)	637,208	-	
FUPY	Manufacture and sale of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol and ethylene oxide.	US$ 132,000	Indirect	US$ 66,000	US$ -	US$ -	US$ 66,000	RMB 233,129	50	531,845 (Note 2)	2,455,089	-	Note 3
TDIY	Manufacturing and selling gas oxygen, gas nitrogen, liquid oxygen, liquid nitrogen and liquid argon and the warehousing management of ethylene.	US$ 67,000	Indirect	US$ 33,500	US$ -	US$ --	US$ 33,500	RMB 45,973	50	104,815 (Note 2)	1,152,414	-	Note 3
HXYZ	The production and sales of hot water (non-potable water) and steam; the erection and maintenance of heat-supply pipelines; the consultancy service in heat-supply technologies.	RMB 160,000	Indirect	-	-	-	-	RMB (47,178)	25	(107,349) (Note 2)	148,895	-	

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2018	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA
US$262,386	US$262,386	(Note 1)

Note 1: The Corporation obtained certificate No. 10620425530 from Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs according to the "Regulations Governing the Approval of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China", the accumulation of fund is not limited.

Note 2: Based on audited financial statements.

Note 3: Significant non-controlling interests.

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

THE CONTENTS OF STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

STATEMENT 1

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Name	Maturity Date	Interest Rate (%)	Amount
Bank balance			
Repurchase agreements collateralized by bonds	January 15, 2019	0.45	$ 109,911
Checking accounts			25,038
Demand deposits (Note)			476,743
Petty cash			110
			$ 611,802

Note: Including demand deposits of US$15,292 thousand and the exchange rate was US$1=30.72.

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF NOTES AND TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Notes Receivable	Trade Receivables	Total
Related parties			
Far Eastern New Century Corp.	$ -	$ 59,272	$ 59,272
Others (Note)	-	4,823	4,823
	-	64,095	64,095
Unrelated parties			
SINO-Japan Chemical Co., Ltd.	59,850	-	59,850
Lealea Enterprise Co., Ltd.	45,854	53,917	99,771
Shinkong Synthetic Fibers Corp.	-	120,651	120,651
Hung Chou Fiber Industry Co., Ltd.	-	117,832	117,832
Tainan Spinning Co., Ltd.	-	117,731	117,731
Mitsubishi Corporation	-	62,645	62,645
Chi Mei Corporation	-	45,443	45,443
Others (Note)	5,506	322,217	327,723
	111,210	840,436	951,646
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	668	5,437	6,105
	$ 110,542	$ 899,094	$ 1,009,636

Note: The amount of each client in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Beginning Balance		Increase		Decrease		Adjustments on Equity Method Amount	Ending Balance				Net Assets Value
	Thousands Shares	Amount	Thousands Shares	Amount	Thousands Shares	Amount		Thousands Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Amount		
PPL	148	$ 5,401,845	-	$ -	-	$ -	$ 775,739	148	100	$ 6,177,584		$ 6,344,514
TFIC	114,299	978,699	29,146	250,000	-	-	(73,594)	143,445	100	1,155,105	(Note 2)	1,509,946
OUCC (Bermuda)	40	617,574	-	-	-	-	(238,787)	40	100	378,787		378,787
ORD	14,675	151,781	-	-	14,675	151,781	-	-	-	-		-
KPTC	10,946	9,373	-	-	10,946	9,374	1	-	-	-		-
		$ 7,159,272		$ 250,000		$ 161,155	$ 463,359			$ 7,711,476		

Note 1: Adjustments on equity method amount include:

a) Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates, accounted for using equity method	$ 659,991
b) Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(117,954)
c) Changes in the Corporation's share of the equity of associates and subsidiaries	(102,746)
d) Changes in capital surplus from dividends distributed to subsidiaries	24,068
	$ 463,359

Note 2: The ending balance includes $28,599 stocks pledged to financial institutions.

STATEMENT 4

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS
DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Name	Summary	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Proceeds	Fair Value (Each)	Fair Value (Total)	Note
Current						
HSBC Global Themes Fund of Funds	Bound Fund	5,755	$ 80,080	$ 11.05	$ 63,589	-

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NON-CURRENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Balance, January 1, 2018 (Note)		Additions in Investment		Decrease in Investment		Adjustments on Financial Instruments	Balance, December 31, 2018		Accumulated Impairment	Provide a Guarantee or Pledge
Financial Instruments Name	Shares	Fair Value	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount		Shares	Fair Value		
Asia Cement Corporation	8,486	$ 239,314	-	$ -	-	$ -	$ 48,796	8,486	$ 288,110	NA	None
Far Eastern Department Stores Ltd.	14,378	215,674	-	-	-	-	10,064	14,378	225,738	NA	None
Everest Textile Co., Ltd.	7,385	104,502	5,248	65,066	-	-	(23,025)	12,633	146,543	NA	None
Far Eastern New Century Corp.	6,888	184,610	-	-	-	-	7,578	6,888	192,188	NA	None
Oriental Petrochemical (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	282,033	2,388,822	-	-	-	-	121,274	282,033	2,510,096	NA	None
Grand Cathay Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	26,667	236,987	-	-	-	-	(8,987)	26,667	228,000	NA	None
Eminent Venture Capital Corporation	6,000	49,077	-	-	1,500	15,000	(9,866)	4,500	24,211	NA	None
Eminent II Venture Capital Corporation	6,000	52,244	-	-	-	-	(4,844)	6,000	47,400	NA	None
Tai An Technologies Corp.	222	694	28	-	-	-	3,298	250	3,992	NA	None
CDIB Biotechnology USA Fund	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	NA	None
		$ 3,471,924		$ 65,066		$ 15,000	$ 144,288		$ 3,666,278		

Note: Please refer to Note 3.

STATEMENT 6

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF TRADE PAYABLES
DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Amount
CPC Corporation, Taiwan	$ 413,160
Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	96,110
Taiwan Power Company	78,348
Chi Mei Corporation	50,789
Others (Note)	162,427
	$ 800,834

Note: Each of the suppliers was less than 5% of the total account balance.

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Quantity (Ton)	Amount
Ethylene oxide and ethylene glycol products	367,308	$ 9,945,755
Special chemicals products	101,558	3,731,684
Gas products	361,903	942,290
		$ 14,619,729

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Raw materials, beginning of year	$ 250,104
Add: Raw material purchased	10,657,439
Catalysts roll-in	180,238
Less: Raw materials, end of year	273,494
Others	11,059
Direct raw material used	10,803,228
Direct labor	72,585
Manufacturing expenses	1,163,725
Manufacturing cost	12,039,538
Work in process, beginning of year	19,639
Add: Work in process purchased	4,762
Less: Work in process, end of year	27,027
Cost of finished goods	12,036,912
Finished goods, beginning of year	546,698
Add: Finished goods purchased	542,685
Others	2,954
Less: Finished goods, end of year	532,077
Others	29,329
Operating costs	$ 12,567,843

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

	Selling and Marketing Expenses	General and Administrative Expenses	Research and Development Expenses	Expected Credit Loss Reversed	Total
Salaries	$ 42,606	$ 75,679	$ 69,874	$ -	$ 188,159
Freight	251,468	-	-	-	251,468
Export sales expenses	57,068	-	-	-	57,068
Depreciation expenses	21,053	722	19,937	-	41,712
Others (Note)	61,614	50,835	70,344	(213)	182,580
	$ 433,809	$ 127,236	$ 160,155	$ (213)	$ 720,987

Note: Total amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

ORIENTAL UNION CHEMICAL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEE BENEFIT, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2018				2017			
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Classified as Non-operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Classified as Non-operating Expenses	Total
Labor cost								
Salary expenses	$ 231,272	$ 170,875	$ -	$ 402,147	$ 239,958	$ 137,537	$ -	$ 377,495
Insurance expenses	21,278	11,436	-	32,714	19,162	10,097	-	29,259
Pension	14,374	10,621	-	24,995	13,635	10,055	-	23,690
Board compensation	-	17,284	-	17,284	-	17,131	-	17,131
Others	50,544	15,086	-	65,630	42,680	13,899	-	56,579
	$ 317,468	$ 225,302	$ -	$ 542,770	$ 315,435	$ 188,719	$ -	$ 504,154
Depreciation expenses	$ 495,554	$ 41,712	$ 82	$ 537,348	$ 496,557	$ 30,511	$ 83	$ 527,151
Amortization expenses	$ 8,651	$ 2,476	$ -	$ 11,127	$ 8,570	$ 2,373	$ -	$ 10,943