Contents

I. Letter to Shareholders	•••••
II. Company Profile	
1. Founded	4
2. Company History	
III. Corporate Governance Report	
1. Organizational Structure	9
2. Profiles of Board Directors, Supervisors, Presidents, Vice Presidents, Assistant Vice	
Presidents, and Department Heads	10
3. Corporate Governance	25
4. Information on CPAs' fees	43
5. Information on the Replacement of CPAs	4
6. Chairman, President, or Managers Responsible for Financial or Accounting Affairs Who	
Worked for the Firm to Which the Certifying CPA belongs or Its Affiliate in the Most Recent	
Year	4
7 .Transfer and Pledge of Shares of the Chairman, Supervisors, Managers and Shareholders	
Holding more than 10% of the Company's Shares	45
8. Information on the Relationship Between the Top Ten Shareholders where their Relationship	
is that of Husband and Wife, or Within the Second Degree of Kinship, as Stated in Financial	
Accounting Standard No. 6.	40
9. The Number of Shares of the Same Investee Held by the Company, Its Directors,	
Supervisors, Managers, and which the Company Controls Directly or Indirectly, with the	
Combined Percentage of Shares Calculated	49
IV. Capital Overview	
1. Capital and Shares	50
2. Issuance of Corporate Bonds	54
3. Issuance of Preferred Stocks	54
4. Issuance of Global Depositary Receipts (GDR)	55
5. Exercise of Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP)	
6. Mergers, Acquisitions or Issuance of New Shares for Acquisition of Shares of other	
Companies	50
7. Implementation of Capital Allocation Plan	50



V.Business Overview

1. Business Activities	57
2. Market Analysis and Sales Overview	6
3. Industry Employee Data	8
4. Environmental Protection Expenditure Status	8
5. Worker-Management Relations	84
6. Important Contracts	8
VI. Financial Information	
1. Brief Balance Sheets and Comprehensive Income Statements of Last Five Years	
2. Financial Analysis of Last Five Years	
3. Supervisors' Audit Report of Finalcial Statement of Recent Years	10
4. Financial Statements of Recent Years	103
5. Parent Company Only Financial Statements of Recent Years	243
6. Any Financial Crunch Confronted by the Company or Its Subsidiaries and the Related Impacts	
in Recent Years and up to the Annual Report Publication	329
VII.Review and Analysis of Financial Status, Financial Performance, and Risk Manager	ment
1. Financial Status	330
2. Financial Performance	33
3. Analysis of the Cash Flow Statement	332
4. Effect of Major Capital Spending on Financial Position and Business Operations	332
5. Investment Policy In ThePast Year, Profit/Loss Analysis, Improvement Plan, and Investment	
Plan for the Coming Year	332
6. Risk Management and Evalutaion	333
7. Other Major Issues and Events	336
VIII.Special Disclosures	
1. Affiliates Company Information	33
2. Progress of Private Placement of Securities during the Latest Year and up to the Date of	
Annual Report Publication	353
3. The Subsidiaries' Shareholding or Disposal of the Company's Shares during the Latest Year	
and up to the Date of Annual Report Publication	354
4. Other Supplemental Information	354
5. Corporate Events with Material Impact on Shareholders' Equity or Stock Prices	355

I. Letter to Shareholders

Dear Shareholders:

With global economic recovery remaining sluggish in 2013, the market did not perform as well as expected. In particular, economic restructuring in China has had a direct impact on the Company's performance. Over the past year, in order to respond to changes in economic conditions and the impact of competition from within the industry, the Company has continued to reorganize resources and focus on key strategies in the hope that we will be able to meet future challenges and opportunities without breaking stride.

Annual Business Report

Last year the Company was fully committed to the optimization of asset performance. We successfully disposed of non-performing assets and reduced operating costs through enhanced working capital management. We also continued to promote industry strategic alliances, formed partnerships to expand marketing and sales channels, integrated existing production lines, and improved production capacity and efficiency. These plans have been implemented gradually but we are already seeing positive results and overall operating profit has improved accordingly. Net consolidated revenue for 2013 was approximately NT\$148.635 billion, with consolidated gross profit of NT\$4.6 billion. However, due to asset consolidation and the adoption of IFRS, a loss of NT\$3.5 billion was recognized, which impacted our overall performance in terms of profitability. The Company's after-tax loss was approximately NT\$2.689 billion, or NT\$0.77 per share.

Performance of core businesses and focus of operational management: in our copper business, financial, procurement and production costs were effectively reduced, and sales and profitability were stabilized, by gaining timely information on changes in raw material prices and capital costs, as well as realizing the strategic objective of production capacity maximization. Overall profitability of the wire and cable business was lower than expected due to the slowdown in economic growth in China, surplus production capacity resulting from competition, and reduced demand from Taiwan's public and private sectors. The specialty steel business remained the Company's principal source of profits. The Taichung Harbor plant began operations last year and the benefits from this gradually became apparent. The Yanshui plant continued to increase production output,

Letter to Shareholders

resulting in increased and steady profitability. Through a strategic partnership with Xingcheng, Yantai was able to enhance operational capacity and increase sales. The Changshu seamless steel tube plant adopted the twin strategies of improving capacity utilization and cost reduction. However, the plant still suffered losses due to fierce market competition last year.

With respect to the real estate business, pre-sales of residential buildings in the C2 land plot in Nanjing Walsin Centro were completed last year. Other land plots will be developed over several phases in coordination with the Company's capital planning. The occupancy rate at the Taipei Xinyi headquarters remained above 90%, even approaching full capacity. Both operations and profitability were stable. Regarding the solar business, future investments are expected to be gradually reduced due to the severe external competitive environment and an internal decision to focus on core strategy.

Summary of the 2014 Business Plan

Looking toward 2014, the Company will continue to focus on its core products and market competencies, as well as enhance manufacturing capability and improve operational efficiency, while strengthening alliances with strategic partners, promoting marketing development and consolidating long-term competitiveness and market share. In doing so we are confident of our ability to achieve production capacity, operating revenue and profitability targets.

- As for our wire and cable business, this year the Company will take a relatively aggressive approach and will be developing new products and expanding into new markets in order to drive wire and cable business growth.
- In the specialty steel business, the Company will expand production capacity and improve profitability by adding newly developed products and increasing the added value of our existing product profile. In addition, we will draw on our presence in China and integrate with upstream and downstream strategic partners, as well as increase production capacity of the Taichung Harbor hot rolled pickling plant.
- In real estate, D plot's residential units and some of the commercial buildings in Nanjing Walsin Centro will be launched in 2014.

Walsin Lihwa will continue to adhere to its pragmatic operating principles and focus on core businesses. We will ensure that the Company enjoys steady and sustainable revenue growth through an effective management team and proven management practices, so that we can support the Company's long-term development. We will endeavor to do our best to repay shareholders for their trust and support.

Chairman 1 th 4 th





Company Profile

1. Founded: December 2, 1966

2. Company History

- 1966 Walsin Wire & Cable Co., Ltd. established.
- 1969 Walsin Lihwa Wire & Cable Co., Ltd. formed by the merger of the Walsin and Lihwa companies.
- 1970 Formed technological partnerships with Western Electric in the U.S. and Fujikura in Japan and began production of plastic insulation telephone cable.
- 1971 Formed technological partnership with Sumitomo in Japan and began production of shipboard power cables.
- 1972 Began production of EP rubber high-voltage cable.
 - Company's shares listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.
- 1977 Completed the Yangmei plant for SCR copper rod production, with annual manufacturing capacity of 50,000 metric tons of oxygen-free copper rods.
- 1982 Expanded SCR production facilities to increase annual manufacturing capacity to 100,000 metric tons of oxygen-free copper rods.
- 1987 Construction of the Yangmei plant completed.
 - Entered the semiconductor IC industry by investing in Winbond Electronics Corp. and Sumi-Pac Corp.
- 1990 Formed Concord Venture Capital Co.
- 1991 Invested in PT. Walsin Lippo Industries in Indonesia to expand aluminum wire business into the Southeast Asian market.
 - Implemented a corporate structure based on business divisions.
- 1992 Company renamed Walsin Lihwa Corporation.
 - Electronics division merged with the acquired Wanbang Electronics to form the new Walsin Technology Corp.
 - Established plants in Shanghai and Jiangyin to produce power cables and steel cables, thus beginning a new chapter in China investment.
- 1993 Expanded into the stainless steel industry by forming Walsin Cartech Specialty Steel, a joint venture with Carpenter Technology Corp. in the U.S.
 - Established the Wuhan wire and cable plant for optical communication cable production.
- Formed Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd. and set up four operating locations in China's major cities, including Hangzhou, Shanghai and Nanjing, for the production of power cables, bare copper wires and fiber optic cables.
- 1997 Established specialty steel plants in Changshu and in Baihe, Shanghai, for the production and sale of seamless steel tubes and straight steel bars.
 - $Formed\ HannStar\ Board\ Corp.\ to\ expand\ into\ the\ PCB\ industry.$
- 1998 Acquired and incorporated the assets of Walsin Cartech into the company.
 - Conducted enterprise reengineering and full implementation of the SAP enterprise resource management system.
 - Expanded into the TFT-LCD industry by forming HannStar Display Corp.
- 1999 Adopted the SAP enterprise resource management system.
- 2000 Established the Dongguan plant for bare copper wire production.
- 2001 Completed SAP implementation in ten locations in China, integrating standard operating procedures on information and administration across the Taiwan Strait.
- Designated Wire & Cable BG and Specialty Steel BG as core businesses; created the position of business group president.

Expansion of Yanshui specialty steel plant was carried out to include slab steelmaking facilities.

- 2003 With Yanshui specialty steel plant beginning slab production, the company expanded into the stainless steel plate market.
- 2004 Yanshui plant's production capacity increased from 180,000 to 240,000 metric tons, with additional production and sale of slab and hot rolled steel coils.

Hangzhou power cable plant expanded manufacturing facilities to increase production capacity of high voltage cable to 1,000 kilometers.

Changshu specialty steel plant expanded manufacturing facilities to increase seamless stainless steel pipe production capacity from 500 to 1,000 metric tons per month.

2005 Set up new plants in Nanjing, Changshu and Jiangyin to produce copper products as well as seamless steel pipes and steel wire products.

Shanghai and Hangzhou power cable plants completed expansion and increased production capacity; began mass production of 220kV EHV cable.

Yanshui specialty steel plant completed expansion of the third track for special steel billet continuous casting, thus increasing stainless steel billet production capacity to 350,000 metric tons.

New copper production plant in Nanjing completed, with annual production capacity of 250,000 metric tons. Total copper production increased from 400,000 to 650,000 metric tons.

Acquired 100% stake in Changzhou Wujin NSL Co., Ltd., thus expanding the company's steel production capacity.

Jiangyin steel cable plant completed expansion and increased annual production capacity from 70,000 to 140,000 metric tons.

Changshu specialty steel plant's seamless stainless steel pipe production capacity increased from 1,000 to 1,300 metric tons per month.

Quality assurance building at Hangzhou power plant became operational and began development of 500kV EHV cables; received certification.

Company's consolidated revenue exceeded NT\$100 billion.

2007 Expanded steel production capacity by acquiring stake in Yantai Huanghai Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.

Acquired stake in Jiangyin Yuantai Stainless Steel Products Co., Ltd. and added stainless steel wire to the company's product profile.

Changshu specialty steel plant passed review by the National Nuclear Safety Administration and received certification for nuclear power plant sales.

Hangzhou power cable plant began expansion efforts and construction of the second VCV process tower and added high voltage cable production lines.

2008 Set up specialty steel plants in Jiangyin and Xi'an to produce spheroidizing alloy steel and stainless steel medium-thickness specialty steel plates.

Expansion of Yantai plant for stainless steel manufacturing process; added new stainless steel billet products.

Yantai stainless steel plant completed transformation of manufacturing processes; in addition to existing carbon steel slabs, capacity for producing stainless steel and high-grade alloy steel was added.

Xi'an plant for producing medium-thickness plates was completed; began production and sale of medium-thickness stainless steel plates.

Changshu plant's seamless steel tube production began Phase 2 expansion to increase production capacity.

Completion of the new A6 building in Xinyi Development Zone and the relocation of Walsin Lihwa headquarters.

2010 Acquired 100% stake in Xi'an Lv Jing Technology and 19% stake in Shanxi Tianhong Silicon Industrial Corp. to expand into polysilicon production (raw materials for solar energy).

Invested in the German solar energy company Solarion AG and acquired patented advanced thin-film solar technology and production capacity.

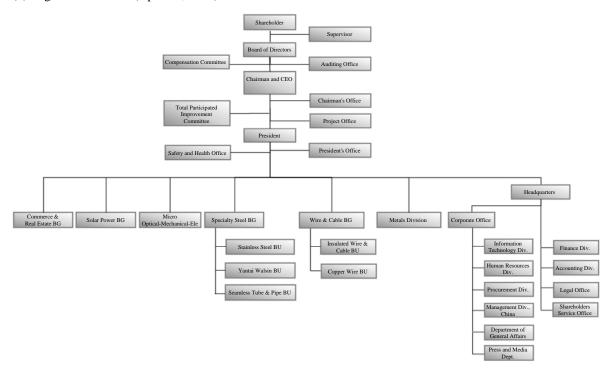
Construction of Taichung Harbor stainless steel roll plant officially began in December.

- Nanjing Walsin Centro began construction in Nanjing's Hexi Newtown. A multi-purpose commercial center spanning one million square meters will be developed over several phases.
- Partnered with Nanjing municipal government to create the Nanjing Taiwan Trade Mart, thus establishing a cross-Strait commercial trading platform.
- 2011 Construction of a factory for Xi'an Walsin United Technology Co., Ltd. completed and production of high brightness, high power LED wafer and chipset began; signed a new strategic cooperation agreement with the Xi'an High-tech Zone and expanded into LED lighting market R&D and applications.
 - The company's power cable business began active product development and certification for cable products oriented toward ships, yachts and the solar energy industry; production of cable for solar energy and railroads began.
 - Two office buildings in land plot of the Nanjing Walsin Centro sold.
- 2012 Construction of Taichung Harbor stainless steel roll plant completed. Production expected to commence in the first quarter of 2013.
 - Construction of two office buildings in CI land plot of Nanjing Walsin Centro completed and transferred to the Jiangsu Branch of the China Development Bank and the Nanjing Branch of China Guangfa Bank.
- 2013 Cold rolled steel coil production officially commenced at the Taichung Harbor stainless steel roll plant.
 - Pre-sales of residential buildings in C2 land plot in Nanjing Walsin Centro completed; phased development of D and AB land plots planned.

III. Corporate Governance Report

Organizational Structure

(1) Organization Chart (April 12, 2014)



(2) Principal Duties of Various Departments

Department	Duties, Functions
Auditing Office	Planning internal audit system, audit operations, and review of company regulations
Compensation Committee	Drafting and periodically reviewing the performance evaluation of board directors, supervisors, and managers, as well as the policy, system, standard, and structure of compensation. Periodically evaluating and determining the compensation for board directors, supervisors, and managers.
Total Participated Improvement Committee	Promoting company-wide events, utilizing internal and external resources to help various operations to develop various improvement activities, periodically reviewing implementation results and progress and providing assistance and consultation in a timely fashion.
Project Office	Promoting and implementing various projects
Safety and Health Office	Managing labor safety-related affairs
Specialty Steel BG	Manufacture, sale, improvement of production technology, and engineering management of stainless steel, straight steel bars, seamless stainless steel pipes, alloy, etc. and improving product quality, lower costs, and improving manufacturing systems.
Wire & Cable BG	Manufacture, sale, improvement of production technology, and engineering management of copper wires, electric cables, telecoms cables, optic fiber cables, electric wires, steel cables, etc. and improving product quality, lower costs, and improving manufacturing systems.
Micro Optical-Mechanical-Electronic BG	Manufacture of micro electro mechanical systems, LED epitaxial wafers and wafers, etc.
Solar Power BG	Solar power system engineering integrated services, system design, procurement, and installation
Commerce & Real Estate BG	Developing composite commercial properties, real estate management, etc.
Metals Division	Responsible for the procurement transactions of raw materials, management and control of raw material price risks and other related matters
Finance Div.	Responsible for capital allocation and utilization, financial planning, investment management, risk management and other related matters
Accounting Div.	Accounting, asset management, credit management, operating analysis, etc.
Information Technology Div.	Information security, development and promotion of core systems, providing the Company and its business units with information and information integrated services
Human Resources Div.	Organization planning, drafting of human resources policies and employment and performance reviews, performance management, personnel administration, remuneration and benefits, learning and development, employee relations, establishment of a human resources system, etc.
Procurement Div.	Procurement management and planning, raising procurement capabilities, promotion of procurement operations, etc.
Management Div., China	Providing overseas operations with financial, accounting, information, and tax-related management and services in accordance with Headquarters' policies
Legal Office	Responsible for avoiding and reducing legal risks faced by the company in order to protect tangible and intangible assets
Shareholders Service Office	Managing the Company's share-related affairs
Department of General Affairs	Handling general affairs, managing vehicles, and other various administrative affairs, etc.
Press and Media Dept.	Maintaining the Company's corporate image, communicating with the media, internal communication, etc.



Profiles of Board Directors, Supervisors, President, Vice Presidents, Assistant Vice Presidents, and Department Heads

	(1)Directors and supervisors												
(1)1		lia saper	VISOIS		Shares he		Shares curr	ently held	Shares held			held in the	
Position	Name	Date	Term	Date first elected	Number of				and minor		name Number	of others Percentage	
		appointed		elected	shares	of shares	shares	of shares	shares	of shares	of shares	of shares	
Chairman		100.06.17	3	70.04.10	46,611,773	1.29%	45,961,773	1.29%	19,638,314	0.55%	0	0.00%	
	Yu-Lon		years										
Vice	Chiao,	100.06.17	3	70.04.10	40,728,661	1.13%	39,508,661	1.10%	20,326,866	0.57%	0	0.00%	
Chairman	Yu-Cheng		years										
Director	Chiao,	100.06.17	3	79.04.18	59,617,197	1.65%	58,957,197	1.65%	15,924,266	0.45%	0	0.00%	
Director	Yu-Heng	100.00.17	years	79.04.16	39,017,197	1.05%	36,937,197	1.03%	13,924,200	0.43%	U	0.00%	
Director	Chiao, Yu-Hwei	100.06.17	3 years	94.05.31	72,529,006	2.01%	52,529,006	1.47%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
Director	Zheng,	100.06.17	3	91.06.10	400,000	0.01%	600,000	0.02%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
Buccion	Hui-Ming	100.00.17	years	71.00.10	100,000	0.0170	000,000	0.0270		0.0070		0.0070	
Director	Yang,	100.06.17	3	97.06.13	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
	Jih-Chang		years										
Director	Tai, Yi-Yi	100.06.17	3	98.06.19	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
			years										
Director	Chang, Wen-Chung	100.06.17	3 years	91.06.10	514,786	0.01%	514,786	0.01%	233	0.00%	0	0.00%	

December 31, 2013
Other officer, director or supervisor

Education/work experience	Other current positions within the Company	who is the	or supervisor a relative legree	
		Position	Name	Relationship
Graduated from University of Washington Business Administration.	The Company's CEO; Chairman of Concord Financial Co., Ltd., Touch Micro-system Technology Corp., Walsin-IEI, Walsin Solar Tech Co., Ltd.; Vice Chairman of Jiangsu Taiwan Development Co., Ltd.; Director of Walton Advanced Engineering Inc., Jincheng Construction Co., Ltd., Walsin Holdings Co., Ltd., Walsin Specialty Steel Holdings Co., Ltd., Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd., Walsin (Nanjing) Property Development Co., Ltd., Global Investment Holdings, Nanjing Walsin World Expo Exhibition Co., Ltd.; Vice President Commissioner of Walsin Libao Industrial.	Vice Chairman Director Director	Chiao, Yu-Cheng Chiao Yu-Heng Chiao, Yu-Hwei	Older brother Younger brother Younger sister
the management college; former Company Chairman.	Chairman of Winbond, Jinxin Investment, Capella Microsystems Inc., Nuvoton Technology Corp.; Director of Walsin Technology Corporation, Jincheng Construction Co., Ltd., Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited, Walsin Specialty Steel Holding Co., Ltd, United Industrial Gases Co., Ltd., Baystar Holdings Ltd., Marketplace Management Limited, Newfound Asian Corporation, Peaceful River Corporation, Pigeon Creek Holding Co., Ltd., Winbond Electronics Corporation America, Winbond Int'l Corporation, Landmark Group Holdings Ltd., Nuvoton Investment Holding Ltd.; Supervisor of MiTAC International Corporation; CEO of Winbond; Manager of Goldbond LLC; Remuneration Committee Convener of Taiwan Cement; Member of Compensation Committee, Synnex Technology International Corp.	Chairman Director Director	Chiao, Yu-Lon Yu-Giao Yu-Heng Chiao, Yu-Hwei	Younger brother Younger brother Younger sister
Golden Gate University, Master of Business Administration; former Company Vice GM and Vice Chairman.	Chairman of Walsin Technology Corporation, Walton Advanced Engineering, Inc., HannStar Board Corporation, Global Brands Manufacture Limited, Prosperity Dielectrics Co., Ltd., HannStar Color Co. Ltd., Sun Success Industry Ltd., HannStar Board Corporation (Jiangyi), HannStar Board Corporation (Chongqing), Anxin Co., Ltd.; Director of Info-Tek Corporation, Yu Yue Corporation; CEO of Kamaya Electric Co., Ltd.	Chairman Vice Chairman Director	Chiao, Yu-Lon Chiao, Yu-Cheng Chiao, Yu-Hwei	Older brother Older brother Older sister
	GM of Wire & Cable BG; Chairman of Dong Guan Walsin Wire & Cable Ltd., Nan Jing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd., Hang zhou Walsin Power Cable & Wire Co., Ltd., Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd., Dong Guan HannStar Electronics Co., Ltd., Jin Cherng Business Management and Consulting Corp.; Director of Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd., Renowned International Co., Ltd., Vila Vila Corp., Jiang ying Walsin Steel Cable Co., Ltd.; GM of Jin Cherng Business Management and Consulting Corp., Goldin Investment Co.	Chairman Vice Chairman Director	Chiao, Yu-Lon Chiao, Yu-Cheng Chiao Yu-Heng	Older brother Older brother Younger brother
Master in Business Administration, Kelley School of Business at Indiana University and Master of Science in Chemical Engineering, University of California, Los Angeles; former CFO at HTC Corporation.	The Company's President, member of Compensation Committee; Supervisor of Winbond Electronics Corporation; Director of Acme Electronics Corporation.	None	None	None
Ph.D. in Mechanical Engineering, Washington University, USA; Deputy Director, Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI); Director, Energy and Resources Laboratories; Executive President, Applied Science and Technology Research Institute (Hong Kong)	Special Expert, ITRI	None	None	None
National Cheng Kung University.	Chairman, Powertek Energy Co.; Director of Hesen Co., Ltd.	None	None	None
National Sun Yat-Sen University, Master's degree; former President of Yieh Mau Corporation, Lian Gang Heavy Industry Co., Ltd., Yieh United Steel Corp.	President, Specialty Steel BG; Director, Walsin Precision Co., Ltd., Yantai Huanghai Iron and Steel Co., Ltd, Yantai Dazhong Recycling Resource Co., Ltd., Xi'an Walsin Metal Product Co., Ltd., Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd., Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Products Co., Ltd., Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.; Walsin Specialty Steel Corp., Wuxi Xingcheng Walsin Steel Products Co., Ltd.	None	None	None

Business Overview

Position	Name	Date	Term	Date first	Shares he elec		Shares curr	ently held	spouse	s held by and minor ildren		held in the of others	
Position	Name	appointed	Term	elected	Number of shares	Percentage of shares	Number of shares	Percentage of shares	Number of shares	Percentage of shares	Number of shares	Percentage of shares	
Director	Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd Representative: Hong, Wu-Shung	100.06.17	3 years	Juristic person: 94.05.31 Representative: 61.06.24	16,500,050 930,316		102,187,289 877,316			0.00%	0	0.00%	
Director	Tien Mu Investment Co. Ltd Representative: Lin, Wang-Tsai	100.06.17	3 years	Juristic person: 88.05.25 Representative: 97.12.31	2,281,512 69,200		2,281,512 69,200			0.00%	0	0.00%	
Supervisor	Wen-Yuan	100.06.17	3 years	94.05.31	3,624,218	0.10%	3,694,218	0.10%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
Supervisor	Walsin Technology Corporation Representative: Chu, Yeu-Yuh	100.06.17	3 years	Juristic person: 98.06.19 Representative: 94.05.31	7,170,000 55,065		7,170,000 55,065			0.00%	0	0.00%	

Note: Director Chiao, Yu-Chi resigned on February 25, 2013.

$1. Major\ shareholders\ of\ institutional\ shareholder$

December 31, 2013

Name of institutional shareholder	Major shareholders of institutional shareholder (Note)	Shareholding
Tien Mu Investment Co. Ltd	Media Speed Industries Limited	100%
	Winbond Electronics Corporation	37.69%
	Walsin Lihwa Corporation	37.00%
	Oriental Consortium Investment	4.43%
	Chiao, Yu-Cheng	3.14%
Chin Vin Investment Co. I tol	Chiao, Yu-Lon	3.14%
Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd	Chiao, Yu-Heng	3.14%
	Chiao, Yu-Chi	3.14%
	Yau Cheung Investment Limited	2.81%
	Walsin Technology Corporation	1.86%
	HannStar Board Corporation	1.34%
	Walsin Lihwa Corporation	18.11%
	Walton Advanced Engineering, Inc.	2.72%
	HannStar Board Corporation	2.62%
	Winbond Electronics Corporation	1.86%
	Chiao, Yu-Heng	1.49%
Walsin Technology Corporation	Dimensional Emerging Market Evaluation Fund under the	1.40%
waishi reciniology corporation	custodianship of Citibank (Taiwan)	
	Zhi Jia Investment Limited	1.36%
	HannStar Color Co. Ltd.	1.22%
	HSBC Bank Investment Account (Switzerland) under the trust of	1.10%
	HSBC Private Bank	
	Ye, Chun-Cai	0.71%

 $Note: Names \ of \ principal \ institutional \ shareholders \ or \ shareholders \ who \ retain \ the \ top \ ten \ percentages \ of \ shares.$

December 31, 2013

		Other officer, director or supervisor who is the spouse or a relative				
Education/work experience	Other current positions within the Company	with	legree			
		Position	Name	Relationship		
Graduated from the Department of Architecture of Feng Chia University	Chairman and President of Jincheng Construction Co., Ltd.; Director of Walsin (Nanjing) Construction Limited	None	None	None		
Consultant at the Chairman's Office.(Incumbent)	Consultant at the Chairman's Office; Chairman of Min Maw Precision Industry Corp.; Vice Chairman of Walsin Info-Electric Corp., Ltd.; Director of Jin Xin Investment Co., Ltd., Jin Cherng Business Management and Consulting Corp., Powertek Energy Co.; Supervisor of Winbond Electronics Corporation, Walsin Technology Corporation, Jincheng Construction Co., Ltd.	None	None	None		
Insurance (Singapore), President, Composers and Authors Society of Singapore, President, Walsin Lihwa Corporation, Hong Kong, General Manager, Integral Chemical Co (Shanghai), General Manager, Xcellink Pte. Ltd. (Singapore), Independent Director, Global Brands Manufacture Limited		None	None	None		
Feng Chia University; former Manager of		None	None	None		

2. Major shareholders in the above table who are institutional investors and their major shareholders

December 31, 2013

Name of Institution	Major institutional shareholders (Note)	Shareholding
Media Speed Industries Limited	_	_
	Walsin Lihwa Corporation	23.23%
	Chiao, Yu-Cheng	1.54%
	Dimensional Emerging Market Evaluation Fund under the	1.16%
	custodianship of Citibank (Taiwan)	
	Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd	1.04%
	Morgan Stanley International Investment Account under the trust of	0.97%
Winbond Electronics Corporation	HSBC	
	Hong, Pai-Yung	0.87%
	ABP Pension Investment Fund under the custody of JPMorgan Chase	0.83%
	Bank N.A. Taipei Branch	
	Benefit Trend International Account under the trust of Deutsche Bank	0.83%
	Chiao, Yu-Lon	0.80%
	Chiao, Yu-Heng	0.79%
	Deutsche Bank	4.49%
	Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd	2.86%
	Saudi Arabia Central Bank Investment Fund under the custody of	2.55%
	JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. Taipei Branch	
	Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund under the	1.88%
	custodianship of Standard Chartered	
Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Chiao, Yu-Chi	1.65%
	Chiao, Yu-Heng	1.65%
	Dimensional Emerging Market Evaluation Fund under the	1.56%
	custodianship of Citibank (Taiwan)	1 470/
	Chiao, Yu-Hwei	1.47%
	Hong, Pai-Yung	1.36%
	Walsin Lihwa Employee Welfare Committee	1.34%
Oriental Consortium Investment	HannStar Display Corporation	100%
Yau Cheung Investment Limited	_	_

Name of Institution	Major institutional shareholders (Note)	Shareholding
	Walsin Lihwa Corporation	18.11%
	Walton Advanced Engineering, Inc.	2.72%
	HannStar Board Corporation	2.62%
	Winbond Electronics Corporation	1.86%
	Chiao, Yu-Heng	1.49%
Walsin Technology Corporation	Dimensional Emerging Market Evaluation Fund under the	1.40%
waishi reciniology Corporation	custodianship of Citibank (Taiwan)	
	Zhi Jia Investment Limited	1.36%
	HannStar Color Co. Ltd.	1.22%
	HSBC Bank Investment Account (Switzerland) under the trust of	1.10%
	HSBC Private Bank	
	Ye, Chun-Cai	0.71%
	Walsin Technology Corporation	19.97%
	Walsin Lihwa Corporation	16.70%
	Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd	7.75%
	HannStar Board Corporation	1.63%
	HSBC under the trust of BNP Paribas Wealth Management Bank	1.59%
HannStar Board Corporation	Singapore Branch	
Hannstar Board Corporation	Hong, Pai-Yung	1.54%
	Dimension Emerging Market Evaluation Fund under the trust of	1.10%
	Citibank (Taiwan)	
	HannStar Color Co. Ltd.	1.05%
	Deutsche Bank	0.95%
	Chiao, Yu-Heng	0.89%
	Walsin Lihwa Corporation	21.81%
	Winbond Electronics Corporation	9.96%
	Toshiba	9.81%
	Walsin Technology Corporation	5.84%
	Chiao, Yu-Heng	1.42%
Walton Advanced Engineering, Inc.	Kim Eng Securities (HK) Limited under the trust of HSBC	1.35%
	The New Labor Pension Fund	1.32%
	Chiao, Yu-Lon	0.97%
	Dimension Emerging Market Evaluation Fund under the trust of	0.94%
	Citibank (Taiwan)	
	Pacific Electric Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	0.90%
Zhi Jia Investment Limited	Gigabyte	100%
	Walsin Lihwa Corporation	33.97%
	Walsin Technology Corporation	26.62%
	Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd	8.23%
	Global Brands Manufacture Limited	6.83%
HannStar Color Co. Ltd.	Central Investment Limited	4.07%
Tumbui Coloi Co. E.u.	HannStar Board Corporation	2.91%
	Walton Advanced Engineering, Inc.	2.48%
	HannStar Display Corporation	2.12%
	Prosperity Dielectrics Co., Ltd.	2.02%
	Chiao, Yu-Heng	1.41%

Note: Names of principal shareholders or shareholders who retain the top ten percentages of shares.

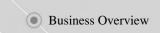
3. Work experience, specialized knowledge, and independence of directors and supervisors

December 31, 2013

N	TT . 1 . 7	c 1 :	1 (501 51, 2015
Qualification		ars of work experie		Meet the independence criteria (Note)										
	An instructor or	A judge, public	Having work											
			experience											
			in											N
			commerce,											Number of
\		other professional	law, finance,											other public
	finance,	or technical	or											companies in which the
\	accounting or	specialist related	accounting											
		to the needs of the		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	director also
	related to the	Company who has												serves as an
\			necessary											independent
			for the											director
	in a public or		business of											
		certificate	the											
\ \	college or		Company											
Name \	university		r. J											
Chiao, Yu-Lon			✓					√				✓	✓	0
Chiao, Yu-Cheng			✓									✓	✓	0
Chiao, Yu-Heng			✓							✓		✓	✓	0
Chiao, Yu-Hwei			✓									✓	✓	0
Zheng, Hui-Ming			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
Yang, Jih-Chang			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
Tai, Yi-Yi			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
Chang,			✓			✓	√	\		/	\	√	✓	0
Wen-Chung			v			٧	•	•		•	•	•	•	U
Chin-Xin														
Investment Co.,														
Ltd		✓	✓			✓						✓		0
Representative:														
Hong, Wu-Shung														
Tian Mu														
Investment Co.,														
Ltd.			✓			✓	✓				✓	✓		0
Representative:														
Lin, Wang- Tsai														
Chu, Wen-Yuan			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
Walsin														
Technology										l .				
Corporation			√			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		0
Representative:														
Chu, Yeu-Yuh														

Note: If the director or supervisor meets any of the following criteria in the two years before being elected or during the term of office, please check "✓" the corresponding boxes:

- (1) Not an employee of the Company or any of its affiliates;
- (2)Not a director or supervisor of the Company or any of its affiliates (the same does not apply if the person is an independent director of the Company or its parent company, or any subsidiary in which the Company holds, directly and indirectly, more than 50% of the voting shares).
- (3)Not a natural-person shareholder whose shareholding, together with those of his/her spouse, minor children, and shares held under others' names, exceed 1% of the total number of outstanding shares of the Company, or ranks the person in the top ten shareholders of the Company.
- (4)Not a spouse, relative within second degree of kinship, or lineal relative within third degree of kinship of any of the persons in the preceding three paragraphs.
- (5)Not a director, supervisor or employee of a juristic-person shareholder that holds directly 5% or more of the total number of outstanding shares of the Company or ranks in the top five shareholders.
- (6)Not a director, supervisor, manager or shareholder holding 5% or more of the shares of a specified company or institution that has a financial or business relationship with the Company.
- (7)Not a professional or an owner, partner, director, supervisor, manager or a spouse of the abovementioned who provides commercial, legal, financial, accounting services or consultation to the Company or an affiliate of the Company.excluding members of compensation committee who exercise power in accordance with Article 7 of the Regulations Governing the Appointment and Exercise of Powers by the Compensation committee of a Company Whose Stock is Listed on the Stock Exchange or Traded Over the Counter.
- (8)Not having a marital relationship or a relative within the second degree of kinship to any other director of the Company.
- (9)Not having any of the situations set forth in Article 30 of the Company Act of the R.O.C.
- (10)Not a government agency, juristic person, or its representative set forth in Article 27 of the Company Act of the R.O.C.



(2)Profile of President, Vice Presidents, Assistant Vice Presidents, and Department Directors

			Shares	held	Shares held by childr	spouse and en	Shares held	l in the name of thers	
Position	Name	Date appointed	Number of shares	Percentage of shares	Number of shares	Percentage of shares	Number of shares	Percentage of shares	
CEO	Chiao, Yu-Lon	94.05.31	45,961,773	1.29%	19,638,314	0.55%	0	0.00%	
President	Zheng, Hui-Ming	100.04.28	600,000	0.02%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
President of Specialty Steel BG	Chang, Wen-Chung	91.06.10	514,786	0.01%	233	0.00%	0	0.00%	
President of Wire & Cable BG	Chiao, Yu-Hwei	92.05.15	52,529,006	1.47%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
President of Micro Optical-Mechanical-El ectronic BG	Hu, Ching-Jen	98.06.19	373,200	0.01%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
Vice President of Specialty Steel BG	Chen, Cheng-Chiang	99.05.01	244,722	0.01%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
Vice President of Specialty Steel BG	Chen, Juei-Lung	99.07.01	100,800		0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
Vice President of Specialty Steel BG	Chen, Tien-Rong	101.08.28	101,300	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	

December 31, 2013

Manager who is the spouse or a Manager

		Manager wi	ho is the sp relative he second d		Manager acquiring share
Education/work experience	Other current positions at other companies	Position	Name	Relation ship	warrants and status of limiting employee new shares
Graduated from University of Washington Business Administration.	Chairman of Concord Financial Co., Ltd., Touch Micro-system Technology Corp., Walsin-IEI, Walsin Solar Tech Co., Ltd.; Vice Chairman of Jiangsu Taiwan Development Co., Ltd.; Director of Walton Advanced Engineering Inc., Jincheng Construction Co., Ltd., Walsin Holdings Co., Ltd., Walsin Specialty Steel Holdings Co., Ltd., Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd., Walsin (Nanjing) Property Development Co., Ltd., Global Investment Holdings, Nanjing Walsin World Expo Exhibition Co., Ltd., Vice President Commissioner of Walsin Libao Industrial.	President of Wire & Cable BG	Chiao, Yu-Hwei	Younger sister	None
Master in Business Administration, Kelley School of Business at Indiana University and Master of Science in Chemical Engineering, University of California, Los Angeles; former CFO at HTC Corporation.	Member of Compensation Committee; Supervisor of Winbond Electronics Corporation; Director of Acme Electronics Corporation.	None	None	None	None
National Sun Yat-Sen University, Master's degree; former President of Yieh Mau Corporation, Lian Gang Heavy Industry Co., Ltd., Yieh United Steel Corp.	Chairman, Walsin Precision Co., Ltd., Yantai Huanghai Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Yantai Dazhong Resources Recycling Co., Ltd., Xi'an Walsin Metal Product Co., Ltd., Chang Shu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd., Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Products Co., Ltd., Jiangyin Huaxin Special Alloy Material Co., Ltd.; Director of Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd., Wuxi Xingcheng Walsin Steel Products Co., Ltd.	None	None	None	None
Finance Dept., Special Assistant to GM, Assistant Vice President of Investment Dept., Assistant Vice President of Financial	Chairman of Dong Guan Walsin Wire & Cable Ltd., Nan Jing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd., Hang zhou Walsin Power Cable & Wire Co., Ltd., Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd., Jong Guan HannStar Electronics Co., Ltd., Jin Cherng Business Management and Consulting Corp.; Director of Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd., Renowned International Co., Ltd., Vila Vila Corp., Jiang ying Walsin Steel Cable Co., Ltd.; GM of Jin Cherng Business Management and Consulting Corp., Goldin Investment Co.	CEO	Chiao, Yu-Lon	Older brother	None
Engineering; former E-CMOS Corporation President; Alpha-TI Semiconductor Operation V.P., NTC Operation V.P.; GM of Microsystems BG; President of US ISSI Asia; GM of Micro Optical-Mechanical-Electronic BG (incumbent).	Chairman of Xi'an Walsin United Technology Co., Ltd., Chairman of Xi'an Walsin Opto-electric Co., Ltd.; Director of Touch Micro-system Technology Corporation, Walsin Solar Energy Co., Ltd.; President of Xi'an Walsin United Technology Co., Ltd.	None	None	None	None
Deloitte Touche Ťohmatsu Limited, Financial Assistant Manager of Promisedland, Partner of GACPA, Partner of Tianyao United Accountants, Manager of Performance Analysis Dept. of Financial Service Center, Head of Financial Service Center, Deputy Chief of Financial Service Center, Head of Accounting Div., Head of Management Div., China.	Chairman of Xi'an Lujing Technology Co., Ltd., Shanghai Walsin Info-electric Inc.; Director of Walsin International Investment, Walsin China Investment Co., Ltd., Xi'an Walsin Metal Product Co., Ltd., Xi'an Walsin United Technology Co., Ltd., Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.; Director and President of Yantai Walsin Stainless Steel Co., Ltd., Yantai Huanghai Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Yantai Dazhong Resources Recycling Co., Ltd., Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Products Co., Ltd., Wuxi Xingcheng Walsin Steel Products Co., Ltd.; Supervisor of Shaanxi Tianhong Silicon Industrial Co., Ltd.	None	None	None	None
Graduated from Industrial Management Dept. of Tung Fang Design Institute; former Head and Chief Marketing Officer of Sales Div. of Stainless Steel Dept.; Vice GM of Specialty Steel BG.	Director of Kuang Tai Metal Industrial Co.	None	None	None	None
Master of Mechanical Engineering Graduate School of National Taiwan University of Science and Technology.	Vice Chairman of Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.; Director of Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Products Co., Ltd., Wuxi Xingcheng Walsin Steel Products Co., Ltd.	None	None	None	None

Business Overview

			Shares	held	Shares held by childr	spouse and en		in the name of thers	
Position	Name	Date appointed	Number of shares	Percentage of shares	Number of shares	Percentage of shares	Number of shares	Percentage of shares	
Vice GM of Wire & Cable BG	Cheng, Chung-Wu	99.05.01	102,700	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
Vice GM of Wire & Cable BG	Lin, Tung-Ben	99.05.01	0	0.00%	2,735	0.00%	0	0.00%	
Vice GM of Wire & Cable BG	Liu, Suy-Tao	99.05.01	56,103	0.00%	40	0.00%	0	0.00%	
Chief of Staff (Note 2)	Pan, Wen-Hu	96.07.16	107,300	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
Head of Financial Dept.	Wen, Ter-Chen	94.01.01	200,000		0				
Head of Accounting Dept.	Wu, Chin-Sheng	99.05.01	110,400	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	

Note 1: Dong Lei, Vice GM of Commerce & Real Estate BG was relieved on August 31, 2013. Note 2: Vice GM of Commerce & Real Estate BG starting on January 1, 2014.

		Manager w relative wit		ame Date	Manager acquiring share
Education/work experience	Other current positions at other companies	Position	Name	Relatio nship	warrants and status of limiting employee new share
Graduated from Mechanical Engineering Dept. of National Cheng Kung Univ.	Chairman of Jiang ying Walsin Steel Cable Co., Ltd.; Nan Jing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd., Vice Chairman of Hang zhou Walsin Power Cable & Wire Co., Ltd.; Director of Renowned International Co., Ltd., Dong Guan Walsin Wire & Cable Ltd., Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd., Dong Guan HannStar Electronics Co., Ltd.	None	None	None	None
Statistics Dept., National Taipei University; former Credit Assistant Mgr. at ABN AMRO Bank; Fx Transactions Assistant, Vice GM of Credit Lyonnais SA; Fx Transactions Vice GM of Royal Bank of Canada; Manager of Metals Section, Head of Metals Dept., Head of Metals Division, Vice GM of Copper BG.	Director of Jin Cherng Business Management and Consulting Corp., Nan Jing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd., Dong Guan Walsin Wire & Cable Ltd., Hang zhou Walsin Power Cable & Wire Co., Ltd., Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd., Jiang ying Walsin Steel Cable Co., Ltd., Dawnredwood Limited, Vila Vila Corp., Super Pilot Limited.	None	None	None	None
Master, Mechanical Engineering Graduate School, National Taiwan University; Gold Purchase Engineer of China Steel; Vice General Engineer of the Company; General Engineer of Shanghai Wire Co.; President of Nanjing Walsin Fujikura.	Vice Chairman of Dongguan HannStar Electronics Co., Ltd.; Director of Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Dong Cable Co., Ltd.	None	None	None	None
MBA of US Tulane University; former Deputy Chief of Accounting Div. of Namchow, Head of Accounting Div. of Royal Foods, Finance Chief of Marketing of Philips Taiwan Semiconductor, Finance Chief of Sales of Philips Asia Pacific Semiconductor, the Company's Accounting Head.	Chairman of Nanjing Walsin Property Management Co., Ltd.; Director of Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited, Walsin Specialty Steel Holding Co., Ltd., Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd., Jincheng Construction Co., Ltd., Xi'an Walsin United Technology Co., Ltd., Walsin-IEI Co., Ltd., Walsin International Investment, Huatong International, HannStar Board Corporation, HannStar Display Corporation, Energy Pilot Limited, Ally Energy Limited, Lead Hero Limited, Market Pilot Limited, Joint Success Enterprises Limited; Director and President of Walsin China Investment Co., Ltd., Walsin Lihwa (Changzhou) Co., Ltd; President of Walsin Opto-Electronic Technology Co., Ltd., Walsin (Nanjing) Development Co., Ltd.	None	None	None	None
MBA, US Texas State Univ., Planning Specialist of Xinlin Electronics, Deputy Assistant Manager of Research Dept. of Pacific Securities Co., Ltd., the Company's Financial Dept. Manager, Controller of Section Steel Dept., President of Walsin China Investment Co., Ltd., Assistant Mgr. of the Company's Operating Basis Service Center, Assistant Mgr. of Continuous Operation Steel Factory Project, Head of Financial Div. (incumbent).	Director of Walsin Lihwa (Changzhou) Investment Co., Ltd.	None	None	None	None
Accounting Dept., Chung Yuan Univ.; former Section Head of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited; Deputy Mgr. of Kunjin Co., Ltd.; Deputy Mgr. of Nan Tai CPAs & Co.; Financial Mgr. of Shanglin Enterprise; Deputy Mgr. of the Company's Yanshui Cost Section, Controller of Stainless Steel Dept., Controller of Stainless Steel Dept. and Controller of Changshou/Walsin Precision OU, Controller of Stainless Steel Dept. and Controller and Auditing Head of Changzhou/Yuantai/Walsin Precision OU.	Director of Walsin-IEI Co., Ltd., Jincheng Construction Co., Ltd., Walsin Precision Co., Ltd., Xi'an Lujing Technology Co., Ltd., Shanghai Penghua Engineering Co., Ltd., Xi'an Walsin Opto-electric Co., Ltd., Chang Shu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd., Chang Shu Walsin Metal Co., Ltd., Supervisor of Touch Micro-System Technology Co., Ltd., Walsin Opto-Electronic Technology Co., Ltd., Shanghai Walsin China Investment Co., Ltd., Hang zhou Walsin Power Cable & Wire Co., Ltd., Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd., Jiang ying Walsin Steel Cable Co., Ltd., Dong Guan HannStar Electronics Co., Ltd., Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Products Co., Ltd., Jiangyin Huaxin Special Alloy Material Co., Ltd., Xi'an Walsin Metal Product Co., Ltd., Yantai Walsin Stainless Steel Co., Ltd., Yantai Dazhong Resources Recycling Co., Ltd., Yantai Huanghai Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Nanjing Walsin Property Management Co., Ltd., Wuxi Xingcheng Walsin Steel Products Co., Ltd., Walsin Lihwa (Changzhou) Co., Ltd.	None	None	None	None



(3)Remunerations to directors, supervisors, president, and vice presidents in recent years

1. Remuneration for directors (including independent directors)

		Director's remuneration Ratio of total (A), (B), (C),										
			neration (A) Note 2)	Pension	(B) (Note 3)		sharing (C) Note 4)		expense (D) (ote 5)	and (D)	to after-tax loss (ote 6) (%)	
Position (Note 1)	Name (Note 1)	Winbond	All companies in consolidated statements (Note 11)	Winbond	All companies in consolidated statements (Note 11)	Winbond	All companies in consolidated statements (Note 11)	Winbond	All companies in consolidated statements (Note 11)	Winbond	All the Companies on the Financial Statements (Note 11)	
Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Lon	0	0	0	0	0	0	384,000	384,000	(0.01)	(0.01)	
Vice Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Cheng	1,800,000	1,800,000	0	0	0	0	378,000	402,000	(0.08)	(0.08)	
Director	Zheng, Hui-Ming	0	0	0	0	0	0	573,000	573,000	(0.02)	(0.02)	
Director	Chiao, Yu-Hwei	0	0	0	0	0	0	261,000	261,000	(0.01)	(0.01)	
Director	Chiao, Yu-Heng	0	0	0	0	0	0	258,000	258,000	(0.01)	(0.01)	
Director	Chiao, Yu-Chi (Note 13)	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,000	43,000	(0.00)	(0.00)	
Director	Chang, Wen-Chung	0	0	0	0	0	0	264,000	264,000	(0.01)	(0.01)	
Director	Yang, Jih-Chang	0	0	0	0	0	0	255,000	255,000	(0.01)	(0.01)	
Director	Tai, Yi-Yi	0	0	0	0	0	0	258,000	258,000	(0.01)	(0.01)	
Corporate Director	Jinxin Investment Co., Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	240,000	240,000	(0.01)	(0.01)	
Institutional director representative (Jinxin)	Hong, Wu-Shung	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,000	24,000	(0.00)	(0.00)	
Corporate Director	Tianmu Investment Co., Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	240,000	240,000	(0.01)	(0.01)	
Institutional director representative (Tianmu)	Lin, Wang- Tsai	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,000	48,000	(0.00)	(0.00)	
Total		1,800,000	1,800,000	0	0	0	0	3,202,000	3,250,000	(0.19)	(0.19)	

- Note 1: Names and remuneration for directors shall be disclosed if the most recent year made an after-tax loss.
- Note 2: Remuneration to the director in the past year (including salary, additional pay, severance pay, bonuses and rewards).
- Note 3: Refers to pension set aside pursuant to the law.
- Note 4: The amount is the proposed remuneration to directors according to the most recent earnings distribution that has been approved by the Board of Directors but has not been submitted to the shareholders' meeting.
- Note 5: Refers to the expenses incurred by directors to perform relevant duties (including transportation, special disbursements, and various allowances).
- Note 6: After-tax net income (loss) refers to the after-tax net income (loss) of individual financial statement in the most recent year.
- Note 7: Refers to the salaries, additional pay, severance pay, various rewards, incentives, treasury stock price difference, car rent, special allowance, an various allowances received by directors double as employees (including doubling as president, vice president, managers, and employees) in the most recent year. Remuneration for drivers totaled NT\$3,752,401/year.
- Note 8: For directors also working as an employee (including the position of president, vice president, other managerial officer and staff), the amount of the proposed profit sharing and bonus according to the most recent earnings distribution that has been approved by the Board of Directors but has not been submitted to the shareholders' meeting.

Unit: NTD

														Omt. NTD
				Pay rec	ceived as	an emple	oyee					Ratio of t	otal (A), (B),	
Colomy hom	us and special	Das	nsion (F)	Dunch	t ahanina	& bonu	· (C)	Shares s	ubscribable	Shares obt	ained through	(C), (D),	(E), (F) and	
_	-			PIOII	_		s (G)	under em	ployee stock	restricted s	tock award (I)	(G) to a	fter-tax loss	Remuneration
allowance	(E) (Note 7)	(1	Note 3)		(No	te 8)		options	(H) (Note 9)	(No	ote 10)	(Not	e 6) (%)	received from
	All		All companies			All con	npanies		All		All		All	Investees
	companies in		in	Wint	and	in conse	olidated		companies in		companies in		companies in	other than
Winbond	consolidated	Winbond	consolidated	WIII	Jona	stateı	nents	Winbond	consolidated	Winbond	consolidated	Winbond	consolidated	subsidiaries
Willouid	statements	Willbolld	statements			(Not	e 11)	W IIIOOIIG	statements	Willbolld	statements	** Inbond	statements	(Note 12)
	(Note 11)		(Note 11)	Cash	Stock	Cash	Stock		(Note 11)		(Note 11)		(Note 11)	
	(11010 11)		(11010 11)	bonus	bonus	bonus	bonus		(11010 11)		(11010 11)		(11010 11)	
6,564,725	6,564,725	289,481	289,481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. ,	(0.27)	18,000
0	Ü		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(/	(0.08)	8,292,399
15,741,617	15,741,617	361,440	361,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.45)	(0.45)	0
12,908,200	14,708,200	434,880	434,880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.51)	(0.57)	600,000
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.01)	(0.01)	20,847,954
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.00)	(0.00)	22,903,000
12,793,452	12,793,452	396,050	396,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.50)	(0.50)	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.01)	(0.01)	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.01)	(0.01)	6,453,000
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.01)	(0.01)	0
	4,489,000													
	1 company													
0	car,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.00)	(0.17)	0
	book value													
	NT\$1													
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.01)	(0.01)	0
2,691,326	2,691,326	268,604	268,604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.11)	(0.11)	367,999
2,091,320	2,091,320	200,004	200,004	U	0	0	U	U	U	U	U	(0.11)	(0.11)	307,999
	56,988,320													
	1 company													
50,699,320		1,750,455	1,750,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2.14)	(2.37)	59,482,352
	book value													
	NT\$1	L										L		

Note 9: Shares subscribable under employee stock option plan by the director also working as an employee (including the position of president, vice president, other managerial officer and staff) as of the date of report (excluding shares already exercised).

Note 13: Director Chiao, Yu-Chi resigned on February 25, 2013.

Note 10: Shares obtained through restricted stock award by the director also working as an employee (including the position of president, vice president, other managerial officer and staff) as of the date of report.

Note 11: The total pay to the director from all companies in the consolidated statements (including the Company).

Note 12: a. This field shows the amount of remuneration a director of the Company receives from investees other than subsidiaries of the Company.

b. The remuneration means pay, remuneration, employee bonus and business expense received by the director serving as a director, supervisor or manager of an investee of the Company other than subsidiaries.

Business Overview

2. Remuneration to supervisors

				Supervisor's	Remuneration	1	
	Position	Name (Note 1)	Rei	Remuneration (A) (Note 2) Profit sharing (B) (Note 3)			
	(Note 1)	rvanic (rvote 1)	Winbond	All companies in consolidated	Winbond	All companies in consolidated	
			Willbollu	statements (Note 6)	Willbolld	statements (Note 6)	
	Supervisor	Chu, Wen-Yuan	0	0	0	0	
	Institutional supervisor	Walsin Technology	0	0	0	0	
ļ		Corporation					
	Institutional supervisor						
	representative	Chu, Yeu-Yuh	0	0	0	0	
	(Walsin Technology)						
	Total		0	0	0	0	

- Note 1: Names and remuneration for supervisors shall be disclosed if the most recent year made an after-tax loss.
- Note 2: Remuneration to supervisors in the past year (including salary, additional pay, severance pay, bonuses and rewards).
- Note 3: The amount is the proposed remuneration to supervisors according to the most recent earnings distribution that has been approved by the Board of Directors but has not been submitted to the shareholders' meeting.
- Note 4: Refers to the expenses incurred by supervisors to perform relevant duties (including transportation, special disbursements, and various allowances). No company car had been assigned.
- Note 5: After-tax net income (loss) refers to the after-tax net income (loss) of individual financial statement in the most recent year.
- Note 6: The total pay to supervisors from all companies in the consolidated statements (including the Company).

3. Remunerations to president and vice president

		Salary	(A)(Note 2)	Pension	n (B) (Note 3)		ecial allowance (C) Note 4)	
Position (Note 1)	Name (Note 1)	Winbond	All companies in consolidated statements (Note 9)	Winbond	All companies in consolidated statements (Note 9)	Winbond	All companies in consolidated statements (Note 9)	
CEO	Chiao, Yu-Lon							
President	Zheng, Hui-Ming							
President of Wire & Cable BG	Chiao, Yu-Hwei							
President of Specialty Steel BG	Chang, Wen-Chung							
President of Micro Optical-Mechanical-Electronic BG	Hu, Ching-Jen							
Chief of Staff	Pan, Wen-Hu	50 252 620	E4 152 620	2 524 510	2.524.510	25.005.461	26 922 645	
Vice GM of Commerce & Real Estate BG	Dong Lei (Note 13)	52,352,639	54,152,639	3,524,510	3,524,510	35,005,461	36,823,645	
Vice GM of Wire & Cable BG	Cheng, Chung-Wu							
Vice GM of Wire & Cable BG	Lin, Tung-Ben							
Vice GM of Wire & Cable BG	Liu, Suy-Tao							
Vice President of Specialty Steel BG	Chen, Juei-Lung							
Vice President of Specialty Steel BG	Chen, Cheng-Chiang							
Vice President of Specialty Steel BG	Chen, Tien-Rong							

Remuneration Schedule

Remuneration Schedule		
Range of remuneration paid to presidents and vice presidents	Names of presid	ents and vice presidents
Range of remuneration paid to presidents and vice presidents	The Company (Note 11)	All investees (Note 12) (Note 10b) E
<nt\$2,000,000< td=""><td>Dong Lei</td><td></td></nt\$2,000,000<>	Dong Lei	
	Pan, Wen-Hu; Cheng, Chung-Wu;	Dong Lei; Cheng, Chung-Wu; Liu, Suy-Tao
NT\$2,000,000 (inclusive)-NT\$5,000,000 (exclusive)	Liu, Suy-Tao; Chen, Juei-Lung;	Chen, Juei-Lung; Chen, Cheng-Chiang;
	Chen, Cheng-Chiang; Chen, Tien-Rong	Chen, Tien-Rong
NT\$5,000,000 (inclusive)-NT\$10,000,000 (exclusive)	Chiao, Yu-Lon; Hu, Ching-Jen;	Chiao, Yu-Lon; Hu, Ching-Jen; Pan, Wen-Hu;
N 1 \$5,000,000 (Inclusive)-IN 1 \$10,000,000 (exclusive)	Lin, Tung-Ben	Lin, Tung-Ben
NT\$10,000,000 (inclusive)-NT\$15,000,000 (exclusive)	Chiao, Yu-Hwei; Chang, Wen-Chung	Chang, Wen-Chung
NT\$15,000,000 (inclusive)-NT\$30,000,000 (exclusive)	Zheng, Hui-Ming	Zheng, Hui-ming; Chiao, Yu-Hwei
NT\$30,000,000 (inclusive)-NT\$50,000,000 (exclusive)		
NT\$50,000,000 (inclusive)-NT\$100,000,000 (exclusive)		
> NT\$100,000,000		
Total	13 persons	13 persons

- Note 1: Names of President and Vice President shall be separately listed, with the total amounts they received summarized.
- Note 2: Salary, additional pay, and severance pay received by the president or vice president in the past year.
- Note 3: Refers to pension set aside pursuant to the law.

Business expense (C) (Note 4) Winbond All companies in consolidated statements (Note 6)			(B), and (C) to after-tax income (%) (Note 5) All companies in consolidated statements (Note 6)	Remuneration received from Investees other than subsidiaries (Note 7)
252,000	\ /	(0.01)	(0.01)	3,463,000
240,000	240,000	(0.01)	(0.01)	0
18,000	18,000	(0.00)	(0.00)	696,000
510,000	510,000	(0.02)	(0.02)	4,159,000

Note 7: a. This field shows the amount of remuneration a supervisor of the Company receives from investees other than subsidiaries of the Company. b. The remuneration means pay, remuneration, employee bonus and business expense received by the supervisor serving as a director, supervisor or manager of an investee of the Company other than subsidiaries.

Unit: NTD

Employee bonus (D) (Note 5) Ratio of total (A), (B), (C), and (D) to after-tax loss (Note 6) (%) Shares subscribable under employee stock options (Note 7)			restricted	d stock award Note 8)	Remuneration received from					
Wint		consolidate	panies in d statements te 9)	Winbond	All companies in consolidated statements	Winbond	All companies in consolidated statements		All companies in consolidated	Investees other than subsidiaries (Note 10)
Cash bonus	Stock bonus	Cash bonus	Stock bonus		(Note 9)		(Note 9)		statements (Note 9)	(
0	0	0	0	(3.38)	(3.51)	0	0	0	0	1,347,000

- Note 4: Bonus, reward, transportation allowance, special allowance, stipends, car rent and other pays received by the president or vice president in the past year. The said amount excludes one company car, with a book value of NT\$1.Remuneration for drivers totaled NT\$3,752,401/year.
- Note 5: The amount is the employee bonus (including stock bonus and cash bonus) to the president and vice presidents according to the most recent earnings distribution that has been approved by the Board of Directors but has not been submitted to the shareholders' meeting.
- Note 6: After-tax net income (loss) refers to the after-tax net income (loss) of individual financial statement in the most recent year.
- Note 7: Shares subscribable under employee stock option plan by the president or vice president as of the date of report (excluding shares already exercised).
- Note 8: Shares obtained through restricted stock award by president and vice presidents as of the date of report.
- Note 9: The total pay to the president or vice president from all companies in the consolidated statements (including the Company).
- Note 10: a. This field shows the amount of remuneration the president or vice president of the Company receives from investees other than subsidiaries of the Company.
 - b. If the President and Vice President receive remuneration from investees other than subsidiaries, the said remuneration shall be included in column E of the Remuneration Schedule with the column name changed to "All Investees."
 - c. The remuneration means pay, remuneration, employee bonus and business expense received by the president or vice president serving as a director, supervisor or manager of an investee of the Company other than subsidiaries.
- Note 11: For the remuneration the Company has paid, names of every President and Vice President shall be disclosed in their corresponding range within the
- Note 12: For the remuneration all companies on the consolidated statements (including the Company) have paid, names of every President and Vice President shall be disclosed in their corresponding range within the Remuneration Scale.
- Note 13: Vice GM Dong Lei was relieved on August 31, 2013.

4. Distribution of employee bonus to managers

December 31, 2013

	Title (Note 1)	Name (Note 1)	Stock bonus	Cash bonus	Total	Percentage of the total to the after-tax net loss (%)
	CEO	Chiao, Yu-Lon				
	President	Zheng, Hui-Ming				
	President of Wire & Cable BG	Chiao, Yu-Hwei				
	President of Specialty Steel BG	Chang, Wen-Chung				
	President of Micro Optical-Mechanical-Electronic BG	Hu, Ching-Jen				
Ma	Chief of Staff	Pan, Wen-Hu				
Managerial	Vice GM of Wire & Cable BG	Cheng, Chung-Wu				
erial	Vice GM of Wire & Cable BG	Lin, Tung-Ben	0	0	0	0
officer	Vice GM of Wire & Cable BG	Liu, Suy-Tao				
icer	Vice President of Specialty Steel BG	Chen, Juei-Lung				
	Vice President of Specialty Steel BG	Chen, Cheng-Chiang				
	Vice President of Specialty Steel BG	Chen, Tien-Rong				
	Head of Financial Dept.	Wen, Ter-Chen				
	Head of Accounting Dept.	Wu, Chin-Sheng				

^{*} The amount is the employee bonus (including stock bonus and cash bonus) to managers according to the most recent earnings distribution that has been approved by the Board of Directors but has not been submitted to the shareholders' meeting. After-tax net income (loss) refers to the after-tax net income (loss) of individual financial statement in the most recent year.

Note 1: Individual names and titles shall be disclosed with the distribution of earnings disclosed in the form of a summary.

(4)Analysis of remunerations to directors, supervisors, president and vice presidents as a percentage of earnings in the last two years and description of the policy, standards and packages of remunerations, procedure for making such decision and relation to business performance:

1. Analysis of remunerations to directors, supervisors, president and vice presidents as a percentage of earnings in the last two years:

the fast two years.					
	2013 Percentages of Remuneration to	2012 Percentages of Remuneration to			
D:4:	After-tax Net Loss	After-tax Net Loss			
Position	for the Company and the Consolidated	for the Company and the Consolidated			
	Statements (%)	Statements (%)			
Director	(2.37)	(2.05)			
Supervisor	(0.02)	(0.02)			
President and Vice	(2.51)	(2.20)			
President	(3.51)	(3.20)			

2. Description of the policy, standards and packages of remunerations, procedure for making such decision and relation to business performance:

The Company's policy for remunerating its directors and supervisors is formulated based on the Company Law and the Company's regulations. The Company's operating strategy, profitability, future development, and industry condition have also been taken into account. The Compensation Committee usually submits a proposal, which is passed at a board meeting before the policy takes effect.

Remuneration policy toward President and Vice President is formulated based on operating strategy, profitability, performance, and contribution to the Company. Prevailing market salary level is also taken into account. The policy is submitted by the Compensation Committee and takes effect after it is passed at a boarding meeting.

The said principles may be adjusted based on economic conditions, the Company's future development, profitability, and operating risks.

Corporate Governance

(1)Overview of Operations of the Board of Directors

In the most recent year, the Board held 8 meetings. The attendance record is as follows:

December 31, 2013

Position	Name	Attended in person	Attended by representative	Attendance percentage(%)	Remark
Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Lon	8	0	100%	
Vice Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Cheng	6	0	75%	
Director	Chiao, Yu-Heng	5	1	63%	
Director	Chiao, Yu-Hwei	7	0	88%	
Director	Zheng, Hui-Ming	7	0	88%	
Director	Yang, Jih-Chang	5	0	63%	
Director	Tai, Yi-Yi	6	0	75%	
Director	Chang, Wen-Chung	5	3	63%	
Director	Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd Representative: Hong, Wu-Xiong	8	0	100%	
Director	Tien Mu Investment Co. Ltd Representative: Lin, Wang-Tsai	8	0	100%	
Supervisor	Chu, Wen-Yuan	4	=	50%	
Supervisor	Walsin Technology Corporation Representative: Chu, Yeu-Yuh	6	-	75%	

Additional information:

- Matters listed in Article 14.3 and other matters passed at board meetings that are opposed by independent directors shall indicate the date of the meeting, the contents of the resolution, all independent directors' opinions, and the Company's handling of their opinions: None; the Company's has not yet elected independent directors.
- Directors avoiding conflicts of interests shall be described with the directors' names, contents of the resolutions, reasons for not being involved, and their vote for the resolutions stated: Please see the attachment below for details.
- Evaluation of achieving the objectives of the board's functions in the current year and the most recent year (e.g. establishing an Audit Committee and raising information transparency):
 - In addition to explaining the duties of the board in the Articles of Association, the Company has drafted "Regulations Governing the Holding of Board Meetings" and "Handling Procedure for Major Internal Information" to strengthen the operation of the board and corporate governance.
 - (2) In accordance with the "Rules Governing the Evaluation of the Performance of Directors and Supervisors" drafted by the Compensation Committee, members of the board in December of each year evaluate their own performance based on established indicators in an effort to improve shareholders' long-term value.
 - (3) The Company discloses, in a timely fashion, important resolutions passed at board meetings and the relevant information on the Market Observation Post System and its website pursuant to the relevant regulations to help shareholders understand the Company's activities and raise its information transparency.

Note: Director Chiao, Yu-Chi resigned on February 25, 2013. During his appointment, he should have attended one meeting but did not; instead, he sent a representative to attend the meeting on his behalf.

[Attachment] Directors' avoidance of conflicts of interests

December 31, 2013

					December 31, 2013
Position	Name	Resolution	Reason for avoidance	Voted or not	Remark
Director	Chang, Wen-Chung	Evaluating and determining the remuneration for Managers Chang, Wen-Chung; Chen, Tien-Rong; and Cheng, Chung-Wu.	Being managers themselves	Not	January 28, 2013 19th meeting of the 16th board
Chairman Director Director	Chiao, Yu-Lon Zheng, Hui-Ming Chiao, Yu-Hwei	Revising some of the articles governing managers' performance bonus for 2012-2014.	Being managers themselves	Not	January 28, 2013 19th meeting of the 16th board
Chairman Director Director Director	Chiao, Yu-Lon Zheng, Hui-Ming Chiao, Yu-Hwei Chang, Wen-Chung	Managers' performance review for 2012.	Being managers themselves	Not	January 28, 2013 19th meeting of the 16th board
Chairman Director Director Director	Chiao, Yu-Lon Zheng, Hui-Ming Chiao, Yu-Hwei Chang, Wen-Chung	Reviewing managers' performance reward for 2012.	Being managers themselves	Not	January 28, 2013 19th meeting of the 16th board
Vice Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Cheng	Reviewing and determining the remuneration for Vice Chairman Mr.Chiao, Yu-Cheng.	Being an interested party	Not	January 28, 2013 19th meeting of the 16th board
Director	Chiao, Yu-Hwei	Lifting the non-competition ban on managers.	Being an interested party	Not	March 21, 2013 20th meeting of the 16th board
Director	Chiao, Yu-Hwei	Lifting the non-competition ban on directors imposed by Article 209 of the Company Act.	Being an interested party	Not	March 21, 2013 20th meeting of the 16th board
Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Lon	Negotiating a reconciliation with Solarion AG.	Being an interested party	Not	March 21, 2013 20th meeting of the 16th board
Chairman Director Director Director	Chiao, Yu-Lon Zheng, Hui-Ming Chiao, Yu-Hwei Chang, Wen-Chung	Setting the 2013 objectives for managers.	Being managers themselves	Not	April 29, 2013 21st meeting of the 16th board
Vice Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Cheng	Transferring a portion of the shares the Company owns of Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd. to Winbond Electronics Corporation, an interested party.	Party to a transaction	Not	November 13, 2013 25th meeting of the 16th board

- (2)Operation of the Audit Committee or the status of Supervisors participating in the operation of the Board
 - 1. Operation of the Audit Committee: None, the Company does not have an Audit Committee.
 - 2. Status of Supervisors participating in the operation of the Board:

The Board had $\underline{8}$ meetings in the most recent year, the attendance is as follows:

December 31, 2013

Position	Name	Number of meetings attended	Percentage (%)	Remark
Supervisor	Chu, Wen-Yuan	4	50%	
Supervisor	Walsin Technology Corporation Representative: Chu, Yeu-Yuh	6	75%	

Additional information:

- Makeup of Supervisors and their duties: Supervisors are elected by shareholders according to the law. They shall periodically review the Company's internal audit reports and attend Board meetings to oversee their operation. Each year they review the relevant financial statements and submit them to the annual general meeting (AGM).
 - (1) Communication between Supervisors and employees and shareholders: When performing their duties, Supervisors may learn about the Company's operation and its financial condition by holding meetings with the internal audit chief and the financial and accounting head or by phoning them.
 - (2) Communication between Supervisors and the internal audit chief and CPAs: Supervisors shall have at least one meeting with the Company's internal audit chief and the CPAs each year and be briefed on the Company's internal audit status, financial condition and finances of subsidiaries, internal control and overall operation. In the event of major irregularities, a meeting shall be called at any time. Supervisors shall engage CPAs to review the Company's financial statements, with review reports given to Supervisors.
- If Supervisors attending a Board meeting have any opinions, they shall indicate the date and session of the meeting, the issues discussed, the resolutions passed, and the Company's reaction to their opinions: None.

(3) How the Company is governed and the discrepancies between the way it is governed and the Corporate Governance Principles for Exchange and OTC Listed Companies and the reasons behind the discrepancies:

Item	Operation	Discrepancies between the way the Company is governed and the Corporate Governance Principles for Exchange and OTC Listed Companies and the reasons behind the discrepancies
A. The Company's shareholding structure and shareholders' rights and interests (1) The method with which the Company handles shareholders' recommendations or disputes (2) The list of shareholders having control over the Company and the ultimate controllers of principal shareholders (3) The risk management mechanisms and firewalls the Company has established with its affiliates	Shareholders Service Office is in charge of handling various shareholder recommendations, questions, and disputes. The Company has established sections on its website dedicated to collecting various questions and suggestions. The Company periodically discloses the list of ultimate controllers of its principal shareholders pursuant to the law. 1. The Company has drafted rules governing the supervision of its subsidiaries, which have been approved by the Board. 2. All of the Company's affiliates are subsidiaries the Company directly or indirectly retain at least 50% of their shares. Business dealings with affiliates are treated as transactions with third parties to prevent irregular transactions. 3. The Company has drawn up rigorous rules governing the lending of funds and the providing of guarantees to its affiliates.	In line with the Corporate Governance Principles for Exchange and OTC Listed Companies. In line with the Corporate Governance Principles for Exchange and OTC Listed Companies. In line with the Corporate Governance Principles for Exchange and OTC Listed Companies.
B. The makeup and duties of the Board (1) Installing independent directors (2) Periodically evaluating independence of certifying CPAs C. Establishing communication	Three independent directors are going to be elected at the AGM this year, a reelection year. The Company requests certifying CPAs to provide an Impartiality and Independence Statement" each year. The Company has confirmed that except for the expenses paid to the CPAs for certifying the Company's financial statements and for handling certain financial, tax affairs, the Company has no other business dealings with them, and their family members also have not violated the independence requirements. The Board has been briefed on the above. This year the Company is expected to draft the "Guidelines Governing Corporate Governance" and the "Guidelines Governing Honest Operation" and implement its director diversification policy. After the Board has been briefed, the above measures shall be faithfully implemented. The Company has been maintaining open	In line with the Corporate Governance Principles for Exchange and OTC Listed Companies. In line with the Corporate Governance Principles for Exchange and OTC Listed Companies. In line with the Corporate Companies.
channels with interested parties	communication channels with interested parties that include the banks it has business dealings with, creditors, employees, consumers, suppliers, communities, or are otherwise connected with the Company.Communication channels can be found on the Company's website and in its annual reports.	Governance Principles for Exchange and OTC Listed Companies.

Item	Operation	Discrepancies between the way the Company is governed and the Corporate Governance Principles for Exchange and OTC Listed Companies and the reasons behind the discrepancies
D. Information disclosure (1) The Company discloses its financial business and corporate governance on its website. (2) The Company also adopts other information disclosure methods (e.g. establishing an English-language website, designating persons to collect and disclose Company information, implementing the spokesperson system, placing the processes of investor conferences on its website).	The Company does discloses its financial business-related information on its website. Once its corporate governance system is established, it will disclose all relevant information on its website. Other information disclosure methods adopted by the Company: 1. The Press and Media Dept. is responsible for disclosing information over the Company's website, while the Accounting Dept. is in charge of disclosing information through the Market Observation Post System. 2. The Company has established a spokesperson system. The unit responsible for making statements, its duties, and the procedure by which statements are made shall be based on the Company's spokesperson operating rules. 3. To meet the demand for English-language information and improve the Company's information transparency and reputation, in addition to the Chinese-language annual report, the Company is providing an English-language annual report this year and will upload it to its website as soon as possible. 4. The Company is going to disclose on its website and on the Market Observation Post System Company information in English, including public financial information such as yearly and interim financial statements.	In line with the Corporate Governance Principles for Exchange and OTC Listed Companies. In line with the Corporate Governance Principles for Exchange and OTC Listed Companies.
E. Operation of committees proposed by the Company and committees with other functions F. If the Company has drafted corporate.	On September 27, 2011, the Company established a Compensation Committee and drew up the Regulations Governing the Organization of the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee is comprised of three members, currently independent individuals. The Committee is aimed at helping the Board to establish and periodically review the performance review of directors, supervisors, and managers, and the remuneration policy, system, standards, and structure, as well as to periodically review and determine the remuneration for directors, supervisors, and managers. governance guidelines pursuant to the "Corporate Govern	

- Exchange and OTC Listed Companies," please indicate the differences between the implementation of the guidelines and the guidelines themselves: This year the Company will draft its corporate governance guidelines based on the "Remuneration Committee Charter" drafted jointly by Taiwan Stock Exchange and GreTai Securities Market.
- G. Other information that is helpful for understanding the status of corporate governance (e.g. employee rights and interests, investor relations, supplier relations, rights of interested parties, further education sought by directors and supervisors, implementation of risk management policies and risk evaluation standards, implementation of customer policies, the taking out of liability insurance for Directors and Supervisors):
 - Please read "Summary of the Company's Operations -- 5" of this year's Annual Report for information concerning the Company's systems, measures, implementation of employee rights and interests, investor relations, supplier relations, and rights of interested parties.
 - 2. Please read "Corporate Governance Report. 3 Status of Corporate Governance (8)," "Financial Condition and Review and Analysis of Financial Performance and Risks 6." of this year's Annual Report for Directors and Supervisors seeking further education, risk management policies, and risk evaluation standards, implementation of customer policies, and liability insurance taken out for Directors and Supervisors.
- H. If there is a corporate governance self-evaluation report or a corporate governance evaluation report prepared by a specialized institution, the evaluation results, major faults(or suggestions) and improvements shall be described: None.

(4) Makeup, duties, and operation of the Compensation Committee:

On September 27, 2011, the Company established a Compensation Committee and drew up the Regulations Governing the Organization of the Compensation Committee. The Committee is comprised of three members, of which two were independent individuals and one was the Company's Board Director in 2013 (it is now comprised of three independent individuals). The Committee is aimed at helping the Board to draft and periodically examine the performance review of directors, supervisors, and managers, and the policy, system, standards, and structure of their remuneration, as well as to determine and periodically review their remuneration.

1. Information of the members of the Compensation Committee

	Criteria	Whether possessing at least five-year work Criteria experience and the following specialized qualifications		Meet the independence criteria (Note 2)										
Identity (Note 1)	1 1	An instructor or higher position in the department of commerce, law, finance, accounting or other department related to the business needs of the Company in a public or private junior college or university	attorney, accountant, or other professional or technical specialist related to the needs of	profession necessary for the business of the Company	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Number of other publicly- owned companies of whose compensation committees they are on	Remark (Note 3)
Other	Hsu, Lu-Pao	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0	
Other	Chen, Yi-Min			✓	✓	✓	√	✓	✓	✓	✓	√	0	
Director	Zheng, Hui-Ming			√			√	✓	✓	~	√	✓	0	Qualifications meeting requirements

- Note 1: Fill in director, independent director, or other.
- Note 2: If the member meets any of the following criteria in the two years before being elected or during the term of office, please check "\scrt{"}" the corresponding boxes:
 - (1)Not an employee of the Company or any of its affiliates;
 - (2)Not a director or supervisor of the Company or any of its affiliates (the same does not apply if the person is an independent director of the Company or its parent company, or any subsidiary in which the Company holds, directly and indirectly, more than 50% of the voting shares).
 - (3)Not a natural-person shareholder whose shareholding, together with those of his/her spouse, minor children, and shares held under others' names, exceed 1% of the total number of outstanding shares of the Company, or ranks the person in the top ten shareholders of the Company.
 - (4)Not a spouse, relative within second degree of kinship, or lineal relative within third degree of kinship of any of the persons in the preceding three paragraphs.
 - (5)Not a director, supervisor or employee of a juristic-person shareholder that holds directly 5% or more of the total number of outstanding shares of the Company or ranks in the top five shareholders.
 - (6)Not a director, supervisor, manager or shareholder holding 5% or more of the shares of a specified company or institution that has a financial or business relationship with the Company.
 - (7) Not a professional or an owner, partner, director, supervisor, manager or a spouse of the abovementioned who provides commercial, legal, financial, accounting services or consultation to the Company or an affiliate of the Company.
 - (8) Not having any of the situations set forth in Article 30 of the Company Act of the R.O.C.
- Note 3: If a director, indicate whether he/she satisfy Article 6.5 of "Regulations Governing the Appointment and Exercise of Powers by the Remuneration Committee of a Company Whose Stock is Listed on the Stock Exchange or Traded Over the Counter."

- 2. Operation of the Compensation Committee
 - (1) The Company's Compensation Committee is comprised of three persons.
 - (2)Term of the current members: September 27, 2011 to June 16, 2014 (Note 1). The Committee held 4 meetings in the most recent year (A). Member qualifications and the attendance are shown below:

Position	Name	Number of meetings attended(B)	Attended by representative	Attendance percentage(%) (B/A) (Note 2)	Remark
Convener	Hsu, Lu-Pao	4	0	100%	
Member	Chen, Yi-Min	4	0	100%	
Member	Zheng, Hui-Ming	4	0	100%	

Additional information:

- If the Board does not accept or modifies the Committee's suggestions, it shall indicate the date and session of the Board meeting, the resolutions, the decisions, and the Company's handling of the opinions of the Committee: None.
- 2. If a member opposes a resolution the Committee has adopted or has reservations with a written record or a statement, the date and session of the meeting, the resolution, opinions of all the members, and the handling of their opinions shall be indicated: None.
- Note 1: Due to the fact that Zheng, Hui-Ming is a Director, the term of the current members is from September 27, 2011 to March 19, 2014. The Board meeting held on March 5, 2014 elected Mr. Chen, Xiang-Zhong as a Compensation Committee member with a term ending on June 11, 2014.
- Note 2:(1) If a Committee member leaves the Committee before the end of the fiscal year, the date of his/her departure shall be indicated under the Remark column. The attendance percentage shall be calculated by dividing the number of meetings he/she attended by the number of meetings held.
 - (2)Before the end of the fiscal year, if a member is reelected, both the incoming member and the outgoing member shall be indicated, with their names, whether newly elected or reelected, and the election date filled in under the Remark column. The attendance percentage (%) shall be calculated by dividing the number of meetings he/she attended by the number of meetings held.

Item	Operation	Discrepancies between the way in which the Company fulfills its social responsibility and the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM-Listed Companies and the reasons behind the discrepancies
A. Ensuring implementation of corporate		In line with the
governance (1) The Company drafts its social responsibility policy or system and reviews its implementation. (2) Operation of units dedicated to the promotion of corporate responsibility. (3) Periodically providing directors, supervisors, and employees with corporate ethics training, linking the training with employee performance review, and establishing a clear and effective reward and disciplinary system.	 The Company's various subsidiaries have their respective rules and regulations governing the fulfillment of corporate social responsibility. The Headquarters and plants jointly promote and implement corporate social responsibility. The Company's Articles of Association contain provisions governing corporate ethics and the relevant review, reward, and disciplinary systems. 	Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM-Listed Companies.
B. Developing a sustainable environment (1) The Company is dedicated to raising the efficiency of utilizing various resources and uses renewable materials that have relatively low impact on the environment. (2) Creating a suitable environmental management system based on the characteristics of the industry the Company is in. (3) Establishing a dedicated environment unit or designating dedicated environment bersonnel to safeguard the	 The Company has successfully developed green cable plastic and cable products. In 2013, Walsin Lihwa's 600V PVC electric wire products obtained SGS carbon footprint certification, becoming Taiwan's first company whose 600V PVC wire products had obtained carbon footprint certification. Various plants actively promote energy-saving in the office, recycling of resources, and boost employee education. Head offices and various plants have complied with government environment management regulations. The Company's Xinzhuang, Yangmei, and Yanshui plants have been ISO14000-certified for many years. Head offices and various plants have established labor safety committees and various plants have established dedicated safety management units. 	In line with the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM-Listed Companies.
environment personner to sareguard the environment. (4) Paying attention to the impact climate change has on the Company's operations, establishing energy-saving, greenhouse gases reduction strategies.	(4) The Company has complied with the Air Pollution Control Act announced by the Environmental Protection Administration and reduced polluted air that is released into the atmosphere.	
C. Safeguarding public welfare (1) The Company observes relevant labor regulations and upholds internationally recognized basic labor rights. The Company safeguards employees' legal rights and interests, adopts an equal employment policy, and establishes adequate management methods and procedures and implements them.	(1) The Company complies with relevant labor regulations, safeguard employee rights and interests. It established a trade union in 1976 and has been holding periodic labor-management meetings ever since.	In line with the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM-Listed Companies.
	(2) The Company has a safety management organization and management personnel, has established safety work guidelines, standards for the safe operation of machinery and equipment, and periodically inspects various machines and relevant training in an effort to provide employees with safety training and health examinations. In addition, workshops are held periodically to share safety knowledge with employees. (3) The Company provides employees with a portal site (intranet communication platform), which is updated twice each month, informing employees of major events and periodically holding	

Item	Operation	Discrepancies between the way in which the Company fulfills its social responsibility and the Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM-Listed Companies and the reasons behind the discrepancies
may have a major impact by reasonable means. (4) The Company has established a consumer rights policy made it known to the public, and provides consumers with a transparent and effective procedure for filing complaints. (5) The Company works with suppliers to jointly raise corporate social responsibility. (6) The Company participates in community development charitable events through commercial events, donations, volunteer services and other free professional services.	communication-related events between labor and management. Additionally, a Company mailbox has been in place to provide an additional labor-management communication channel. (4) The Company's products are not end-user products and therefore it does not have direct contact with consumers. (5) The Company encourages suppliers to take part in corporate social responsibility-related events. (6) The Company has long cared about society and paid attention to the community in which it is located. For a long time, the Company has donated to neighboring primary schools and charitable organizations: Taiwan Fund for Children and Families, World Vision. The Company held the "Little Helper of Love" volunteer event and worked with Children Are Us Bakery, inviting employees and their family members to help persons suffering from Downs syndrome. For three consecutive years, the Company at the end of each year held an event and mobilized employees to collect resources from across the country and donate them to the Five Way House in Hualien.	
disclose important and reliable corporate social responsibility-related information. (2) The Company prepares corporate social responsibility reports to disclose the status of how it fulfills its corporate social responsibility. E. If the Company has drafted its corporate so	(1) The Company discloses its corporate social responsibility-related information on its website and in its annual reports. (2) The Company discloses its corporate social responsibility in its annual reports and on its website. cial responsibility guidelines pursuant to the "Corporate Listed Companies" please indicate the differences between the companies is pleased.	
and the guidelines: The Company has not dr F. Other important information that is helpful (e.g. the systems, measures and fulfillment service, consumer rights, human rights, safe 1. With regard to developing a sustainable Expenditure Status" of the annual report.	Listed Companies," please indicate the differences bet rafted its corporate social responsibility guidelines. for understanding how the Company fulfills its corporate of environmental protection, social participation, society and other social responsibility activities): environment, please refer to "Operating Status, Envelopment about regulations and safeguarding the lawful rights and safeguarding the lawful rights and safeguarding the lawful rights and safeguarding the lawful rights."	ate social responsibility cial contribution, social vironmental Protection

2.With regard to the Company observing relevant labor regulations and safeguarding the lawful rights and interests of its employees, please refer to "Operating Status, Labor-Management Relations" of the annual report.
 G. The Company shall indicate whether its products or corporate social responsibility report has been certified by relevant institutions:
 The Company has not prepared its corporate social responsibility report.

(6)The status of the Company fulfilling its honest operation promise and the measures it has taken:

Item	Operation	Discrepancies between the way the Company is governed and the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM-Listed Companies" and the reasons behind the discrepancies
A. Establishing ethical corporate management best practice principles and plans (1) The Company, in its regulations and external documents, indicate its ethical management policy and the status of implementation by the Board and the management. (2) Establishment of precautions against unethical behavior and the operating procedure, behavior guidelines, and training for the precautions.	(1) The Company has always adopted an ethical operating principle, abided by laws and regulations, enforced corporate governance, and fulfilled corporate responsibility. The "Regulations Governing the Holding of Board Meetings" clearly indicates the system of avoiding conflicts of interests, the management has also promised to rigorously enforce and oversee the implementation of an ethical business policy. (2) In its training for new recruits, the Company emphatically states its ethical business policy and promotes a common value system through an internal communication platform in an effort to encourage employees to maintain ethical behavior. Additionally, the "Employee Code of Conduct" has been drafted to encourage:	(1) None. (2) None.
(3) When establishing precautions against unethical behavior, measures against business activities more likely to be exposed to unethical behavior shall be taken to prevent bribes and the provision of illegal political contributions.	employees to be honest when dealing with customers, suppliers, and investors. (3) The Company has drafted the "Regulations Governing the Handling of Business by Employees," stipulating that when performing their duties, employees shall not accept bribes or other inadequate benefits from companies, customers, competitors, and suppliers, or bribe others.	(3) None.
B. Ensuring honest business practice (1) The Company shall avoid doing business with businesses having had a dishonest record and include provisions of honest behavior in business contracts.	(1) 1. Avoiding doing business with companies having	(1) Due to the varying degrees of complexity of business activities, the Company has not yet included honest practice clauses in contracts. In the future, it shall endeavor to meet Article 9 of the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM-Liste d Companies" and Articles 19 and 20 of "Honest Business Practice Procedure and Guidelines."
(2) Operation of the Company's unit dedicated to the promotion of honest business practice and the oversight by the Board.	(2) Through its auditing function, the Board examines the establishment of an honest practice policy and its implementation. The Board shall submit a report in board meetings if there are	(2) None.
(3) Establishing a policy that prevents conflicts of interests and providing	irregularities. (3) The Company has the "Regulations Governing the Handling of Business by Employees" in	(3) None.

Item	Operation	Discrepancies between the way the Company is governed and the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM-Listed Companies" and the reasons behind the discrepancies					
(4) Operation of an effective accounting system and internal control system established to ensure honest business practice and the auditing operation of internal auditors.	place, which stipulates employees' obligations, interactions with customers, external business activities, cash receipts and payments, avoidance of conflicts of interests, and management of confidential information. The Company has a contact channel on its website that provides a means for filing complaints about violation of honest business practice, a mailbox also exists on the employee portal site, thus providing internal and external personnel with a means to make suggestions to the Company. Information received shall be handled by the Auditing Office. (4) The Auditing Office investigates compliance pursuant to the internal control system and relevant regulations, and periodically briefs the Board on the results at its meetings.	(4) None.					
	The Company's website provides ways to file complaints about violations of honest business practice and there is also a mailbox on the employee portal site, providing internal and external personnel with a means to file complaints. If violations are verified, disciplinary action shall be taken. The Company's established regulations indicate penalties to be imposed pursuant to "Regulations Governing Employee Rewards and Penalties." Those who break government laws and regulations shall be dealt with in accordance with the law.	None.					
D. Improved Information Disclosure (1) The Company sets up a website to disclose information on honest business practice. (2) The Company takes other measures to disclose information (e.g. setting up an English-language website, designating persons dedicated to the collection and disclosure of information and placing it on the Company's website)	With high moral standards and effective delegation mechanisms, the Company has disclosed relevant information in the corporate governance unit and in the internal auditing, the Board, important regulations sub-units of the Company's website. (2) The Company's website has traditional Chinese, English, and simplified Chinese versions. There is a standard operating procedure for disclosing internal information so that information disclosure is based and meets just, accurate,	In line with the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM-Listed Companies					
on the Company's website). complete, and timely principles. E. If the Company has drafted its own honest business practice guidelines pursuant to the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM-Listed Companies," please indicate the differences between what it has done and the guidelines: Refer to the above for the differences. F. Other important information helpful for understanding the Company's honest business practice (e.g. the Company announces its determination and policy to conduct business honestly, invites its business partners to the training it provides, and reviews and revises its honest business practice guidelines): The Company's honest business practice and future objectives as explained in 2(1). In the future, the Company will (1) announce to companies it discusses business or signs contracts with that it will honestly do business and will not do business with companies that have a dishonest business record, (2) abide by the honest business practice policy and if the counterparty to a business dealing is involved in dishonest business behavior, it will at any time terminate the contract they have signed and include this clause in the contract.							

(7)If the Company has drafted corporate governance guidelines and relevant regulations, it shall disclose ways by which they may be obtained: The Company has not drafted corporate governance guidelines and relevant regulations.



(8)Important information helpful for improving understanding of the governance of the Company:

1. Further education on corporate governance directors and supervisors have received in the most recent year:

		Dom	in d		December 31		
Position	Name	Per		Organized by	Course name	Number	
- ·		Begins on	Ends on	m		of hours	
Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Lon	2013/05/14	2013/05/14	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How Directors and Supervisors Read Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with IFRSs	3 hr	
		2013/12/19	2013/12/19	Securities & Futures Institute	How to Use Financial Information to Make Business Administration Decisions	3 hr	
Vice Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Cheng	2013/10/23	2013/10/23	Accounting Research and Development Foundation	Legal Responsibilities and Risks Enterprises Face under Taiwan's Securities and Exchange Act	3 hr	
		2013/12/11	2013/12/11	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	The Outlook for the Economy in 2014	3 hr	
Director	Chiao, Yu-Heng	2013/05/14	2013/05/14	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How Directors and Supervisors Read Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with IFRSs	3 hr	
Director	Chiao, Yu-Hwei	2013/12/19	2013/12/19	Securities & Futures Institute	How to Use Financial Information to Make Business Administration Decisions	3 hr	
Director	Zheng, Hui-Ming	2013/10/08	2013/10/08	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Form Corporate Governance to Corporate Social Responsibility/Corporate Sustainability	3 hr	
		2013/11/01	2013/11/01	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	From Commercial Guidelines and International Business Precedents Exploring the Duties of Directors and Supervisors in Transactions with Interested Parties and Evaluation of the Performance of the Board of Directors	6 hr	
		2013/12/19	2013/12/19	Securities & Futures Institute	How to Use Financial Information to Make Business Administration Decisions	3 hr	
Director	Tai, Yi-Yi	2013/05/14	2013/05/14	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How Directors and Supervisors Read Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with IFRSs	3 hr	
		2013/12/19	2013/12/19	Securities & Futures Institute	How to Use Financial Information to Make Business Administration Decisions	3 hr	
Director	Chang, Wen-Chung	2013/12/19	2013/12/19	Securities & Futures Institute	How to Use Financial Information to Make Business Administration Decisions	3 hr	
Corporate Director Rep.	Hong, Wu-Shung	2013/12/19	2013/12/19	Securities & Futures Institute	How to Use Financial Information to Make Business Administration Decisions	3 hr	
Corporate Director Rep.	Lin, Wang- Tsai	2013/05/14	2013/05/14	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How Directors and Supervisors Read Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with IFRSs	3 hr	
		2013/12/11	2013/12/11	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	The Outlook for the Economy in 2014	3 hr	
		2013/12/19	2013/12/19	Securities & Futures Institute	How to Use Financial Information to Make Business Administration Decisions	3 hr	
Supervisor	Chu, Wen-Yuan	2013/05/14	2013/05/14	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How Directors and Supervisors Read Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with IFRSs	3 hr	
		2013/05/27	2013/05/27	Taiwan Stock Exchange	Workshop on the Functions of Independent Directors of Exchange-Listed Companies 2013	3 hr	
Representative of Institutional Supervisors	Chu, Yeu-Yuh	2013/05/14	2013/05/14	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How Directors and Supervisors Read Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with IFRSs	3 hr	
		2013/05/17	2013/05/17	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Cooperation between the Board of Directors and the Management Operation of the Board of Directors and Utilization of Supervisors' Knowledge	3 hr	
		2013/12/11	2013/12/11	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	The Outlook for the Economy in 2014	3 hr	
		2013/12/19	2013/12/19	Securities & Futures Institute	How to Use Financial Information to Make Business Administration Decisions	3 hr	

- 2. For the attendance of Board meetings by Directors and Supervisors, please refer to "Corporate Governance Report. 3 Status of Corporate Governance (1), (2)."
- 3. Further education in corporate governance participated by the Company's managers (including President, Vice Presidents, accounting head, financial head, etc.) in the most recent year:

December 31, 2013

Position	Name	Peri Begins on	iod Ends on	Organized by	Course name	Number of hours
CEO	Chiao, Yu-Lon	2013/05/14	2013/05/14	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How Directors and Supervisors Read Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with IFRSs	3 hr
		2013/12/19	2013/12/19	Securities & Futures Institute	How to Use Financial Information to Make Business Administration Decisions	3 hr
President	Zheng, Hui-Ming	2013/10/08	2013/10/08	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Form Corporate Governance to Corporate Social Responsibility/Corporate Sustainability	3 hr
		2013/11/01	2013/11/01	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	From Commercial Guidelines and International Business Precedents Exploring the Duties of Directors and Supervisors in Transactions with Interested Parties and Evaluation of the Performance of the Board of Directors	6 hr
		2013/12/19	2013/12/19	Securities & Futures Institute	How to Use Financial Information to Make Business Administration Decisions	3 hr
President of Wire & Cable BG	Chiao, Yu-Hwei	2013/12/19	2013/12/19	Securities & Futures Institute	How to Use Financial Information to Make Business Administration Decisions	3 hr
President of Specialty Steel BG	Chang, Wen-Chung	2013/12/19	2013/12/19	Securities & Futures Institute	How to Use Financial Information to Make Business Administration Decisions	3 hr
Chief of Staff	Pan, Wen-Hu	2013/05/14	2013/05/14	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How Directors and Supervisors Read Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with IFRSs	3 hr
		2013/12/19	2013/12/19	Securities & Futures Institute	How to Use Financial Information to Make Business Administration Decisions	3 hr
		2013/05/14	2013/05/14	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How Directors and Supervisors Read Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with IFRSs	3 hr
Accounting Dept. Head	Wu, Chin-Sheng	2013/09/16	2013/09/17	Accounting Research and Development Foundation	Further Education for Accounting Heads of Issuers, Securities Firms, and Securities Exchanges	12 hr
		2013/12/19	2013/12/19	Securities & Futures Institute	How to Use Financial Information to Make Business Administration Decisions	3 hr
Financial Dept. Head	Wen, Ter-Chen	2013/05/14	2013/05/14	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How Directors and Supervisors Read Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with IFRSs	3 hr
Dept. Head		2013/12/19	2013/12/19	Securities & Futures Institute	How to Use Financial Information to Make Business Administration Decisions	3 hr

(9)Status of implementation of the internal control system

1. Statement on Internal Control

Walsin Lihwa Corporation Statement on Internal Control

Date: March 5, 2014

The Company hereby makes the following statement about its internal control system for year 2013 based on its self-examination:

- 1. The Company is aware that it is the Board and managers' responsibility to establish, implement, and maintain an internal control system and the Company has set up such a system. The purpose of the system is to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency (including profitability, performance, and protection of assets) of the Company's operations, the reliability of its financial statements, and compliance with relevant laws and regulations.
- Internal control systems have their inherent limitations. No matter how well they are designed an effective internal control system can only reasonably ensure achievement of the above three objectives. In addition, an internal control system's effectiveness may change as circumstances change. Nevertheless, self-supervision mechanisms have been built into the Company's internal control system. Once a deficiency is identified, the Company will immediately take corrective action.
- The Company determines whether the design and implementation of its internal control system is effective by referring to the criteria stated in the "Regulations Governing Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies" (hereinafter the "Regulations"). The criteria stated in the Regulations divides internal control systems into five components: 1. control environment, 2. risk evaluation, 3. control operation, 4. information and communication, and 5. supervision, based on the process by which control is managed. Each component consists of several items. Please refer to the Regulations for the above items.
- The Company uses the above criteria to determine whether the design and implementation of its internal control system is effective.
- 5. After a test of the Company's internal control system based on the above criteria, the Company is of the opinion that, as of December 31, 2013, its internal control system (including supervision and management of subsidiaries) is effective and therefore can reasonably ensure achievement of the above objectives, which include awareness of the degree to which operating results and goals are achieved, reliability of financial reporting, and compliance with the law.
- 6. This statement shall become a principal part of the Company's annual report and prospectus and be made available to the public. If the content of the above is untruthful or certain important information is withheld, the Company shall be held liable pursuant to Articles 20, 32, 171, and 174 of the Securities and Exchange
- This statement has been approved on March 5, 2014 by the Board, with none of the nine directors present opposing it.

Walsin Lihwa Corporation

: Chiao, Chairman

Yu-Lon

Signature

President

: Zheng Hui-Ming

Signature

- 2. If CPAs are engaged to review the internal control system, their report shall be disclosed: None
- (10)In the most recent year, as of the day the annual report was prepared, the Company and its personnel had been penalized according to the law, penalties had been handed out to the Company's personnel for having violated the internal control system, major deficiencies and corrective action: None.

(11)In the most recent year, resolutions passed at the AGM and Board meetings as of the day the annual repopared.

Resolutions passed at the 2013 AGM and implementation

Matters recognized and discussed

Motion No. 1

(proposed by the Board of Directors)

To accept the Company's 2012 Business Report, Balance Sheet, Consolidated Profit & Loss Statement, Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement.

Resolution: The statements were accepted with 1,919,748,599 rights (including rights exercised electronically) or 77.15% from attending shareholders voting in favor.

Implementation: None.

Motion No. 2

(proposed by the Board of Directors)

To accept the Company's 2012 Loss Offset Statement.

Resolution: The statement was accepted with 1,919,754,529 rights (including rights exercised electronically) or 77.15% from attending shareholders voting in favor.

Implementation: None.

Motion No. 3

(proposed by the Board of Directors)

Subject: The Company plans to issue common shares through cash capital increase with privately raised funds and/or issue privately raised global depositary receipts (hereinafter "privately raised GDRs") through cash capital increase in an effort to raise funds.

Resolution: Passed with 1,431,779,601 rights (including rights exercised electronically) or 57.54% from attending shareholders voting in favor.

Implementation: None.

Motion No. 4

(proposed by the Board of Directors)

To discuss and approve revision of the company's Regulations for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets.

Resolution: Revision approved with 1,919,678,804 rights (including rights exercised electronically) or 77.15% from attending shareholders voting in favor.

Implementation: The relevant affairs shall be handled pursuant to the revised Regulations.

Motion No. 5

(proposed by the Board of Directors)

Subject: It is proposed to revise the regulations governing the lending of funds.

Resolution: Passed with 1,919,685,043 rights (including rights exercised electronically) or 77.15% from attending shareholders voting in favor.

Implementation: The relevant affairs shall be handled pursuant to the revised Regulations.

Motion No. 6

(proposed by the Board of Directors)

Subject: Lifting the non-competition ban on directors imposed by Article 209 of the Company Act.

Resolution: The motion was passed with 1,867,136,709 rights (including rights exercised electronically) or 76.65%, after deducting those retained by shareholders who could not vote due to conflicts of interests, from attending shareholders voting in favor.

Implementation: None.

Motion No. 7

(proposed by the Board of Directors)

Subject: It is proposed to modify the regulations governing the holding of the AGM with the current regulations abolished.

Resolution: The statements were accepted with 1,919,706,950 rights (including rights exercised electronically) or 77.15% from attending shareholders voting in favor.

Implementation: The relevant affairs shall be handled pursuant to the revised regulations.

Important resolutions passed at 2013 Board meetings as of the day the annual reports were prepared Minutes of the 21st meeting of the 16th Board (excerpt)

Business Overview

Time: 10 a.m., April 29, 2013

Matters discussed Motion No. 1

Proposed by the Finance Division

Subject:

The Company plans to issue common shares through cash capital increase with privately raised funds and/or issue privately raised global depositary receipts through cash capital increase in an effort to raise funds.

Resolution: After a thorough discussion, the motion was passed with the proviso that no more than 400 million common shares will be issued, with dilution of the current shareholders' holdings adjusted to 9.96%.(No directors opposed this motion)

Motion No. 3

Proposed by the Shareholders Service Office

Subject: Adding additional motions to the agenda of the 2013 AGM. Resolution: The motion was passed (No directors opposed this motion).

Minutes of the 22nd meeting of the 16th Board (excerpt)

Time: 4 p.m., May 14, 2013

Matters discussed

Motion No. 2

Proposed by the Shareholders Service Office

Subject: Deciding on the capital decrease date of the 19th share buyback.

Resolution: The motion was passed (No directors opposed this motion).

Minutes of the 23rd meeting of the 16th Board (excerpt)

Time: 3:30 p.m., July 3, 2013

Matters discussed

Motion No. 1 Proposed by the Specialty Steel BG

Subject: The Company plans to cooperate with CITIC Pacific to invest RMB250,821,198 in Wuxi Xingcheng

Walsin Steel Products Co., Ltd. through Concord Industries Ltd.

Resolution: The motion was passed (No directors opposed this motion).

Minutes of the 24th meeting of the 16th Board (excerpt)

Time: 3:30 p.m., August 12, 2013

Matters discussed

Motion No. 3 Proposed by the Finance Division

The Company plans to lend US\$67 million or its RMB equivalent to a subsidiary in China for one Subject: vear.

Resolution: The motion was passed (No directors opposed this motion).

Motion No. 4 Proposed by Human Resources Div.

Subject: The Company is planning to replace its audit chief.

Resolution: The motion was passed (No directors opposed this motion).

Minutes of the 25th meeting of the 16th Board (excerpt)

Time: 10 a.m., November 13, 2013

Matters discussed

Motion No. 3 Proposed by the Accounting Div.

Transferring a portion of the shares the Company owns of Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd. to Winbond Subject:

Electronics Corporation, an interested party.

Resolution: The resolution was passed (as Winbond Electronics Corporation was one of the parties to the

transaction, Director Chiao, Yu-Cheng neither participated in the discussion nor voted on the motion

to avoid conflicts of interest; no directors opposed this motion).

Motion No. 4 Proposed by the Accounting Div.

Liquidating Changzhou Wujin NSL Co., Ltd, a China enterprise invested in by the Company. Subject:

Resolution: The motion was passed (No directors opposed this motion).

Motion No. 6 Proposed by the Accounting Div.

The Company plans to establish a new investment holdings company in China. Subject:

Resolution: For flexibility reasons, the Company is advised to transfer, in several batches, shares of Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd it retains or other assets the Company owns in China to Changzhou Investment Corporation based on the times at which the funds are available. (No directors opposed

Motion No. 7 Proposed by the Accounting Div.

Subject: It is proposed to sell 44.89% of the Company's holdings in Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd

through Walsin China Investment Co., Ltd., a subsidiary.

Resolution: The motion was passed (No directors opposed this motion).

Minutes of the 26th meeting of the 16th Board (excerpt)

Time: 4 p.m., December 19, 2013

Matters discussed

Motion No. 3 Proposed by the Finance Division

Subject: The Company plans to lend US\$82 million or its RMB equivalent to a subsidiary in China for one

Resolution: The motion was passed (No directors opposed this motion).

Motion No. 4 Proposed by the Finance Division

An overseas subsidiary plans to lend a maximum of US\$144 million to Walsin Lihwa Holdings Ltd in Subject:

Resolution: The motion was passed (No directors opposed this motion).

Minutes of the 27th meeting of the 16th Board (excerpt)

Time: 3:30 p.m., January 15, 2014

Matters discussed

Motion No. 2 Proposed by the Accounting Div.

Subject: The Company plans to fund a cash capital increase of Powertek Energy Co. with a maximum of

NT\$700 million.

Resolution: The motion was passed (Mr. Lin, Wang-Tsai, the Company's director, representative of Tien Mu Investment Co. Ltd, was also a director of Powertek Energy Co. Therefore, he neither participated in the discussion nor voted on the motion to avoid conflict of interest. No directors opposed this

motion.)

Minutes of the 28th meeting of the 16th Board (excerpt)

Time: 2:30 p.m., March 5, 2014

Matters discussed

Motion No. 4 Proposed by the Accounting Div.

To accept the Company's 2013 Profit Distribution Statement.

Resolution: The motion was passed (No directors opposed this motion).

Motion No. 7 Proposed by the Accounting Div.

It is proposed to merge three subsidiaries 100% owned by the Company: Xi'an Walsin Metal Product Subject: Co., Ltd., Xi'an Lujing Technology Co., Ltd., and Xi'an Walsin Opto-electronic Limited.



Resolution: The motion was passed (No directors opposed this motion).

Motion No. 9 Proposed by the Finance Division

Subject: The Company plans to lend US\$67 million or its RMB equivalent to a subsidiary in China for one

Resolution: The motion was passed (No directors opposed this motion).

Motion No. 10 Proposed by Human Resources Div.

Subject: To boost employee loyalty it is proposed to buy back (for the 20th time) 30 million Company shares and transfer their ownership within three years.

Resolution: The motion was passed (No directors opposed this motion).

Motion No. 14 Proposed by the Legal Office

Subject: Lifting the non-competition ban on managers.

Resolution: The motion was passed. Director Mr. Chang, Wen-Chung neither discussed nor voted on the motion pursuant to Article 206 of the Company Act and the Regulations Governing the Holding of Board Meetings to avoid conflict of interests. No directors opposed this motion.

Motion No. 15 Proposed by the Shareholders Service Office

Subject: Holding the 2014 AGM on a designated date.

Resolution: The motion was passed (No directors opposed this motion).

Motion No. 16 Proposed by the Shareholders Service Office

Subject: The Company plans to appoint Mr. Chen, Shiang-Chung as a member of the Compensation Committee.

Resolution: The motion was passed (No directors opposed this motion).

- (12)In the most recent year, as of the day the annual report was prepared, directors or supervisors holding different opinions about important resolutions passed at board meetings that have been written down: None.
- (13)In the most recent year, as of the day the annual report was prepared, any chairman, President, accounting head, finance head, internal audit head, and R&D head who has resigned or been discharged:

April 12, 2014

Position	Name	Date assuming office	Date discharged	Reason for resignation	
				or discharge	
Internal audit	Lu Yi-Ling	2010/5/1	2013/8/12	Reassignment	
manager					

4. Information on CPAs' fees

(1)CPA fee schedule

Name of CPA firm	CP.	A	Period of the Audit	Remark
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited	Chiu, Ming-Yu	Kenny Hong	2013-September 30, 2013	Internal adjustment of the certifying CPA
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited	Yu, Hung-Bin	Kenny Hong	October 1.	firm

Unit: NT\$1,000

_					CIII. 11141,000
Fee s	chedule	Item	Audit fees	Non-audit fees	Total
1	Less than NT\$2,000,000			1,227	1,227
2	NT\$2,000,000-NT\$3,999,999				
3	NT\$4,000,000-NT\$5,999,999				
4	NT\$6,000,000-NT\$7,999,999				
5	NT\$8,000,000-NT\$9,999,999				
6	NT\$10,000,000 and over		10,050		10,050

(2)Paying at least one-fourth of non-audit fees to the certifying CPA, the certifying CPA firm, and its affiliates:

Unit: NT\$1,000

Name of	Accountants	Audit		Non-	audit fees				
CPA firm	Name	fees	System design	Other Sub				CPA audit period	Remark
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited	Chiu, Ming-Yu Yu, Hung-Bin Kenny Hong	10,050	600	177		450	1,227	2013-December 31, 2013 January 1.	The rest are for various review reports and shareholders' attendance fees.

- (3)Change of CPA firm and the audit fees paid in the year of the change are less than those paid in the previous year: Not applicable.
- (4) Audit fees paid in the current year are at least 15% less than those paid in the previous year: Not applicable.

5. Information on the replacement of CPAs:

(1)About the previous CPAs:

Date of replacement	Novem	nber 13, 2013						
Reason for the replacement and explanation	Organi	Organizational changes of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited						
E 1: 1 d d · · ·	Situation	Contracting parties	Accountants	Appointer				
Explain whether the appointer or CPA terminates or refuses to accept appointment	Appoir	ntee voluntarily ates appointment	N/A.	N/A.				
	Refuse appoin	s to accept (continued) tment	N/A.	N/A.				
Signing an audit report other than without reservation in the most recent two years and the reason	express	, ,	•	•				
			Accounting principles or p					
Do they have opinions different from the issuer?	Yes		Disclosure in financial statements Audit scope or process Other					
	None 🗸							
	Description							
Other disclosures	None.							

(2) About the succeeding CPAs:

Name of CPA firm	Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited			
CPA	Yu, Hung-Bin, Kenny Hong			
Date of appointment	November 13, 2013			
Before appointment, consultations and results that may				
be reported on the accounting methods or principles on	None.			
specific transactions.				
Succeeding CPAs' written opinions that are different	N			
from those of the previous CPAs	None.			

- (3)Previous CPA's letter of response: Not applicable.
- 6. Chairman, President, or managers responsible for financial or accounting affairs who worked for the firm to which the certifying CPA belongs or its affiliate in the most recent year: None.

- Transfer and pledge of shares of the Chairman, supervisors, managers and shareholders holding more than 10% of the Company's shares 7.
 - (1) Changes to the shares of the Chairman, supervisors, managers and shareholders holding more than 10% of the Company's shares

		20	013	Current year as of April 11, 2014		
Position	Name		Shares pledged	Shares held	Shares pledged	
		Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase	
at i (are)	CI. V. V.	(decrease)	(decrease)	(decrease)	(decrease)	
Chairman (CEO)	Chiao, Yu-Lon	0	0	0	0	
Vice Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Cheng	(560,000)	0	0	0	
Director	Chiao, Yu-Heng	(260,000)	0	0	0	
Director (President of Wire & Cable BG)	,	0	0	0	0	
Director (GM)	Zheng, Hui-Ming	0	0	100,000	0	
Director	Yang, Jih-Chang	0	0	0	0	
Director	Tai, Yi-Yi	0	0	0	0	
Director (GM of Specialty Steel BG)	Chang, Wen-Chung	0	0	0	0	
Director	Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd Representative: Hong,	0	0	0	0	
	Wu-Shung	(53,000)	0	0	0	
Director	Tien Mu Investment Co. Ltd	0	0	0	0	
	Representative: Lin, Wang-Tsai	0	0	0	0	
Supervisor	Chu, Wen-Yuan	0	0	0	0	
	Walsin Technology		_	_	_	
Supervisor	Corporation	0	0	0	0	
	Representative: Chu, Yeu-Yuh	0	0	0	0	
President of Micro						
Optical-Mechanical-	Hu, Ching-Jen	0	0	0	0	
Electronic BG		0	0	0	0	
Vice President of Specialty Steel BG	Chen, Cheng-Chiang	0	0	0	0	
Vice President of Specialty Steel BG	Chen, Juei-Lung	0	0	0	0	
Vice President of Specialty Steel BG	Chen, Tien-Rong	0	0	0	0	
Vice GM of Wire & Cable BG	Cheng, Chung-Wu	0	0	0	0	
Vice GM of Wire & Cable BG	Lin, Tung-Ben	0	0	0	0	
Vice GM of Wire & Cable BG	Liu, Suy-Tao	0	0	0	0	
Vice GM of Commerce & Real Estate BG	Pan, Wen-Hu (Note 1)	0	0	0	0	
Vice GM of Commerce & Real Estate BG	Dong Lei (Note 2)	0	0	0	0	
Head of Financial Dept.	Wen, Ter-Chen	0	0	0	0	
Head of Accounting Dept.	Wu, Chin-Sheng	0	0	0	0	
Shareholders who retain at least 10% of outstanding shares	None		-		-	

Note 1: Vice GM of Commerce & Real Estate BG starting on January 1, 2014.

Note 2: Discharged on August 31, 2013. Change in the number of shares retained in 2013 as of the said date.

(2) Information on change in the number of shares retained

April 11, 2014

					11	pm 11, 2014
Name	Reason for transfer of shares	Transaction date	Counterparty	Relationship between counterparty and the Company, directors, supervisors, and shareholders who hold more than 10% of all shares	Number of shares	Transaction price
Chiao, Yu-Heng	Disposal: disposition	Apr 16, 2013	Chiao, Zi-Rui	Son	260,000	8.42

(3) Share pledge information: None

8. Information on the relationship between the top ten shareholders where their relationship is that of husband and wife, or within the second degree of kinship, as stated in Financial Accounting Standard No. 6.

April 11, 2014

April 11, 20									
Name	Shares held by themselves		Shares held by spouse and underage children Shares held by children		Shares he name of Combine he	others d shares	Names or family name and relationship of top ten shareholders where their relationship is that of husband and wife, or within the second degree of kinship, as stated in Financial Accounting Standard No. 6.		Remark
	Number of shares	Percenta ge of shares	Number of shares	Percenta ge of shares	Number of shares	Percenta ge of shares	Title	Relationship	
LGT Bank (Singapore) Investment Fund under the custody of JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A. Taipei Branch	104,069,000	2.91%	-	-	-	-	-	-	Note 2
Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd							Chiao, Yu-Heng	Second degree of kinship with the chairman of the said institutional shareholder	
	102 100 200	2.960/					Chiao, Yu-Hwei	Second degree of kinship with the chairman of the said institutional shareholder	
	102,189,289	2.86%	-	-	-	-	Chiao, Yu-Chi	Second degree of kinship with the chairman of the said institutional shareholder	
							Hong, Pai-Yung	First degree of kinship with the chairman of the said institutional shareholder	
		39,508,661 1.10%			0	0.00%	Chiao, Yu-Heng	Second degree of kinship with the chairman of the said institutional shareholder	
Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd			20,326,866	0.57%			Chiao, Yu-Hwei	Second degree of kinship with the chairman of the said institutional shareholder	
Representative: Chiao, Yu-Cheng	39,308,001						Chiao, Yu-Chi	Second degree of kinship with the chairman of the said institutional shareholder	
							Hong, Pai-Yung	First degree of kinship with the chairman of the said institutional shareholder	
							Chiao, Yu-Heng	Second degree of kinship with the chairman of the said institutional shareholder	
Winbond Electronics	73 000 000	2 04%					Chiao, Yu-Hwei	Second degree of kinship with the chairman of the said institutional shareholder	
Corporation	73,000,000	3,000,000 2.04%		-	-	-	Chiao, Yu-Chi	Second degree of kinship with the chairman of the said institutional shareholder	
							Hong, Pai-Yung	First degree of kinship with the chairman of the said institutional shareholder	

Name	Shares held by th	emselves	Shares held by spouse and underage children Shares held by children		name of others Combined shares held		Names or family name and relationship of top ten shareholders where their relationship is that of husband and wife, or within the second degree of kinship, as stated in Financial Accounting Standard No. 6.		Remark
	Number of shares	Percenta ge of shares	Number of shares	Percenta ge of shares	Number of shares	Percenta ge of shares	Title	Relationship	
							Chiao, Yu-Heng	Second degree of kinship with the chairman of the said institutional shareholder	
Winbond Electronics Corporation			20.226.866		0		Chiao, Yu-Hwei	Second degree of kinship with the chairman of the said institutional shareholder	
Representative: Chiao, Yu-Cheng	39,508,661	1.10%	20,326,866	0.57%			Chiao, Yu-Chi	Second degree of kinship with the chairman of the said institutional shareholder	
							Hong, Pai-Yung	First degree of kinship with the chairman of the said institutional shareholder	
Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund under the custodianship of Standard Chartered	62,854,770	1.76%	-	-	-	-	-	-	Note 2
Dimensional Emerging Market Evaluation Fund under the custodianship of Citibank (Taiwan)	59,959,412	1.68%	-	-	-	-	-	-	Note 2
	58,957,197	58,957,197 1.65%		0.45%	0	0.00%	Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd	Chairman of the institutional shareholder and the said shareholder are within second degree of kinship	
Chiao, Yu-Heng			15,924,266				Winbond Electronics Corporation	Chairman of the institutional shareholder and the said shareholder are within second degree of kinship	
							Chiao, Yu-Hwei	Second degree of kinship	
							Chiao, Yu-Chi Hong, Pai-Yung	Second degree of kinship First degree of kinship	
							Chin-Xin Investment Co.,	Chairman of the institutional shareholder and the said shareholder are within second degree of kinship	
Chiao, Yu-Hwei	52,529,006	1.47%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	Winbond Electronics Corporation	Chairman of the institutional shareholder and the said shareholder are within second degree of kinship	
							Chiao, Yu-Heng Chiao, Yu-Chi	Second degree of kinship	
							Hong, Pai-Yung	Second degree of kinship First degree of kinship	
							Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd	Chairman of the institutional shareholder and the said shareholder are within second degree	
Chiao, Yu-Chi	52,080,470	1.46%	10,260,785	0.29%	0	0.00%	Winbond Electronics Corporation	of kinship Chairman of the institutional shareholder and the said shareholder are within second degree of kinship	
							Chiao, Yu-Heng	Second degree of kinship	
							Chiao, Yu-Hwei	Second degree of kinship	
							Hong, Pai-Yung	First degree of kinship	

Name	Shares held by themselves		Shares held by spouse and underage children Shares held by children		Shares held in the name of others Combined shares		Names or family name and relationship of top ten shareholders where their relationship is that of husband and wife, or within the second degree of kinship, as stated in Financial Accounting Standard No. 6.		
	Number of shares	Percenta ge of shares	Number of shares	Percenta ge of shares	Number of shares	Percenta ge of shares	Title	Relationship	
Hong, Pai-Yung	48,766,717	17 1.36%	5,602,890	0.16%	0	0.00%	Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd	Chairman of the institutional shareholder and the said shareholder are within first degree of kinship	
							Winbond Electronics Corporation	Chairman of the institutional shareholder and the said shareholder are within first degree of kinship	
							Chiao, Yu-Heng	First degree of kinship	
							Chiao, Yu-Hwei	First degree of kinship	
							Chiao, Yu-Chi	First degree of kinship	
Walsin Lihwa Employee Welfare Committee	47,981,637	1.34%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Walsin Lihwa Employee Welfare Committee Chairperson: Zhang, Jiao-Jiao	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	-	

Note 1: When calculating percentage of shares held, those the Company has bought back but not yet transferred or written off as of the date on which transfer of shares is suspended due to the holding of the AGM.

Note 2: The shareholder was a foreign fund account and inquiries have been made of its representative with relevant information requested:

None.

9. The number of shares of the same investee held by the Company, its directors, supervisors, managers, and which the Company controls directly or indirectly, with the combined percentage of shares calculated

> December 31, 2013 Units: shares; %

						nits: snares; %
Investees (Note)	Invested by the Company (Note)		supervisors, ma investments	d by directors, managers, and said ents directly or entrol the enterprise Combined investments		
	Number of shares	Shareholding	Number of shares	Shareholding	Number of shares	Shareholding
Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	148,664,834	100.00	-	-	148,664,834	100.00
Walsin Specialty Steel Holdings Co., Ltd.	509,123,630	100.00	-	-	509,123,630	100.00
Energy Pilot Limited	60,670,001	100.00	-	-	60,670,001	100.00
Ally Energy Limited	64,698,247	100.00	ı	-	64,698,247	100.00
Market Pilot Limited	100,000,000	100.00	ı	-	100,000,000	100.00
Touch Micro-System Technology Co., Ltd.	2,100,000	100.00	-	1	2,100,000	100.00
Walsin Opto-Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.	10,000,000	100.00	-	-	10,000,000	100.00
Jin Cherng Business Management and Consulting Corp.	491,625	100.00	-	-	491,625	100.00
Min Maw Precision Industry Corp.	21,000,000	100.00	-	-	21,000,000	100.00
Walsin-IEI Co., Ltd.	23,728,623	98.87	-	-	23,728,623	98.87
Jincheng Construction Co., Ltd.	220,272,539	99.09	167,990	0.08	220,440,529	99.17
Joint Success Enterprises Limited	38,020,000	49.05	39,500,000	50.95	77,520,000	100.00
Concord Venture Capital Group	21,248,000	43.24	-	-	21,248,000	43.24
Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd	179,468,270	37.00	58,345,376	12.02	237,813,646	49.02
HannStar Color Co. Ltd.	47,114,093	33.97	53,241,211	38.39	100,355,304	72.36
Concord Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	26,670,699	26.67	1,934,488	1.93	28,605,187	28.60
Winbond Electronics Corporation	858,091,531	23.23	236,784,799	6.41	1,094,876,330	29.64
Walton Advanced Engineering, Inc.	109,628,376	21.90	41,471,671	8.28	151,100,047	30.18
Walsin Technology Corporation	125,001,738	18.11	21,357,435	3.10	146,359,173	21.21

Note: Equity method is employed



Capital Overview

Capital and Shares

- (1) Sources of capital property other than cash is paid by subscribers
 - 1. Sources of capital over the years

		Authoriz	zed capital	Paid-in	capital	Remark		
Year/mo nth	Issue price	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Sources of capital property other than cash is paid by subscribers	Subscriptions paid with property other than cash	Other
1999/10	10	2,700,000,000	27,000,000,000	2,367,964 140	23,679,641,400	Bond conversion entitlement certificates converted to common shares	None	None
2000/01	10	4,000,000,000	40,000,000,000	3,017,604,153	30,176,041,530	Cash capital increase and bond conversion entitlement certificates converted to common shares	None	Note 1
2000/03	10	4,000,000,000	40,000,000,000	3,141,768,326	31,417,683,260	Bond conversion entitlement certificates converted to common shares	None	None
2000/07	10	4,000,000,000	40,000,000,000	3,161,263,916	31,612,639,160	Bond conversion entitlement certificates converted to common shares	None	None
2000/10	10	4,000,000,000	40,000,000,000	3,161,378,237	31,613,782,370	Bond conversion entitlement certificates converted to common shares	None	None
2001/08	10	6,500,000,000	65,000,000,000	3,612,976,276	36,129,762,760	Capital increased by earnings recapitalization	None	Note 2
2002/11	10	6,500,000,000	65,000,000,000	3,512,976,276	35,129,762,760	Treasury stock capital decreased by 100,000,000 shares	None	Note 3
2003/06	10	6,500,000,000	65,000,000,000	3,412,976,276	34,129,762,760	Treasury stock capital decreased by 100,000,000 shares	None	Note 4
2003/11	10	6,500,000,000	65,000,000,000	3,366,067,276	33,660,672,760	Treasury stock capital decreased by 46,909,000 shares	None	Note 5
2004/01	10	6,500,000,000	65,000,000,000	3,266,067,276	32,660,672,760	Treasury stock capital decreased by 100,000,000 shares	None	Note 6
2004/04	10	6,500,000,000	65,000,000,000	3,174,491,276	31,744,912,760	Treasury stock capital decreased by 91,576,000 shares	None	Note 7
2004/07	10	6,500,000,000	65,000,000,000	3,078,236,276	30,782,362,760	Treasury stock capital decreased by 96,255,000 shares	None	Note 8
2004/08	10	6,500,000,000	65,000,000,000	3,079,012 601	30,790,126,010	Bond conversion entitlement certificates converted to common shares	None	None
2005/05	10	6,500,000,000	65,000,000,000	3,006,294,601	30,062,946,010	Treasury stock capital decreased by 72,718,000 shares	None	Note 9
2005/08	10	6,500,000,000	65,000,000,000	3,310,913,261	33,109,132,610	Capital increased by earnings recapitalization	None	Note 10
2006/04	10	6,500,000,000	65,000,000,000	3,244,314,261	32,443,142,610	Treasury stock capital decreased by 66,599,000 shares	None	Note 11
2008/11	10	6,500,000,000	65,000,000,000	3,194,314,261	31,943,142,610	Treasury stock capital decreased by 50,000,000 shares	None	Note 12
2009/02	10	6,500,000,000	65,000,000,000	3,179,200,422	31,792,004,220	Treasury stock capital decreased by 27,124,000 shares and overseas convertible bonds converted to 12,010,161 common shares	None	Note 13
2009/09	10	6,500,000,000	65,000,000,000	3,119,200,422	31,192,004,220	Treasury stock capital decreased by 60,000,000 shares	None	Note 14
2009/11	10	6,500,000,000	65,000,000,000	3,069,200,422	30,692,004,220	Treasury stock capital decreased by 50,000,000 shares	None	Note 15
2010/12	10	6,500,000,000	65,000,000,000	3,609,200,422	36,092,004,220	Cash capital increased by 540,000,000 shares	None	Note 16
2011/01	10	6,500,000,000	65,000,000,000	3,614,890,804	36,148,908,040	Overseas convertible bonds converted to 5,690,382 shares	None	None
2011/04	10	6,500,000,000	65,000,000,000	3,616,000,258	36,160,002,580	Overseas convertible bonds converted to 1,109,454 shares	None	None
2013/06	10	6,500,000,000	65,000,000,000	3,576,000,258	35,760,002,580	Treasury stock capital decreased by 40,000,000 shares	None	Note 17

Note 1: Approval letter (1999) Tai-Cai-Zheng (1) No. 78514, dated 1999.09.17

Note 2: Approval letter (2001) Tai-Cai-Zheng (1) No. 139854, dated 2001.06.22

Note 3: Approval letter Tai-Cai-Zheng (3) No. 0910155823, dated 2002.10.16

Note 4: Approval letter Tai-Cai-Zheng (3) No. 0920110106, dated 2003.03.25

Note 5: Approval letter (2001) Tai-Cai-Zheng (3) No. 101196, dated 2001.02.08 Note 15: Letter Jin-Guan-Zheng (Jiao) No. 0980050862, dated 2009.09.21

Note 11: Approval letter Jin-Guan-Zheng (3) No. 0950105881, dated 2006.02.20

Note 12: Letter Jin-Guan-Zheng (3) No. 09700511511, dated 2008.09.24

Note 13: Letter Jin-Guan-Zheng (3) No. 0970065169, dated 2008.11.28

Note 14: Letter Jin-Guan-Zheng (Jiao) No. 0980027679, dated 2009.06.06

Note 6: Approval letter Tai-Cai-Zheng (3) No. 0920159026, dated 2003.12.15

Note 16: Letter Jin-Guan-Zheng (Fa) No. 0990051578, dated 2010.09.28 Note 17: Letter Jin-Guan-Zheng (Jiao) No. 0990025440, dated 2010.05.12

Note 7: Approval letter Tai-Cai-Zheng (3) No. 0930110000, dated 2004.03.24

Note 8: Approval letter Tai-Cai-Zheng (3) No. 0930125152, dated 2004.06.03

Note 9: Approval letter Jin-Guan-Zheng (3) No. 0940110778, dated 2005.03.30

Note 10: Approval letter Jin-Guan-Zheng (1) No. 0940124111, dated 2005.06.16

2. Type of stock

April 11, 2014

	Authorized capital			
	Shares issued and outstanding			Remark
Type of stock	(Note 1)	Unissued shares	Total	
Ordinary				
shares	3,576,000,258	2,923,999,742	6,500,000,000	(Note 2)

Note 1: Listed stock; including shares already repurchased but not yet transferred or cancelled.

Note 2: The Company can issue, insofar as they do not exceed NTD eight billion, share warrants, corporate bonds with warrant or special shares with warrants for up to eight hundred million shares at a face value of NTD 10 per share. They may be issued in separate tranches.

3. Information on shelf registration: None.

(2) Shareholder entities

April 11, 2014

Shareholder entity Quantity	Government	Financial institutions	Other legal persons	Individual investors	Foreign institutions and foreigners	Total
Number	3	59	205	157,401	399	158,067
Shares held	2,977,054	62,066,730	416,289,276	2,032,485,633	1,062,181,565	3,576,000,258
Shareholding	0.08%	1.74%	11.64%	56.84%	29.70%	100%

Note 1: Including shares repurchased and held by the Company but not yet transferred or cancelled, as of the book closure date for the 2014 Annual Shareholders' Meeting.

(3) Dispersion of equity ownership

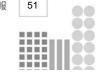
1. Dispersion of equity ownership (common shares)

April 11, 2014

Shares	Number of shareholders	Shares held (Note)	Shareholding
1 - 999	56,067	17,193,497	0.48%
1,000 ~ 5,000	57,781	139,200,670	3.89%
5,001 ~ 10,000	19,033	146,404,597	4.09%
10,001 ~ 15,000	7,087	88,764,430	2.48%
15,001 ~ 20,000	4,719	86,944,259	2.43%
20,001 ~ 30,000	4,377	111,404,469	3.12%
30,001 ~ 50,000	3,681	148,354,566	4.15%
50,001 ~ 100,000	2,800	204,597,891	5.72%
100,001 ~ 200,000	1,283	182,584,004	5.11%
200,001 ~ 400,000	631	176,445,010	4.94%
400,001 ~ 600,000	188	92,715,272	2.59%
600,001 ~ 800,000	87	60,349,674	1.69%
800,001 - 1,000,000	60	54,433,776	1.52%
≥ 1,000,001	273	2,066,608,143	57.79%
Total	158,067	3,576,000,258	100.00%

Note: Including shares repurchased and held by the Company but not yet transferred or cancelled, as of the book closure date for the 2014 Annual Shareholders' Meeting.

2. Dispersion of equity ownership (preferred shares): None.



Note 2: Percentage of the Company owned by mainland China-based enterprises: 0%.

(4) List of major shareholders

April 11, 2014

		I , .
Shares Major shareholders	Shares held	Shareholding (Note)
LGT Bank (Singapore) Investment Fund under the custody of JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A. Taipei Branch	104,069,000	2.91%
Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd	102,189,289	2.86%
Winbond Electronics Corporation	73,000,000	2.04%
Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund under the custodianship of Standard Chartered	62,854,770	1.76%
Dimensional Emerging Market Evaluation Fund under the custodianship of Citibank (Taiwan)	59,959,412	1.68%
Chiao, Yu-Heng	58,957,197	1.65%
Chiao, Yu-Hwei	52,529,006	1.47%
Chiao, Yu-Chi	52,080,470	1.46%
Hong, Pai-Yung	48,766,717	1.36%
Walsin Lihwa Employee Welfare Committee	47,981,637	1.34%

Note: Calculation of shareholding includes shares repurchased and held by the Company but not yet transferred or cancelled, as of the book closure date for the 2014 Annual Shareholders' Meeting.

(5) Stock price, net worth, earnings, dividends and related information

Year Item			2012	2013
Per share	High		11.60	10.55
Market price	I	Low	7.18	8.16
(Note 1)	Av	erage	9.46	9.23
Net worth per	В	Basic	15.94	16.77
share (Note 2)	Diluted		15.94	16.77
Earnings per	Weighted average shares		3,557,033,557	3,482,328,576
share	Earnings per share		(0.90)	(0.77)
	Cash dividend (Note 3)		-	-
Dividends per	Stock	Earnings	-	-
share	dividend	Capital surplus	-	-
share	Accumulated unpaid dividend (Note 4)		-	-
Return	Price-earning	s ratio (Note 5)	-	-
analysis	Price-dividen	d ratio (Note 6)	-	-
anarysis	Cash dividen	d yield (Note 7)	-	-

^{*} If shares are distributed in connection with a capital increase out of earnings or capital reserve, further disclose information on market prices and cash dividends retroactively adjusted based on the number of shares after distribution.

- Note 2: Using the number of the outstanding issued shares at year end as the basis and fill in the details based on the resolution passed by the shareholders' meeting regarding distribution in the following year.
- Note 3: If it is necessary to make adjustments retroactively due to situations such as issuance of bonus shares, the earnings per share before and after the adjustments should be listed.
- Note 4: If the conditions of the equity issuance require that dividends not yet distributed for the year be accumulated and paid out in a later year with positive earnings, the dividends that have been accumulated up to the current year and not yet distributed shall be disclosed separately.

Note 1: The year's high and low market prices of common stock are provided, and the average price for the year is computed based on the year's transaction amount and volume.

Note 5: Price-earnings ratio = Year's average per share closing price / earnings per share.

Note 6: Price-dividend ratio = Year's average per share closing price / cash dividend per share.

Note 7: Cash dividend yield=Cash dividend per share / year's average per share closing price.

(6) Dividend policy and implementation status

1. Dividend policy specified in the Company's Articles of Association

The Company's share dividend policies are pursuant to the Company Act and the Company's Articles of Association, with consideration being taken with respect to the Company's capital, financial structure, profitability, share dividends obtained from investment returns, future development of the Company and industry and environmental factors. In principle share dividends should be declared on a stable basis, with profit available for distribution being retained or distributed in the form of cash share dividend or combination of shares and cash dividends, etc. in order to foster the Company's sustainable operations.

The Company offers a diverse range of products, which are at different growth stages. In order to ensure the sustainable development of the Company, its share dividend policy is one of stability. Apart from the retained profit, the distribution of available profit should be pursuant to planning for future capital expenditure and operating funds, preferably in the form of cash dividends. The Company may also declare dividends in the form of shares, provided always that the percentage of such dividends shall not exceed 70% of total dividends.

The amount of profit to be retained and the conditions, timing, amount and type of share dividends to be declared shall be pursuant to changes to economic and industry outlook. Consideration should also be given to the Company's future development needs and profitability such that they may be adjusted at the appropriate time.

- 2. Dividend distribution to be proposed to the shareholders' meeting: No dividend will be distributed.
- 3. Explanation regarding expected major changes to dividend policy: None.
- (7) Effect of the proposed stock dividend (to be adopted by the Shareholders' Meeting) on operating performance and earnings per share: N/A.
- (8) Employee bonus and remuneration to directors and supervisors:
 - 1. Percentages and r anges of employee bonus and remuneration to directors and supervisors, as specified in the Company's Articles of Association

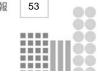
Article 28 of the Company's Articles of Association:

In addition to making up for previous years' losses in accordance with the law and payment of income tax, the Company shall first set aside 10% of its profit from annual account as a Statutory Revenue Reserve; the aforesaid shall not apply where the amount in the Statutory Revenue Reserve is equivalent to the Company's total share capital.

Where there are losses after adding the balance referred to in the preceding paragraph to undistributed profit in the preceding period or annual accounts, but there is profit available for distribution after adding the undistributed profit in the preceding periods, the Company shall make provisions for the Special Revenue Reserve in conformity with laws and regulations or orders of the competent authority. Any remaining balance may be retained in whole or in part pursuant to resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting and distributed according to the following percentages:

- a. 91.5% for shareholders' dividend.
- b. 3% for employees' bonus;
- c. 1.5% for remuneration for Directors and Supervisors.
- d. All or part of the remaining balance shall be set aside as the Special Revenue Reserve.

Where the employees' bonus referred to in the preceding paragraph is in the form of share dividends, and such dividends are paid to employees of the Company who fulfill certain conditions, such conditions or rules of distribution of dividends shall be separately determined by the Board of Directors as authorized by the Shareholders' Meeting.



- 2. Basis for estimating the amount of employee bonus and remuneration to directors/supervisors, basis for calculating the number of shares to be distributed as stock bonus, and the accounting treatment of the discrepancy, if any, between the actual distributed amount and the estimated figure, for the current period: The Company does not plan to distribute dividends for fiscal year 2013; for the relevant accounting principles adopted refer to "21. Equity" under Section 4 of the Financial Overview, "Financial Statements for the Previous Year and Independent Auditors' Report."
- 3 .Information on planned employee bonus as approved by the Board of Directors
 - The Company does not plan to distribute dividends for fiscal year 2013.
 - (a) Amount of planned employee cash bonus, stock bonus and directors' and supervisors' remuneration: N/A.
 - (b)Amount of planned employee stock bonus and the percentage of after-tax net profit during current period, and the proportion of total employee bonus: N/A.
 - (c)The effect upon imputed earnings per share that will result from distribution of the employee bonus and director/supervisor compensation: N/A.
- 4.The actual distribution of employee bonus and director/supervisor compensation for the previous fiscal year (with an indication of the number, value, and stock price, of the shares distributed), and, if there is any discrepancy between the actual distribution and the recognized employee bonuses and director/supervisor compensation, additionally the discrepancy, cause, and how it is treated:
 - (a)Amount of employee cash bonus, stock bonus and directors' and supervisors' remuneration: No dividends were distributed due to the fact that the Company posted losses in 2012.
 - (b)Discrepancies in recognizing employee bonus and directors' and supervisors' remuneration, their causes and measures taken to address the problems: N/A.
 - (c)For the relevant accounting principles adopted refer to "21. Equity (3)" under Section 4 of the Financial Overview, "Financial Statements for the Previous Year and Independent Auditors' Report."

(9) Stock buyback:

April 12, 2014

Treasury stock in batches	20th Batch (period)
Purpose of repurchase	For transfer to employees
	March 10, 2014 to May 5, 2014
Period of Repurchase	(Repurchase was completed in its entirety on April 11, 2014 ahead
	of schedule)
Repurchase price range	NT\$ 9 -11 per share
Type and quantity of shares repurchased	Common stocks: 30,000,000 shares
Amount of shares repurchased	NT\$292,892,664
Shares cancelled/transferred	0 shares
Accumulated number of Company shares held	30,000,000 shares
Accumulated number of Company shares held as	0.84%
a percentage of total shares issued	0.84%

- (10) Impact of mass transfer of equity by or change of directors, supervisors, or shareholders holding a more than 10% interest in the Company, associated risks and response measures: None.
- 2. Issuance of corporate bonds: None.
- 3. Issuance of preferred stocks: None.

4. Issuance of global depositary receipts (GDR)

Item	Date of issuance Item		tober 3, 1995	November 9, 2010	
	Place of issue and trading	Issued globally and traded on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, Portal and London Stock Exchange			
	Total amount	US\$121,800,000)	US\$290,313,085	
	Offer price per unit	US\$12.18		US\$5.38	
	Total units issued	10,000,000 units		53,961,540 units	
So	ource of underlying security	Issuance of new capital increase	common shares for cash	Issuance of new common shares for cash capital increase	
	Underlying security	Common stocks:	100,000,000 shares	Common stocks: 539,615,400 shares	
Rights and obligations of depositary receipt holder		Conducted in accordance with the laws of the Republic of China and with the provisions of the Depository Agreement. Refer to the Covenants of Depository Agreement for the key terms and conditions.			
	Trustee	None		None	
	Depository bank	Deutsche Bank		Citibank	
	Custodial bank	Mega International Commercial Bank		Citibank (Taiwan)	
	Balance outstanding	286,769 units of global depositary receipts (GDR)			
	s incurred in issuance and the standing period of the GDRs	1.Issuance expenses: Borne by issuer in its entirety 2.Fees incurred in outstanding period: Borne by issuer			
	nants of Depository Agreement and Custodial agreement	Refer to the Summary of Custodial agreement for GDR for details.		nt for GDR for details.	
Z		High	3.490		
[arko	2013	Low	2.715		
et pr Unit		Average	3.042		
Market price per (Unit: USD)		High	3.333		
per ı	Current year up to	Low	3.006		
unit	April 12, 2014	Average	3.155		

(1) Summary of GDR Depository Agreement

GDR: Each GDR represents 10 underlying common shares of Walsin Lihwa Corp.

Transfer/settlement: The settlement of depositary receipts is conducted via the book transaction and settlement system of the Depository Trust Corporation in the U.S. (hereinafter referred to as "DTC"). In Europe, although depositary receipts are held by DTC, the settlement of transactions is carried out via the settlement systems of Euroclear and Clear Stream.

Listing: The Company's depositary receipts are traded on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Within the U.S., apart from OTC trading, the Company's depository receipts are also traded on Portal, designated by the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association. In addition, they are traded on the London Stock Exchange via the IOB (International Order Book) system.

Redemption: Holders of depository receipts may request that the depository receipts be redeemed and receive common shares of Walsin Lihwa. The holders may also request that the depository bank sell their depository receipts' underlying Walsin Lihwa common shares. The depository bank shall then, in accordance with the provisions of the Depository Agreement, deduct all expenses associated with the sale and taxes from the amount received from the sale and remit it to the requester after converting the funds into U.S. dollars.

Cash Dividend: After receiving cash dividends, the depository bank shall, in accordance with the law of the Republic of China, convert the amount (in NTD) into USD, deduct fees charged by the depository bank and applicable taxes, and pay the remaining amount to the holders of depository receipts based on the percentage of the depository receipts' underlying securities owned by each holder.

Stock dividends: The Depository Agreement requires that stock dividends issued to holders of depository receipts shall be subject to taxes in accordance with the laws of the Republic of China, and Walsin Lihwa, the depository bank or the custodial bank shall be responsible for withholding these taxes. The depository bank shall make adjustments to the total quantity of depository receipts based on the percentage of the depository receipts' underlying securities owned by the holder, after which DTC shall adjust the number of depository receipts of the holder accordingly. If it is not possible to issue additional depository receipts, the depository bank shall allocate the cash received from selling the stock dividends to the deposit receipt holder.

Voting rights: The depository bank shall exercise the voting rights associated with the underlying securities of the depository receipts in accordance with the instructions of the depository receipt holder under the terms of the Depository Agreement and the laws of the Republic of China.

Re-issuance: Following the redemption of the depository receipts' underlying securities, the investors may, in accordance with the laws of the Republic of China as well as with the Depository Agreement and Custodial Agreement, purchase the underlying securities from the domestic centralized securities exchange market within the range of the original redeemed quantity of shares, either by themselves or via the depository bank, to be submitted to the custodial bank, or the investors may deliver the securities they already hold to the custodial bank, after which the depository bank shall re-issue the depository receipts accordingly.

Governing law: Law of the State of New York, U.S.A.

(2) Summary of Custodial agreement for GDR

Redemption and delivery: When holders of depository receipts request the redemption and cancellation of their depository receipts, the depository bank shall notify the custodian bank immediately to deliver the underlying securities to the depository receipt holders, or sell the securities on the exchange if instructed to do so by the holders. The proceeds received by the custodian bank shall then be delivered to the depository bank, to be issued to the depository receipt holders.

Confirmation of the number of shares settled monthly: On the last business day of each month, the custodian bank shall report the quantity of underlying Walsin Lihwa securities under its custody as of the last business day of the month to the depository institution bank via telegram.

Confirmation of the number of shares on registration benchmark date: The custodian bank shall, at the end of the business day on each registration benchmark date, report the quantity of underlying Walsin Lihwa securities under its custody as of the last business day of the month to the depository institution.

Governing law: Law of the State of New York, U.S.A.

- 5. Exercise of employee stock option plan (ESOP): None.
- 6. Mergers, acquisitions or issuance of new shares for acquisition of shares of other companies: None.
- 7. Implementation of capital allocation plan: None.



Business Overview

Business Activities

(1) Scope of Business

1. Primary business content, primary products, and revenue ratio.

		Revenue Ratio		
Business Activities	Products	The Company	The Company and its subsidiaries	
Manufacture and sale of copper conductors, various electrical wires, cables, and related connection materials and accessories.	Bare copper strips, copper wires, copper cables, power lines, and high-voltage power line accessories.	57.8%	67.4%	
Smelting, rolling, processing, and sale of stainless and alloy steel.	Billets, slabs, hot-rolled steel sheets, hot-rolled steel coils, cold-rolled steel coils, wire rod, hot-rolled bars, cold-finish bars, pierced billet, seamless tubes, stainless steel sheets, stainless steel filaments, and alloy steel billets.	41.2%	28.8%	
LED epitaxial wafers, manufacture and sale of chipsets, and solar power system projects Electricity purchase contract income	LED epitaxial wafers, LED chipsets, and integrated services for solar power generation system projects System design, procurement, and installation	0.1%	3.1%	
Production site	Housing sale, rental building sale, rent, and operating revenue	0.9%	0.7%	

2. New products under development

Public institutions	New products under development
Wire and Cable Business	Electric cables used in mines Flexible cables used by large cranes and automation equipment Wire sets used by industrial robots
Specialty steel business	Stainless steel 2205 tubes, rods, wire rod development projects Stainless steel 17-4 rods, wire rod development projects Stainless steel 430LNB wire rod development projects Stainless steel 430LNbTi wire rod development projects Stainless steel 310S wire rod development projects Stainless steel 314 wire rod development projects Stainless steel 314 wire rod development projects Stainless steel 2507 tubes, rods, wire rod development projects H12 or less small hexagon nut development projects Stainless steel T91, 2205, and 904L development projects Stainless steel S31803, S308LSi, S30780, S309W0, S31400, S347HFG development projects Quality improvements for molded products and 321 steel billets Developments of the N08028, N06690, N06600, and N06625 nickel chromium iron alloy tubes
Micro-Electro- Mechanical Systems Business	N08825U nickel chromium iron alloy tube development Large, medium, and small power LED chips Unpackaged chip products Vehicle light sources
Real Estate Business	Urban mixed-use projects are the current real estate mainstream for high value-added development projects. Mixed-use projects incorporate residential, office, business, shopping, culture and entertainment, social, and recreational functions which are superimposed on top of one another to create high-density, high-value, and highly-synergy building properties. These construction projects provide comprehensive community features through mixed-use building functionality, thereby creating urban life centers that offer highly-integrated "one-stop" services and functionality.

Business Overview

(2) Industry overview

1. Current trends and future outlook of the industry

Wire and Cable Business

Copper wire materials

The Company's copper wire materials primarily supply the copper cable demands from Taiwan, Southeast Asia, and China. Taiwan's market operations are mature with stable supply and demand. Exports to Southeast Asia have steadily increased. Due to the effects of smog, acceleration in ultra high voltage power transmission infrastructure investments, and industrial development promotions such as automobile consumption increases, demand for copper cables in China has continued to grow along with its GDP, and China has become the largest market for the copper wire business.

• Electric cables

Taiwanese market: Demand in terms of civil plant construction projects remains weak. Due to the record caseload in 2013, demands from the construction industry for the first half of the year is anticipated to grow slightly. The reduced capital expenditure from the public utilities industry has caused the demand to decrease. The forecasted trend for public utilities to reduce the electricity wire demand remains unchanged.

Export markets: Under the growing basic infrastructure demands by the ten ASEAN countries, the market expectations are optimistic. The Northeast Asia market has actively opened foreign manufacturer bids in Japan. The overall demand is steady and strong.

In terms of China's market, the ultra high voltage transmission method is implemented, and the middle and eastern regions are anticipated to reduce the use of coal and replace coal power with electricity power in order to improve the smog conditions. Construction projects for ultra high voltage systems are anticipated to accelerate in 2014.

Urbanization in China is accelerating, and the level of urbanization will reach approximately 52% by 2015 and approximately 65% by 2030. Construction projects associated with urbanization will require a significant amount of mid- to low-voltage wire and cable products.

Specialty Steel Business

Raw materials: Demand is affected by the European sovereign debt crisis, the speed of economic growth for the various countries, and the lower-than-expected economic recoveries in Europe and North America. Due to slower economic growth conditions, emerging countries are experiencing slower growth, with China affected the most. According to the World Bureau of Metal Statistics, the global nickel market had an oversupply of 197,000 tons in 2013. This oversupply condition has hastened the decline of nickel prices, and primary raw material prices have reached their lowest points in recent years.

Supply side: The European and American steel consolidation trend continues; however, the private steel mills in China continued expand. In 2013, China has increased 6.22 million tons in steel production and 1.80 million tons in cold-finish production capacities. Long whole strip category stainless steel supply continues to grow.

Demand side: Despite the gradual recovery of the manufacturing sectors in Europe and America, their paces are slow and appeared to be in turmoil because of the effects that monetary easing by the various nations have on emerging economies. Investment in basic infrastructure is sluggish end-use application (consumer) spending power is weak, causing overall demand growth for stainless steel to decline.

Outlook for 2014 according to the IMF forecasts: The global economy has gradually improved. End demand from developed countries has strengthened since the second half of last year, which is expected to spur economic growth in developing countries. However, some areas may still have a risk of further decline. The global economic growth rate is anticipated to grow from 3.0% in 2013 to 3.7% in 2014.

China's domestic market continues to grow. However, competition among steel mills is fierce, and exports

from China will affect the stability of the stainless steel market globally.

Indonesia has implemented a ban on mineral exports, which may change the pattern of supply for the nickel pig iron market and restrict China's competitive advantage. However, China currently has sufficient nickel ore stockpile, and the impacts of Indonesia's policy will not be completely felt until after the second

The number of international steel industry trade cases has increased. The use of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy mechanisms and the establishment of tariff barriers will pose major obstacles for the industry to maintain and develop new markets.

Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems Business

Light Emitting Diodes

The benefits of new LED technology developments and the fact that various countries have begun to ban the use of incandescent bulbs has greatly stimulated the LED lighting market. The output value for the packaging market has reached US\$12.5 billion in 2013, with the annual growth rate of 14%. As the LED prices continue to drop and the LED light efficiency continues to improve each year, the acquisition cost recovery cycle has decreased. These factors has spurred the global LED light source replacement trend. Compared to 2013, global LED demand in 2014 will reach more than 68% in annual growth.

The Company's LED epitaxial wafer and chip R&D team has continued to improve the new generation MOCVD equipment technology development platform and the development of the four-inch LED products. The high-brightness products can meet the market demands and respond to market changes. The Company has invested in R&D for mid- and small-power products. In addition to the commercial lighting market, the Company has also been actively developing in the automobile light source market.

Real Estate Business

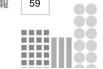
Walsin Real Estate Procurements

The Nanjing Walsin Centro is a real estate development project of the Company in Nanjing, China. The project includes office, residential, and commercial buildings. The area of construction is one million square meters located at the number 1 and 2 metro intersection in the Nanjing-Hexi area. The site is located in an excellent location and has significant development potential.

In 2013, Nanjing's economic growth rate was 11% and its per capita income was approximately RMB\$98,000, a year-over-year increase of approximately 10%. Future prospects for Nanjing's economic development are optimistic.

In 2013, the commercial space supply capacity has reached 1.52 million square meters and sales has reached nearly 980,000 square meters. The supply capacity has reached a new high since 2009. In terms of residential real estate transactions, there were approximately 94,000 successful transaction cases in Nanjing in 2013, with the total transaction area reaching 10.64 million square meters. Nanjing's housing supply has increased by 36% compared to 2012.

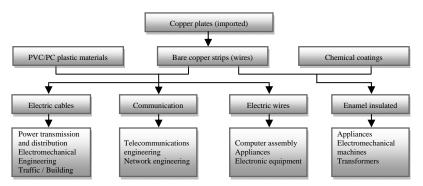
In the future, because of China's implementation of the real estate bi-directional control in an effort to maintain long-term stability in real estate development and to prevent large fluctuations; the demand for maturely-developed and well-supported housing at the heart of the city will experience long-term stable growth. Therefore, large real estate development companies should pay more attention to urban commercial real estates and their accompanying residential developments. Nanjing's commercial building transaction price trends in the future are set to remain high as a result of the large volume of commercial complexes.



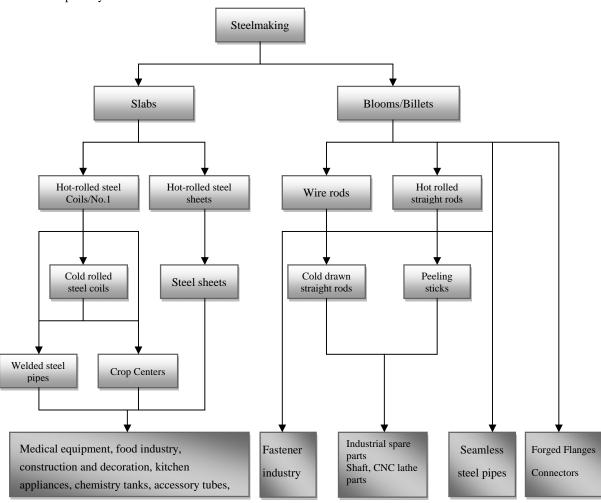
Business Overview

2.Relationship between up-, mid-, and down-stream suppliers in the industry's supply chain

Wire and Cable Business

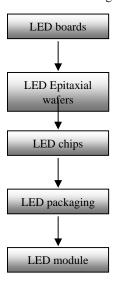


Specialty Steel Business



Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems Business

Industrial structure diagram for the light-emitting diode industry.



3. The state of the economy, industrial trends, and commodity competitions.

Wire and Cable Business

Copper material

Global economy development experienced a slow recovery in 2013. The overseas markets have maintained their electromechanical and light industrial product export demands. The overall demand of Taiwan's market remains weak. Demand for copper wires in Southern China's market remains strong. The Company still has the greatest market share of the domestic market in Taiwan and the export market in Southern China. China's economic slowdown and environmental pollution improvement measures have led to an industrial restructuring in 2013. Real estate regulation and the home appliances to the rural area measures have less than anticipated effects, and the growth demand for copper has somewhat decreased. In 2014, demand is expected to grow by 8%, and the Company will continue to maintain its competitive advantage in China's domestic market.

•Electric cable

Newly-developed industrial wire products are steadily being introduced onto the market, and the Company continues to invest in R&D to create new product lines. Driven by the demand for ship cables, wind power cables, and large-scale equipment cables, some of the technical obstacles have been overcome and the Company is now challenging itself to produce higher grade products. However, competition remains fierce. Faced with various international competitors, the Company must maintain its quality standards and pursue a strategy based on cutting costs in order to continue to provide more competitive prices to customers.

The scope of China's urbanization continues to increase at a rapid pace, which is driving the development of the low-voltage cable industry. This is especially true for construction wires, for which sales are forecasted to hit new highs. At present, very few companies in this industry have a comparably strong financial standing and the ability to produce good quality products. The Company has joined the national grid suppliers and is actively working on expanding this market.

Specialty Steel Business

•Billet/wire rod/plate material

The global growth trends for stainless steel wire rods and straight rods showed a gradual plateauing trend. However, due to the growing complexity of factors that have interfered with the market in recent years, consumption fluctuations are significant and there is a high degree of difficulty in making accurate predictions. The wire rod demand growth mostly originated in China, India, and Southeast Asia. Overall growth prospects in Europe and North America are limited, and capacity expansion is concentrated in Asia. Oversupply and price competition are the major trends in recent years.

The Company's salt water plant has stably supplied slabs to produce stainless steel rolls. As China's local industrial development flourishes, China's plants have continued to expand production capacity and will build new plants in the near future. All of these factors have increased supply and intensified competition. Raw material prices declined sharply in 2013, and limited growth in the demand for stainless steel dragged down the prices for finished products. However, thanks to swift reactions and maneuvering by the Company's salt water plant, it has continued to improve its core competencies and was able to maintain stable growth in spite of weak global demand.

The Company is anticipated to maintain the product sales price elasticity in 2014 to quickly respond to raw material fluctuations and adjust the stockpile preparations as well as production schedules in order to reduce risks. In addition, China's proposed 12th Five-Year Plan economic stimulus package and local urban development will boost demand in the domestic market, leading a recovery in the steel industry by shifting from exporting to a focus on domestic demand. Demand for stainless steel is poised to undergo a gradual increase, and direction of development will continue to become more diversified. The Company's Yantai factory will make full use of Taiwan's expertise and stable billet quality to continue to thrive and develop in China's domestic market.

China's long-rod category production volume has exceeded the demand, its grade 1 and 2 universal steel production technology and quality have greatly improved, and its production and sales have turned into net exports. Competing nations such as South Korea and Japan have adopted monetary policies to regulate their respective economies, giving them exchange rate fluctuations that offer greater room for manipulating export quotations, and they are actively expanding into the markets of other countries, moves which have directly affected the Company's market share in Taiwan. These practices have a significant impact on the Company's high value added steel products. Furthermore, in addition to wire rod sales, Indian manufacturers have also sold straight rods as well as fasteners and provided wire drawings to the world at low prices, a trend which has affected customers' demand for the Company's own wire rod and straight rods.

In terms of the stainless steel cold finish rods, China has the advantages of being the local raw material supplier and cheap labor, and China's local mills have the cost advantages. Therefore, demand for kitchenware raw materials is currently dominated by China's local suppliers. China's 12th Five-Year Plan economic stimulus package will significantly increase its domestic market demands. In terms of China's exports, Australia and New Zealand markets use three major manufacturers (one of which is Walsin) as their primary suppliers. The volume imported by this market is significant.

Stainless steel sheets: At present, the supply side of China's hard-sheet rolling plants is greater than that of the demand side, and the price competition is fierce. In addition, China's domestic customers have mostly turned to the local rolling mills to purchase raw materials, and the level of raw material imports have significantly decreased. Due to the rapid increase and growth of China's rolling mills, competition in China has gradually posed pressure for the Company's products. The Company is anticipated to expand in the Southeast Asia markets in 2014. In addition to expanding the amount of work orders in the Thai market, the Company will also endeavor to penetrate the Vietnamese, Filipino, and Indonesian markets.

The European and American markets are primarily dominated by customers from the automotive industry. The company will focus on the development of the super-hard film market, primarily produce coil springs and fasteners, and price competition will still be the overall core issue.

In terms of stainless steel sheet materials, as the China market has tightened up its monetary policy, the stainless steel market demand has decreased. It is anticipated that this state of decreased demand will continue to the upper half of 2014. In terms of product competition, the Company's primary panel material competitors, TISCO and Boasteel, have mainly pursued volume growth due to China's gradual production increase, and the price bidding competition is fierce. The Company's competitive advantage is quality demand and customer services. At present, the market segmentation is clear.

Stainless steel seamless pipe

As prices for crude oil and raw materials have increased, petrochemical investments have grown globally. This is especially true for North America, where vigorous development of shale gas has led to increasing demand for petrochemical refinement and basic transportation capacity in 2014. The Middle East and Indian markets have huge potential for development, and their demand will increase significantly. Due to the impact of anti-dumping, the European market has no actual procurement needs. In terms of China's market, coal projects are expected to increase in demand, but price competition will intensify and the short delivery period of conventional steel and low prices will become the mainstream competition.

Pre-stressed/Stainless Steel Wires

Steel strands and galvanized wires: Impacted by the capacity increase since 2011, the upstream manufacturers have entered into the ranks of competitors. With increasing transparency and oversight of public tenders, competition has greatly intensified. The overall market environment is grimmer and price is now the most critical factor that decides which company wins or loses a bid. Galvanized steel raw materials are primarily domestic-based in China, whereby their torsional and strength index have further improved, their resistance to corrosion have increased, and they can be applied to larger span bridges. At present, the primary stainless steel wire products are used for automobile manufacturing and container welding materials, engineering materials and fasteners, as well as raw materials for living consumables; and they tended to be more affected by the government's domestic policy and climate changes.

Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems Business

●Light Emitting Diodes

LED backlighting has a high level of market penetration, and the force of future demand comes from the lighting market, among which the most obvious are the alternative light source products.

In 2013, the LED market has bottomed-out and the industry consolidation trend has continued, which is expected to continue into 2014.

Real Estate Business

•Walsin Real Estate Procurements

At present, the main trends of the real estate development are scalization, urban centralization, and gradual shifting away from retail. The scale of the city center development projects continues to expend, and whole-integrated products have become the mainstream. In terms of the business attitude, commercial developments have become increasingly shifted away from retailing. Department store and retail sales ratio remained low. The shift away from retailing has become an increasingly clear trend. The ratios of catering, leisure, entertainment, and experiential consumption as well as their profitability have all increased. The mainstream trend in residential housing is moving toward high-end, central air-conditioning, floor heating, high quality renovation, and high-end support facilities.

In terms of competition, since city centers are focused with high-end real estate market and low-density

projects, land supply has always been sparse. Therefore, the number of projects launched is relatively small and the price elasticity is low. Walsin City is located at the heart of a new city where two metro lanes intersect, and its location and position are unique. Similar projects include the Hexi Wanda and Hexi Jinying projects. The Hexi Wanda project has been closed. The Hexi Jinying project is under construction and is currently in the underground stage of the construction phase.

(3) Overview of Technology and R&D

1. R&D Expenses and Results

R&D	Expenses	From January 1, 2013 to the publication date of this annual report, the R&D
1102	2penses	expense was approximately NT\$230 million.
		The R&D team has continued to strive to develop rubber materials for cables and green environmental protection materials, and has developed over ten types of special materials.
	W. 1011	Conduct in-depth research on flexible cables structures, invest in dynamic
R&D Profile	Wire and Cable	life-cycle test equipment, establish a reliable test database, and solidify the
	Business	technical foundation. For example, the cable left- and right-bending tests have
		been conducted for over 10 million times.
		Develop cable-related accessories, modules, and subsystems. Increase the depth
		of the supply/value chain.
		Stainless steel 2205 tubes, rods, wire rod development projects
		Stainless steel 17-4 rods, wire rod development projects
		Stainless steel 430LNB wire rod development projects
		Small hexagon less than H12
		T91
		2205
		Titanium process development
	Specialty Steel Business	Nickel-based alloy process development
R&D Profile		Nickel-based alloy UNS/N08800/N06600 process development
		S31400, S308LSi, etc., hot-rolled wire rod development
		S31803 and 2205 ingot production
		2205/S347HFG/S31803/T91 seamless tubes and boiler tubes
		321 grade steel, thickness 0.2mm automobile exhaust pipe material
		Development of the nickel-chromium-iron alloy N08028 tube
		Development of the nickel-chromium-iron alloy N06690 tube
		Development of the nickel-chromium-iron alloy N06600 tube
		Development of the nickel-chromium alloy N06625 tube
	Micro-Electro-	Large, medium, and small power brightness LED chip products
R&D Profile	Mechanical	Unpackaged chip products
Red Home	Systems	Automobile lighting products
	Business	rutomoone nghang products

2. Present and future R&D projects as well as the estimated R&D investment expenditure

Public institutions	Plan for the most recent year	Current progress	More R&D expenditure to be invested	Mass production completion time	Primary factors for future R&D to be successful
Electric wires and cables	Electric cables used in mines	Production test feature verification	NT\$10 million to NT\$15 million	2015	Cable design materials and production equipment technology
	Flexible cables used by large cranes and automation equipment	Production test feature verification	NT\$10 million to NT\$15.01 million	2014	Cable design materials and production equipment technology
	Wire sets used by industrial robots	Customer test feature verification	NT\$10 million	2014	Cable/connector design materials and production equipment technology
Specialty Steel	Stainless steel 300 series wire rod development case	Assessment and planning stage	NT\$18 million	Trial stage	Continuous casting and hot rolling process parameter settings
	The stainless steel XM19 rod and wire rod development case and the stainless steel 409L 2B steel coil development case	Assessment and planning stage	NT\$12 million	Trial stage	Continuous casting and hot rolling process parameter settings
	The stainless steel 2205 tube, rod, and wire rod development case as well as the stainless steel 17-4 rod and wire rod development case	Trial completed	NT\$12.50 million	Can accept orders and trial production	Continuous casting and hot rolling process parameter settings
	2205 quality improvement and 2507 grade steel development	Trial completed	RMB 700,000	Can accept orders and trial production	Hot-rolled quality and dual phase ratio
	Develop new grade steel N8825 and super 28CR; develop wire rod types SA5100, S20430, and S316Cu; and pass the T91 boiler plant certification.	Trial stage	RMB 2,100,000	Can accept orders and trial production	Ti content control, hot roll process parameter settings, and durability tests
	Nickel-chromium-iron alloy N08028 cold tube development and N06625 nickel-chromium-molybde num alloy tube development	Trial stage	RMB 2,000,000	2014 annual production volume	Hot extrusion process, cold machine technology, mass production quality
	Iron-nickel-molybdenum alloy tube S31254 development, nickel-chromium-iron alloy N08925/N08926 development, and Nickel-copper alloy tube Monel400 development	Trial stage	RMB 2,600,000	2014 annual production volume	Hot extrusion process, cold machine technology, hot process technology, and mass production quality

Public institutions	Plan for the most recent year	Current progress	More R&D expenditure to be invested	Mass production completion time	Primary factors for future R&D to be successful
Micro-opto -electro- mechanical System	Low power LED development	Development completed, but performance must be further improved	NT\$25 million	2014 annual production volume	Improve the epitaxial structure with the reduced chip size design
	Medium power LED development	Customer test verification	NT\$15 million	2014 annual production volume	Improve the epitaxial structure with the reduced chip size design
	High power LED enhancement	Continue to improve performance	NT\$15 million	Can be mass produced	Epitaxial structure improvement
	Flip chip LED development	Customer test feature verification	NT\$1 million	2014 annual production volume	The product structure design, satisfy the needs of customer application
	Fish-eye headlight development plan	Product test feature verification	NT\$2.65 million	2014 annual production volume	Long life cycle, high light source, and lighting performance: 1. High thermal conductivity substrate < 2.2K/W 2. High thermal module Tboard<80C 3.Conversion efficiency chip Lx/Lm>0.025
	Reflective automobile light development plan	Produce design development	NT\$3.45 million	2014 annual production volume	Long life cycle, high light source, and lighting performance: 1. High heat dissipation module Tboard<90C 2.High precision lens at 30 and 60 degrees 3. High conversion efficiency chip Lx/Lm>0.011

(4) Business plan - long-term and short-term

Wire and Cable Business

• Copper Material

The objectives of short-term business development are to grasp the customer growth trends and market demand changes, strive to effectively enhance profitability, and strengthen the work order and production scheduling integration for the cross-strait operation bases. The long-term plan is to maintain competitiveness and the strength to face the market, and conduct sales restructure adjustments for high value added high-temperature wires and fine wires.

• Electric Cable

Taiwan market: Actively seek participation in government construction projects; maintain market share; and provide excellent product quality, delivery schedule, and services in order to enhance customer satisfaction.

Export markets: Strengthen existing businesses in order to consolidate existing markets, and actively enter and develop new markets as well as industrial cable needs.

China market: Adjust sales positions, grasp market demands, collaborate with existing customers, transfer markets, and ensure market share based on the direction of investments made by the Chinese government.

For the long-term, develop new industrial cable customers and actively explore new markets.

Specialty Steel Business

• Billet/wire rod/plate material

Maneuver to adjust inventory and sales strategies according to the market, and adjust products as well as steel type combinations with the primary goal of maintaining full plant production. Strengthen development for flat panel category products, cultivate clients in order to rapidly increase market shares domestically and abroad, establish stable supply relationships, and adjust the pace of work order acceptance and shipments. For the long-term, use wire rods developed by the Company to develop new steel categories and new applications, and adjust inventory and sales strategy according to the market in order to enrich the product portfolio. As for flat panels, the objective is to gradually replace imported raw materials as well as continue to develop and cultivate domestic and foreign markets in order to improve capacity utilization and decentralize operational risks.

• Stainless steel seamless pipe

Continue with the high-end certification market and the nuclear power market, actively enter into the high-temperature corrosion-resistant alloys market, solidify existing market shares, and continue development in the emerging markets with the goal of becoming a reliable supplier in the high-end market.

Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems Business

• Light Emitting Diodes

The short-term business development plan is primarily based on China and the export-oriented foundry. The marketing strategy composed of adopting strategic alliances with direct customers and dealer channels, providing the best LED application solutions, promoting new product joint development cooperations with the customers in order to establish the image of a professional high quality chips and chip application manufacturer, and achieve the goal of capacity profit maximization.

The long-term business development plan is to use market-leading product technology to jointly develop new markets with specific parties, create high added value, and enhance profitability.

Real Estate Business

• Walsin Real Estate Procurements

The Company's real estate business has an accurate grasp of short-term market demand, allowing it to realize the development project upgrades and optimization in terms of scope and design, thereby enhancing the value of its products and marketing capacities. Meanwhile, we have maintained quality control for our sales and operations teams, provided superior after sales services and delivery, and enhanced the market image as well as brand reputation. We have also integrated the existing businesses as well as the office and residence customer resources in order to effectively promote the secondary development needs with communications in order to maximize the development profits.

During the marketing and promotion process, the long-term plan is to use the Nanjing Walsin Centro complex as a vehicle to integrate residential, commercial, and office products, as well as establish brand image. Meanwhile, we have maintained good relationships with suppliers and up-, middle-, and down-stream industries to establish a competitive advantage, strengthened operational and management efficiency of large urban complexes, and created a brand based on high efficiency, high quality, and reliable management.

2. Market Analysis and Sales Overview

(1) Market Analysis

1. Sales region(s) and market share of main products

Public institutions	The main production categories	Product types	Place of production	Sales region		Market share
Wire and Cable BG	Copper material	Copper tubes, copper wires	Taiwan	Domestic sales	Taiwan region	Account for approximately 38% of the market share in Taiwan
				Exports	China, Hong Kong Malaysia, Thailand	For estimation purposes, market share is incorporated into the Chinese region.
			China	Domestic sales	China	Account for approximately 10% of the market share in China
				Exports	South and East China	Account for approximately 30% of the market share in the exponential of the exponential o
	Electric cable	Electric cable	Taiwan	Domestic sales	Taiwan region	14.0%
		High voltage cables 66kV-220kV	China	Domestic sales	China	6.3%
		Low voltage cables 35 kV or lower	China	Domestic sales	China	0.8%
	Billet/wire rod/plate material	Stainless steel wire rod	Taiwan	Domestic sales	Taiwan	65.90%
				Exports	China, Asia, Europe, and America	5.10%
		Hot-rolled stainless steel black coil	Taiwan	Domestic sales	Taiwan	10.60%
		Hot-rolled stainless steel white coil	Taiwan	Domestic sales	Taiwan	35.30%
		Cold-rolled stainless steel coil	Taiwan	Domestic sales	Taiwan	3.70%
S	Stainless steel pipe	Seamless steel pipes	China	Domestic sales	China	15%
Specialty Steel BG				Exports	North America, Europe, Southeast Asia	10%
Stee	Stainless steel threads	Stainless steel threads	China	Domestic sales	China	10%
श BG				Exports	North America, Europe, Southeast Asia	6%
	Stainless steel bar	Stainless steel cold finishing rods	Taiwan White	Domestic sales	Taiwan	43.40%
	material			Exports Domestic	Asia/Europe/Australia	
	Stainless steel bar/steel Billet/wire rod/plate material	Stainless steel cold finishing rods	crane	sales	China	28%
			White crane	Exports	Asia/Europe/Australia	10%
		Stainless steel hot rods	White crane	Domestic sales	China	5.6%
		Stainless steel billet	Yantai	Domestic sales	China	10.40%
		Stainless steel wire rod	Yantai	Domestic sales	China	10.60%
Micro-Elect ro-Mechani cal Systems BG	Light Emitting	LED epitaxial	Taiwan	Domestic sales	Taiwan region	N/A
				Exports	China, Hong Kong	N/A
3 3 C E	Diodes	wafers LED chips	China	Domestic sales	Taiwan region	N/A

2. Overview of supply and demand and projected growth

Wire and Cable Business

Copper material

Taiwan's market will be affected by the economic recovery timeline. In 2013, domestic demand for copper wire was approximately 400,000 tons, a figure which is projected to remain flat or grow marginally in 2014. In 2013, the Chinese market used approximately 4.5 million tons of copper for electric wires and cables, and copper consumption growth dropped. It is estimated that China's gross domestic product (GDP) rate will fall to approximately 7.5% in 2014, and it is anticipated that copper consumption growth will slow down to approximately 5 million tons.

• Electric cable

Taiwan market: The market has been in an oversupply state for a long time, and demand in the form of civil construction projects has eroded. The market can be expected to improve gradually if the government continues to promote a large number of public construction investments and cases. Overall, the market demand has slowed. The Company still holds an advantage in the future as the market leader due to its brand image and quality services, which are qualities the Company established through long-term operations in Taiwan's market.

International market: The market has been in an oversupply state for a long time. The Company must actively promote its brand and continue to cultivate customer relationships in order to secure its place in future emerging markets that have stronger demand.

In terms of the Chinese market, demand for high- and ultra-high voltage cables has maintained an average annual growth rate of about 11%. However, there is excessive investment in high-voltage cable production, and supply has exceeded demand. However, the performance focused by the high-pressure market is just the vanguard for the Company. There is still room to grow despite the fierce competitive environment. Demand is still growing for low- and medium-voltage cables. Although production capacity currently exceeds demand, the market places great emphasis on quality. The Company still has brand, quality, and service advantages over competitors, and still has room to grow despite the intensely competitive environment.

Specialty Steel Business

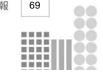
• Billet/wire rod/plate material

Billet

Production techniques in the Company's plant in Yantai, China have improved, and products are gradually shifting toward greater diversification and customized development. The Company has also been working to expand niche steel products to enhance the Company's overall performance and market share. Quality has also improved rapidly as a direct result of Taiwan's salt-water technique. Production has gradually increased with the growth of related business sales.

Wire rod

Capacity expansion is concentrated in the Asian region. In terms of demand, China, India, and Southeast Asia are the primary growth markets. One of the factors that affect competitiveness is the various exchange rates for the nations. In terms of various government policies, China's capacity elimination, India's subsidy policy, trade cases and economies among the countries, as well as Europe and America's increase or decrease in demand for finished goods will all be major factors that could have an effect on demand in 2014. In addition, customers are increasingly sensitive to changes in market conditions and are wary of possible crises, causing them to be more cautious when making procurement. Customers now seldom if ever keep an



inventory based on speculation. It is anticipated that demand will gradually recover for developed countries in Europe and America. Asia still maintains the largest growth, but competition is fierce in this region.

Plate materials

In 2014, the Company will prepare the slabs according to market demand, coordinate in the creation of new grade steels, and develop new product markets. The number one objective is to divert procurement risks and continue to develop new customers. 2D and 2B will regard the domestic and foreign pipe manufacture industry as the main target. Domestically, the goal is to replace material imports.

Stainless steel cold finishing rods

The North American economy has recovered and the outlook for demand in 2014 is optimistic. Europe still mostly depends on materials supplied locally, meaning there is relatively less room for imported materials. Base demand in the Korean market remains stable. The Company will focus on high quality and profiled bars in the Southeast Asian market in order to avoid price wars. Walsin is currently one of the three major suppliers in the Australia and New Zealand markets. The Company's products are of good quality, have good prices and a strong market presence, and furthermore possess high potential for future growth.

In addition, Taiwan's market demand is expected to grow, and imported materials are gradually being squeezed out of the market. However, price competition among domestic producers is becoming increasingly heated.

Other regional markets, such as that of Japan, are affected by excessively high domestic material prices as well as the difficulty to compete, and are gradually searching for alternative sources of materials. The possibility for such markets to try out Walsin's materials has significantly increased. The majority of demand in the Middle East market is primarily focused on low price materials from India.

Stainless steel seamless pipe

Demand in 2014 is forecasted to remain unchanged from 2013. In the wake of the lifting of the ban on China's nuclear power industry, nuclear grade pipe procurement volume is estimated to be 1600 tons in 2014. The petrochemical industry is expected to gradually enter the peak of project commencement in the second half of 2014, with annual demand for seamless pipes expected at approximately 7000 tons. Automotive pipes is expected to maintain the growth trend for the next five years. Demand for boilers is expected to be the same as that of 2013. India's electricity demand is strong and has potential for development.

Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems Business

• Light Emitting Diodes

China already has the largest production base for the LED industry and is the largest exporter worldwide. Based on LED's environmental friendly and energy saving features as well as its propensity to become the main source of the green energy lighting source in the future, the Chinese government has continued to promote the adoption of LED light sources for public constructions and new architectures. The Company's primary production base is in China and the Company has formed an alliance with a packaging factory. Therefore, the Company is in an excellent strategic position to make further headway in China's domestic market.

Real Estate Business

• Walsin Real Estate Procurements

In 2013, the housing market of Nanjing is generally in an undersupply condition. The overall demand and supply ratio for the various months tended to be at the lower levels, which indicated that the housing market for Nanjing is generally optimistic. In 2013, the office property transaction volume has grown by 81%, and the transactions are primarily based on the investment/production type SOHO and small apartment offices.

Future outlook: Although China may still announce new real estate control policies, the short-term real estate transaction prices and volume will continue to remain stable due to sufficient demand. Overall, China's moderate inflation, the next wave of urbanization for the rural population and the sustained economic development, and the implementation of the 12th Five Year plan in the future have long-term preservation and appreciation effects for China's real estate market as well as maintain long-term stable real estate developments.

3. Competitive Niche, Development Prospects, Future Operating Risks, and Risk Control Measures.

Wire and Cable Business

- Copper tubes, copper wires
 - ➤ Competitive niches
 - Create scalable advantages by providing high quality products and excellent after sales services to customers.
 - · Have stable raw material supply relationships and perfect hedging mechanism.
 - · Have the integration and operation capacity for production, sales, purchase, and financial resources.

➤ Favorable factors:

- Externally: China continues to move toward its urbanization, high-speed rail, and electric power facility improvement objectives, and its demand for copper wires will remain stable.
- Internally: We have established long-term, solid foundations with our customers and integrated the advantages of the Company's tri-factory production base to generate optimized sales portfolios.

➤ Unfavorable factors:

- Taiwan and China's copper strip production capacity has exceeded demand, and competition is intense.
- · Price fluctuations of raw materials have increased operating risks.

➤ Response measures

- Respond to the nation's governmental policies and changes in the market in order to take full advantage of business opportunities.
- Develop new customers, adjust and optimize customer structure, and increase the emerging cable business and regional sales.
- Comprehensively enhance the operational efficiency, practically implement cost reduction management, and continue to strengthen financial operations.

Electric cable

Taiwan's Market

- ➤ Competitive niches
 - The Company has the advantage of providing critical copper raw material supply internally and stably in order to fully exert the benefits of upstream and downstream integration.
 - In the long-term, provide products and services related to project engineering as well as accumulate greater knowledge and experience on the supply side of the industry and utilize brand advantages.
- ➤ Favorable factors:

- · Construction cases are continuing to increase.
- The government has continued to promote the expansion of public construction projects and thermal power plant upgrades.

➤ Unfavorable factors:

- Prices for copper raw materials fluctuate significantly and can cause the market demand to become stagnant; therefore, there is increased risk associated with metal raw material costs and trade.
- The market is in a oversupply state and price competition is intense.

> Response measures

- Grasp the market demand forecast and implement price hedging for critical metal raw materials in order to reduce transaction risks.
- Develop new products according to the international market industry trends as well as develop new markets and customers.
- Establish long-term cooperative relationships with the main customers as well as expend the scale of products and services.

Chinese Market

➤ Competitive niches

- Have the benefits of vertical integration for upstream copper production.
- · The leading manufacturers have high pressure delivery performances
- The brand manufacturers have moderate to low pressure delivery performances

> Favorable factors:

- The country has increased its grid quality awareness and the bidding qualification as well as the inspection efforts have become increasingly more strict, which forms a separating the wheat from the chaff effect.
- There are currently few manufacturers that have the ability to produce high pressure 220 kV and large cross-section specification (2500 mm2) products.
- There are currently few manufacturers that have strong financial strength.

➤ Unfavorable factors:

• There is an excess of production capacity in the high pressure market and the product prices are still low. There are numerous mature competitors in the industry, and competition is intense.

➤ Response measures

- Introduce new management teams, improve product quality and technical capabilities, and strengthen competitiveness.
- Utilize systematic market and customer information management, understand and follow the latest trends in demand, and increase the proportion of winning bids.
- $\bullet \ Expand \ new \ markets \ such \ as \ exports, power \ supply \ bureaus, \ and \ state-owned \ enterprises.$
- Intensive farming two rivers one city, 400 km radius market.

Specialty Steel Business

• Billet/wire rod/plate material

➤ Competitive niches

- Steel mills with one-stop steel making, hot-rolling, and finishing capabilities shorten the supply chain and allow fast reaction to raw material price fluctuations.
- Flexibly adjust long rod and flat panel production combinations based on market conditions and strengthen product diversification advantages.

- Mass production in the Taichung plant effectively enhances steelmaking capacity.
- The adoption of diverse metal materials in steelmaking facilitates cost improvements.

> Favorable factors:

- · The company's long rod type products have reached economies of scale with fast and stable delivery periods. For other products such as wire rods, sales to customers are direct-user based and can rapidly react to market changes.
- The company's middle- and downstream steel production volume has gradually increased, and molten steel usage rate has steadily grown.
- The company's technology capabilities have reached the global "A" grade steel mill level, with the ability to jointly develop high quality products with its customers.

➤ Unfavorable factors:

- · Taiwan is unable to enter free trade economic associations such as ASEAN (of which Japan, South Korea, and China are member states), which is unfavorable for export expansion.
- · India and China have increased productivity and focused on exports. In particular, India has developed its down-stream fastener industry, which directly competes for our down-stream customers. As quality gradually matures, steel type replacement trends are increasingly clear.
- · China's up-stream State-owned steel mills have alloy raw material price and supply advantages, which further weakens the competitiveness of Taiwan's products in China. "B" grade steel mills have reduced prices in order to compete, and this has had a negative impact on the industry.

➤ Response measures

- · Enhance product differentiation and diversification, and increase sales volume for low-nickel, non-nickel, and 316 steel types.
- · Stably enhance technological capabilities, strengthen the industry supply chain and technical cooperation, and strengthen market segmentation.
- · Stably improve team management capacities as well as respond to market changes through sales strategy, product combinations, and appropriate inventory adjustments.

Hot-rolled

➤ Competitive niches

- The company's products have a more comprehensive size range and better quality stability, its brand name is also well known.
- · At present, product materials for Taiwanese products are all produced and supplied internally. We can collaborate with the rolling cycle to achieve the shortest delivery period. The company has also developed a salt-water plant that has new steel type development capabilities, which can integrate upand down-stream resources to provide the best services to customers.

> Favorable factors:

- Large range of sizes, stable delivery, and diverse product types.
- Can satisfy mechanical properties and specifications to meet customer needs.
- Excellent product stability, quality is comparable to that of major manufacturers worldwide.
- · Provide direct technical support to upstream mills, quality can continue to improve, and can develop new steel types to expand the market. .

➤ Unfavorable factors:

- Intense price competition, and sales of steel have low profits.
- High profit special raw materials are rarer, and that market is harder to master.

> Response measures

· Material: Strengthen the ability to obtain special steel material sources and comply with customers' quality and delivery schedule related demands.

- Market: Strengthen development of new markets, especially those that are end-customer oriented; and avoid the low-cost market.
- Inventory: Hold material inventory for commonly used sizes, readily respond to market demand, and improve inventory turnover to increase customer satisfaction.

• Stainless steel seamless pipe

➤ Competitive niches

- · Quality certification has surpassed that of peers.
- Comprehensive steel types and sizes, and brand name is well known.

> Favorable factors:

- Demand recovery in the nuclear power industry.
- Automobile tubes have a high certification threshold with long cycles. The company has entered the field earlier and gained a niche.
- · Mass production of hot extrusion and nickel alloy tubes.

➤ Unfavorable factors:

- · Facing price competition from China's manufacturers.
- · Delivery periods tend to be longer

➤ Response measures

- Development of high value-added products; obtain certification; strengthen customer relationships with engineering companies, boiler stations, and the nuclear power industry; and enter the certification market.
- Consolidate existing market share and actively develop new markets.
- Shorten production time to enhance the ability to accept orders.

Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems Business

• Light Emitting Diodes

➤ Competitive niches

- The company's blue-white LED epitaxial wafer and chip technical team is focused on the development
 of gallium nitride materials as well as the mass production of high brightness LED epitaxial wafers and
 chips, and has pioneered the development of four-inch products. The company's cost and technical
 levels are comparable to those of first-tier chip foundry products.
- The company's mass LED epitaxial wafer and chip set production base is located in Xi'an, China; and enjoys the advantages of having access to an abundant pool of high-quality engineering talents from China's western region, preferential subsidies from government at all levels, strategic alliances with local enterprises, a value chain of up- and downstream labor divisions, high quality and low costs, as well as market priorities.

➤ Favorable factors:

- LED product costs have reached a level of general consumer acceptance, and massive market opportunities for the LEDs to fully replace traditional light sources are approaching.
- China is already the most critical LED manufacturing center and market. Walsin Lihwa has been established in the Chinese market for many years, and its abundant resources can help the company to expand its business in the future Chinese market.

➤ Unfavorable factors:

• The Chinese government has adopted high subsidy and tax reduction policies for its critical process plants, which causes an oversupply of LED epitaxial wafers and chips. The industry is out of balance

and with prices falling and eroding industry profits.

- · Walsin is a latecomer in the LED industry and only has blue and white light products. Its product line is a little narrower. It is located in Xi'an, which is further away from the LED industry clusters and so harder to grasp market information.
- · Restricted by patents, and the company's product sales areas are limited.

> Response measures

- · Bypass technology development patent blockades through multinational technical cooperation. The core objective for the short-term is to penetrate the Chinese domestic market.
- · Accelerate LED epitaxial wafer and chip industry alliances, enhance the advantages of economies of scale, and reduce overall production costs.
- Establish a sales center in the LED cluster in order to be closer to the market.
- · In addition to existing high-power products, develop medium- to low-power chips in order to have a more comprehensive product line to meet customer needs. Meanwhile, enter the niche market as non-encapsulated chip products have matured.

Real Estate Business

Walsin Real Estate Procurements

➤ Competitive niches

- · Location advantage: Walsin Centro is located at the core area of the Nanjing Hexi Newtown CBD and at the intersection of the number 1 and 2 metro lines, which is the only metro intersection besides the one at Xinjiekou (old city center). Nanjing will host the second Youth Olympic Games in 2014, and various government facilities are also gradually being completed.
- · Business climate advantages: Walsin Centro was designated as an international city complex during development and will comprise numerous product categories such as office buildings, commercial centers, and high quality housing. The future outlook of city development indicates that high-end city center complexes will offer the most competitive products in the real estate industry.
- · Scale advantage: The development scale for this urban development project is 1 million square meters. The various industry functions can complement each other and be superimposed on top of each other to enable this development project to become a landmark business center in Nanjing.
- · Quality advantage: The development project was designed to meet new trends in market demand. We have adopted new energy saving materials and technologies extensively, focused on user-friendly design as well as product durability and maintainability in every detail, enabling the product to gain a competitive advantage, and allowed the company to rapidly gain market share and establish its brand name.

> Favorable factors:

- · Due to the scarcity of land and China's moderate inflation, real estate has the ability to hold and increase its value. The urban complex products have comprehensive functional and location advantages.
- · The economy, promoted by the Chinese government, has continued to develop over the years. The implementation of the 12th Five Year Plan should also stimulate the real estate market in the long term.
- The Youth Olympic Games will be held in Nanjing in 2014, ushering in a period of rapid development and maturation in the entire Nanjing Hexi area. This project, which is located at the center of the Youth Olympic Games, will also bring enormous benefits and opportunities for the company.
- · The establishment of the Jianbei National New Development District may drive Nanjing into a new round of sustainable development and bring steady growth and prosperity to the real estate market (especially the high-end real estate market). This project is located in Hexi and can fully enjoy the

Business Overview

growth results stimulated by the Youth Olympic Games.

➤ Unfavorable factors:

Land prices and construction costs have continued to rise, and the government has implemented
policies to restrict purchases of ordinary housing.

> Response measures

- Optimize layout of urban complexes, and increase the per-unit area turnover value and profits for the commercial center of the region.
- Optimize design drawings and reduce building construction costs through structural optimization under the premise of maintaining product compliance with national standards.
- Optimize the development process; enhance quality of drawings, contract work, and procurement by improving internal processes; and save on project development costs.
- Maintain good product scale, and develop products that satisfy market demand by accurately
 understanding market needs and enhancing marketing ability.

(2) Major applications of primary products and production processes

Wire and Cable Business

Copper Material

Application: Wire and cable conductors

Production process: Refined copper (raw material) \rightarrow melting \rightarrow rolling \rightarrow copper strip (semi-finished product) \rightarrow pull and stretch \rightarrow copper wire (finished product)

• Electric Cable

Application: Primarily used for power plants, power transmission and distribution, plant facilities, transportation construction, construction of power transmission lines, etc.

Production process: Refined copper (raw material) \rightarrow drawing \rightarrow stranding \rightarrow extrusion \rightarrow coating \rightarrow power line (finished product)

Specialty Steel Business

• Billet/wire rod/plate material

Steel Billets

Product application: Hot rolled wire rods, hot rolled straight rods, flanges, seamless steel tubes, etc.

Production process: Melt the scraps and alloy iron to refine and cast it into round or square billets

Flat Billet

Product application: Hot-rolled steel coils, hot rolled steel plates, heavy forgings, etc.

Production process: Melt the scraps and alloy iron to refine and cast it into flat billets

Wire Rod

Product application: Various fasteners, shafts, stainless steel thin wires, cold-finish straight rods, etc.

Production process: Billet (raw material) \rightarrow roughing \rightarrow finishing \rightarrow solutionizing/heat treatment \rightarrow acid washing \rightarrow wire rod (finished product)

Crude steel rolls (panel category)

Product application: Provide re-processed cold-rolled upstream semi-finished products such as steel coils, chopped panels, and welding pipes

Production process: Take the flat billets produced by the salt-water plant and commission outside plants to roll them into black crude rolls, and provide them to downstream plants.

Cold rolled coil (flat panel category)

Product application: Building decoration, kitchen utensils, appliances, medical equipment, electronic

communications, chemical tanks, and steel pipes

Production process: Take flat billets produced by the salt-water plant and commission outside plants to hot roll/cold roll them into black crude rolls, and provide them to customers.

• Stainless steel materials

Hot rolled straight rods

Product application: Thermal wear tube billets, forging materials, turning parts, etc.

Production process: Billet (raw material) \rightarrow roughing \rightarrow finishing \rightarrow (solutionizing/acid washing) \rightarrow straightening/set the length \rightarrow inspection and packaging (finished product)

Peeled Straight Bar

Product application: Forging materials, turning parts, electric machine accessories, etc.

Production process: Hot-rolled bars or straight white wire rod (raw material) \rightarrow straightening/set the length \rightarrow cutting \rightarrow inspection and packaging (finished product)

Cold Finish Straight Rods

Product application: Shafts, medical equipment, furniture decoration items, turning parts, electric machine accessories, etc.

Production process: Hot-rolled acid washed rod/peeled rod or white wire rod (raw material) \rightarrow straightening/set the length \rightarrow cold drawing/grinding \rightarrow cutting \rightarrow straightening \rightarrow calendar/polishing \rightarrow inspection and packaging (finished product)

Stainless steel seamless pipe

Product application: Nuclear power, boiler switch, chemical processing, shipbuilding

Production process: Billet/bar \rightarrow hot piercing \rightarrow cold drawing (rolled) \rightarrow hot treatment \rightarrow acid wash \rightarrow straightening \rightarrow inspection and \rightarrow packaging

• Pre-stressed/Stainless Steel Wires

· Pre-stressed Concrete Steel Strands

Application: For large-span concrete structures such as large bridges and buildings

Production process: Acid wash \rightarrow drawing \rightarrow stranding \rightarrow heat treatment \rightarrow shunt winding \rightarrow packaging (inspect the first item of each process)

· Hot galvanized steel wires and steel strands for bridge cables

Application: Large-span suspension bridges, inhaul cable for cable-stayed bridges, and inhaul cable for large span structures

Production process: Acid wash → drawing → galvanization → single flange → packaging

· Stainless steel wire material

Application: Stainless steel wire used as welding material, springs, or screws.

Production process: Wire rod (raw material) \rightarrow film \rightarrow roughing \rightarrow fine pumping \rightarrow annealing \rightarrow coiling \rightarrow packaging

Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems Business

• Light Emitting Diodes

LED epitaxial wafer and chip modules

Product application: LCD backlight, display board light, general lighting, automobile lighting, etc.

Production process: Substrate input (raw material) \rightarrow front-end-process (epitaxial) \rightarrow middle- and back-end-process \rightarrow chip (finished product)



Real Estate Business

• Walsin Real Estate Procurements

Residence/office/mall/hotel

Production process: Access to land \rightarrow market positioning \rightarrow scale design \rightarrow building construction \rightarrow product marketing \rightarrow building completion and delivery \rightarrow operation management and post-sales services

(3) Supply status of primary raw materials

Public institutions	Primary raw material	Description of supply status
	Copper plates	Primarily based on long-term annual contracts signed with suppliers and supplemented by spot purchases. Procurement must be co-ordinated with the finished product sales volume.
	Aluminum ingots	Adopts monthly price point and monthly average methods
Wire and Cable Business	Polyethylene	Adopts monthly/quarterly quantity bargaining method, and includes imported and local supplies
	Other chemical materials	Adopts monthly/quarterly quantity bargaining method, and raw materials should mainly be locally sourced.
	Optical fiber	Optic fiber raw material should primarily be optic fiber imported by foreign manufacturers.
Specialty Steel Business	Pure nickel, high carbon nickel iron, high carbon ferrochrome, stainless steel scraps, carbon steel scraps, and molybdenum iron	The primary metal raw materials used by this company to produce stainless steel are pure nickel, high carbon nickel iron, high carbon ferrochrome, stainless steel scraps, carbon steel scraps, and molybdenum iron. In addition to those from Taiwan, raw materials are also imported from South Africa, Japan, the United States, Australia, Europe, China, etc.
Micro-Electro-	-	Negotiate on a monthly/quarterly quantity basis or through contracts with
Mechanical	Sapphire substrate,	vendors, and include imported as well as local supplies.
Systems	MO source gas	
Business		
Real Estate	Land	Implement land reserves based on real estate companies' development strategies and participate in government land auction tenders.
Business	Construction Projects and Materials	The company has selected good quality construction companies and material as well as equipment suppliers through tenders.

- (4) The names, procurement (sales) amounts, and ratio for suppliers whose total procurement (sales) for any year in the last two years has reached 10%.
 - 1. Major supplier information for the last two years

Unit: NT\$1,000

		2012			2		2013		End of first quarter 2014			
Item	Title		Accounti ng year Net purchases Ratio (%)	nship with the	Title		Accounti ng year Net purchases Ratio (%)	nship with the	Title		Percentag e of total net purchases at end of first quarter (%)	Relatio nship with
	Net purchases	128,027,572	100	-	Net purchases	136,285,627	100	-	Net purchases	35,448,878	100	-

Note: Suppliers accounting for less than 10% of the total purchase amount.

2. Major sales customer information for the last two years

Unit: NT\$1,000

		2012				2013			End of first quarter 2014			
Item	Title	Amount	Accounti ng year Net sales Ratio (%)	with	Title	Amount	Accounti ng year Net sales Ratio (%)	Relatio nship with the issuer	Title	Amount	Percentag e of total net sales at end of first quarter (%)	
	Net sales	157,463,051	100	-	Net sales	148,634,957	100	-	Net sales	37,069,680	100	-

Note: Customers accounting for less than 10% of the total sales amount.

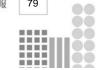
(5) Output volume and value for the last two years

Units: Copper cable unit for communications is in 1000 km pairs Fiber optic cable unit for communications is in 1000 km cores

> The rest are in tons Currency unit: NT\$1000

Year		2013			2012	
Production value/main	Production	Production		Production	Production	
product	capacity	volume	Value	capacity	volume	Value
Bare copper wire	612,000	487,261	82,690,340	612,000	494,594	83,640,227
Power line	72,920	43,138	12,250,966	72,920	41,268	12,380,735
Communications						
copper cable	1,080	285	330,697	1,080	297	368,951
Communications fiber						
optic cable	240	148	141,571	240	306	250,251
Stainless steel	548,000	372,859	24,992,602	494,000	325,186	25,051,378
Hot rolled bar	186,000	145,647	3,698,441	186,000	172,341	4,111,622
Carbon steel	0	9,429	137,044	300,000	15,799	258,867
Seamless steel pipes	27,600	26,877	4,986,813	23,750	21,598	4,936,948
Medium thickness plate	36,000	13,124	725,745	36,000	20,367	1,828,699
Steel strands	108,000	100,425	2,539,371	126,000	110,728	2,671,868
Stainless steel strands	21,600	16,841	1,618,800	21,600	15,613	1,671,160
Total			134,112,390			137,170,706

Note: Product capacity means the quantity that can be produced under normal operation with the existing production equipment while taking into account factors such as work stoppage and holidays.



(6) Sales volume and value for the last two years

Units: Copper cable unit for communications is in 1000 km pairs

Fiber optic cable unit for communications is in 1000 km cores

The rest are in tons

Currency unit: NT\$1000

Year		201	13		2012			
Value of Main Products/ Sales volume and value	Dom	estic sales Exports Domestic sales		ales Exports				
Product	Sales volume	Sales value	Sales volume	Sales value	Sales volume	Sales value	Sales volume	Sales value
Bare copper wire	375,593	51,778,670	142,835	32,156,933	368,314	52,488,630	140,467	34,024,027
Power line	46,603	14,395,895	230	65,387	42,611	13,339,345	23	8,532
Communicati ons copper cable	282	402,970	51	55,873	329	515,398	47	52,244
Communicati ons fiber optic cable	222	221,132	25	38,909	407	475,081	36	43,322
Stainless steel	255,332	19,325,134	114,455	8,538,804	228,106	19,728,320	96,797	8,958,930
Hot rolled bar	131,813	3,312,820	0	0	160,110	3,825,337	0	0
Carbon steel	5,535	80,442	0	0	22,169	381,716	0	0
Seamless steel pipes	12,946	2,245,887	13,200	2,605,354	7,281	1,546,754	13,849	2,845,688
Medium thickness plate	7,320	241,100	6,979	592,063	10,044	754,855	11,124	1,044,910
Steel strands	95,664	2,392,502	5,023	121,794	108,103	2,575,914	4,882	129,309
Stainless steel strands	11,511	1,022,272	5,091	576,989	11,182	1,078,727	4,376	525,973
Other (Note 1)	-	7,898,512	-	565,515	-	12,431,416	-	688,623
Total		103,317,336		45,317,621		109,141,493		48,321,558

Note 1: "Other" shall include sales of non-core business products as well as real estate business, rental, and product income revenues.

3. Industry employee data

April 12, 2014

	Year	2012	2013	Current year up to April 12, 2014
N	umber of employees	7,051	6,396	5,918
	Average age	36.0	36.8	37.3
Av	erage years of services	6.7	7.4	7.9
	Ph.D.	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Education background	Master	4.9%	5.0%	5.2%
Education ckground (University/College	36.7%	36.4%	36.7%
ation und	High school	37.0%	37.3%	37.0%
n (%)	Below high school	21.1%	21.1%	20.9%

4. Environmental protection expenditure status

- (1) Losses due to environmental pollution (including compensation) and total penalty fines issued from the most recent year and up to publication date of the annual report:
 - 1. Total penalty amount for 2013: NT\$586,000
 - (1) Stainless steel plant in Taichung:
 - · Period: March 14, 2013, Taichung City Government Environmental Protection Agency's factory inspection.
 - · Content of inspection: The waste sludge generated by the wastewater process was found to contain harmful substances (chromium), and it was piled outdoors.
 - In violation of: Article 36, Paragraph 1 of the Waste Disposal Act
 - Penalty: Fined NT\$60,000
 - (2) Salt-water stainless steel plant:
 - · Period: February 25, 2013, Tainan City Government Environmental Protection Agency's factory
 - · Content of inspection: Water samples were collected at the discharge point for inspection. Test results indicated that the discharge has failed to comply with the metal surface treatment industry effluent standards.
 - In violation of: Article 7, Paragraph 1 of the Water Pollution Control Act
 - Penalty: Fined NT\$190,000
 - (3) Salt-water stainless steel plant:
 - · Period: March 8, 2013, Tainan City Government Environmental Protection Agency's factory inspection.
 - Content of inspection: Daily operating records for the amount of sludge produced in the waste acid residue mixture neutralization tank of the salt-water plant were inconsistent with the amount permitted.
 - In violation of: Article 14, Paragraph 2 of the Water Pollution Control Act, and handled pursuant to Article 2, Table Item 9 of the "Penalty Fine Standards for violation of the Water Pollution Control Act."
 - Penalty: Fined NT\$10,000



- (4) Salt-water stainless steel plant:
 - · Period: March 8, 2013, Tainan City Government Environmental Protection Agency's factory inspection.
 - Content of inspection: Water samples were collected at the discharge point for inspection. Test results
 indicated that the "nickel" content in the discharge has failed to comply with the metal surface
 treatment industry effluent standards.
 - In violation of: Article 7, Paragraph 1 of the Water Pollution Control Act as well as Article 2 of the Effluent Standards
 - · Penalty: Fined NT\$260,000
- (5) Salt-water stainless steel plant:
 - Period: September 9, 2013, Tainan City Government Environmental Protection Agency's factory inspection.
 - Content of inspection: The use of the recycled scrap metal slag iron produced by the removal machine of the wastewater treatment facility is not reported in the waste disposal plan.
 - In violation of: Article 31, Paragraph 1, Section 1 of the Waste Disposal Act
 - Penalty: Fined NT\$6,000
- (6) Salt-water stainless steel plant:
 - Period: October 1, 2013, Tainan City Government Environmental Protection Agency's factory inspection.
 - Content of inspection: Hazardous industrial waste is found to be stored at the open space next to the
 wastewater treatment plant and covered with a canvas, which failed to contain any labels that
 specify the business name, storage date, quantity, composition, and characteristics of
 hazardous industrial waste.
 - In violation of: Article 36, Paragraph 1 of the Waste Disposal Act
 - Penalty: Fined NT\$60,000
- (2) Future countermeasures (including improvement measures) and possible expenses:

"High efficiency, zero pollution" has always been the production principle of this company. After years of hard work by all staff, not only has production technology improved over time, environmental performance has also improved dramatically.

In recent years, this company has strengthened its internal environmental protection efforts in order to comply with the government's environmental protection orders and respond to environmental innovation in the domestic industry. The company's objective is to achieve zero pollution. Environmental investment plans and management measures have been determined as follows:

1. Establishment of an environmental assessment system:

Implement environmental testing, establish comprehensive data, and check measurements regularly if production conditions have changed or a new production line has been established in order to verify environmental performance.

2. Strengthen environmental testing capabilities:

Add to environmental laboratory equipment, strengthen pollution detection capabilities, control factory conditions, and formulate control measures.

3. The company has obtained effluent permits for Xinzhuang plants 1 and 2, Yangmei copper wire plant, Optoelectronics Yangmei plant, and the salt-water plant; and will implement recycling efforts. To comply with EPA regulations the wastewater discharge systems for Xinzhuang plants 1 and 2 and the salt-water plant have been modified so that most discharged water is recycled and reused after degreasing and grit removal procedures as well as effluent monitoring, control, and measurement. The Taichung stainless steel plant has already obtained nanotube approval certification and connection documentation for the export processing zone which is handled by the sewage treatment plant of the Export Processing Zone Administration, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Chung Gang branch.

4. Strict control of industrial waste:

Industrial waste is carefully stored based on category. Waste that can be reused is recycled, and other waste is eliminated through waste disposal agencies approved by the Environmental Protection Agency.

5. Improve energy use efficiency:

Update the old fuel equipment and switch to high-efficiency and clean energy systems that use electric heating, natural gas (Yangmei copper wire plant), or liquefied petroleum gas.

6. Implement a plant greening campaign:

Co-ordinate with existing plant improvement projects to promote park style factories. Cultivate trees, flowers, and lawns; approximately 40,000 square meters of green space; and continue to co-ordinate events that promote the green factory movement.

- 7. The company has obtained a fixed air pollution source setting and control permit from the Environmental Protection Agency for many years, and has implemented emission reductions:
 - Comply with the Air Pollution Control Act of the Environmental Protection Agency and apply for permits for fixed pollution source ranges that are successively announced. The various plants have obtained operating permits for processes and facilities, reducing atmospheric emissions. The Taichung stainless steel plant has obtained a fixed pollution source setting permit. It anticipates receiving a fixed pollution source operating permit in May of 2013.
 - The entire company's greenhouse gas emissions were 266,172.32 (tons of Co2 e/year) for 2012 and 339,052.03 (tons of Co2 e/year) for 2013. Emissions for 2013 increased because the Taichung plant began operations and production of the various plants has increased. In addition to the new Taichung plant, the headquarters and the various plants have implemented energy saving and carbon dioxide reduction measures since 2012 (12 measures in 2013), and these efforts have reduced a total of 3372.4 (tons of Co2 e/year) in carbon dioxide emissions and saved an estimated NT\$24,377,000 annually.

8. Obtained ISO-14000 certification for a number of years:

In conformance with international environmental conventions, the Xinzhuang plants 1 and 2, Yangmei copper wire plant, and the salt-water plant have obtained ISO-14001 certification and have continued to research areas to improve in. The Taichung plant is expected to obtain certification before the end of 2014.

9. Obtained OHSAS 18000 certification:

In conformance with international environmental conventions, the Xinzhuang plants 1 and 2, Yangmei copper wire plant, and the salt-water plant have obtained OHSAS 18001 certifications; and have continued with follow-up improvements. The Taichung plant is expected to obtain certification before the end of 2014.

10. Salt-water Plant Research Plan:

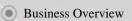
Steelmaking flue dust (hazardous waste) 88.07.02 obtained from the furnace self-recycle and reuse research plan.

Furnace slag recycle and reuse.

11. Environmental protection product development

We have successfully developed environmentally-friendly plastic coating materials for cables and cable products by using low pollution polyethylene (PE) to replace traditional polyvinyl chloride (PVC) for plastic coating thus significantly reducing environmental pollution. Thirteen of the company's inventions won second category environmental protection product awards from the Environmental Protection Administration of the Executive Yuan in December 2001, and have obtained numerous patents in Taiwan, Japan, and China. In addition, the "600V PVC wire" developed by the Xinzhuang plant in 2013 received the inaugural Taiwan carbon footprint audit certification.

Environmental protection is not passive work, it is construtive work that we must pursue actively. In addition to



strengthening pollution prevention and control measures, Walsin Lihwa also nurtures talent to develop no-waste, zero pollution, and clean (green) production processes and raw materials. By endeavoring to practice environmental protection concepts, we aim to promote industrial upgrade as well as exercise the company's corporate responsibilities with due diligence.

12. Primary pollution control equipment purchased in recent years as well as possible applications and benefits:

Currency: NT\$

Equipment name	Quantity	Investment cost	Anticipated benefits
Waste (sewage) water treatment and discharge pipe modification and improvement for Xinzhuang plant 1	1	730	Ensure that water quality complies with effluent standards and that staff work in a safe environment.
Modify rain gutters to discharge water from the Xinzhuang plant 1	1	550	Comply with the Water Pollution Control Act to separate rain and sewage water and save on water treatment costs.
Replace corroded underground water pipelines for the Xinzhuang plant 1	1	240	Source operational improvements, enhance cooling efficiency, comply with environmental protection regulation standards, conserve energy.
Replace 125HP compressor cooling towers and pipes for the Xinzhuang plant 2	1	247	Source operational improvements, enhance cooling efficiency, comply with environmental protection regulation standards, conserve energy.
Added epitaxy gas heating treatment equipment in the Yangmei optoelectronic plant		2,286	Added additional control equipment to conform with standard modifications and ensure compliance.
Taichung plant acid (water) quality laboratory equipment	1	1,213	Analyze and monitor water quality to prevent abnormal discharge.
Taichung plant waterworks sludge dehydration equipment	1	3,800	Provide clean water for processing.
The second salt-water plant wastewater neutralization system	1	30,225	Effluent complies with environmental protection regulatory requirements.
Added A-B BAY dust collector at the salt-water plant	1	40,000	Improve effectiveness of dust collection for the electric furnace area and comply with environmental protection regulatory requirements.
Salt-water plant indoor plant slag pouring area migration and improvement	1	27,506	Improve steelwork slag plant dust dissemination problems during slag pouring to reduce environmental pollution and comply with the environmental protection regulatory requirements.

5. Worker-Management Relations

(1) Worker-Management Relations and Welfare

"Honest operations," "recognize talent," "performance focused," and "sustainable development" are the key concepts pursued by the company. Worker-management measures are planned under these four operational philosophies and detailed as follows:

- 1. Smooth worker-management communication channels
 - In 1976 the company established an industry union to advocate suitable policies, and the voice and proposals of workers are communicated using an employer and employee dual-channel communication method.
 - Union meetings are held each quarter. Union representative conferences are held every year to establish a good bridge of communication between employers and employees.

- The company publishes the "Walsin People Digital Newsletter" to share information on critical business operations. The company has also established an international communication platform to hold online events and opinion surveys.
- 2. In co-ordination with the sustainable development of the company's remuneration is established based on the principle of being able to attract and retain talent as follows:
 - Salary: Regularly participate in external salary survey activities to understand external salary levels to serve as a reference for the company's salary setting as well as adjustments and to ensure competitive salaries.
 - Bonuses and dividends: Bonuses and dividends are issued annually as part of employee compensation based on the operating performance of each department and the performance results of individuals and groups, while taking into account the objectives of talent retention and motivation.
- 3. Provide a diverse welfare system that includes the following:
 - Group insurance plan (including life insurance, accident insurance, hospitalization insurance, cancer insurance, and pension insurance)
 - Self-contributed insurance plan for employees and their dependents
 - Regular health check-ups for all employees
 - Cash bonuses for the three traditional festivals
 - Birthday bonus
 - Wedding and funeral subsidies
 - Scholarships for children
 - Travel subsidies
 - Community activity subsidies
 - Emergency interest-free loans
 - Hospital condolence fund
 - Staff restaurant
- 4. Under the "Walsin Lihwa Employee Learning and Development System," each employee is incorporated into the company's operating strategies, policies, and target objectives based on his/her capabilities, job performance, and career development. This enables employees, job performance, and the organization to be fully integrated and to achieve synergies in employee learning and development. The content of the system includes the following:
 - Professional talent training in all sectors
 - Management talent training
 - New hire orientation
 - Employee general education courses
 - Self-motivation course
 - Quality and safety awareness course
- In 2013, the company spent a total of NT\$6 million on employee education and training. The types of courses offered and their implementation status is as follows:

Training class category	Number of attendees	Hours
Professional training	26,585	5,427
Management skill training	100	93
Environmental safety and health training	6,786	922
Other training (general education, language, and certification)	9,541	1,523
Total	43,012	7,965

5. Retirement system

To provide job security to employees the company has established a retirement system pursuant to regulatory requirements with specific measures as follow:

- Established a "Pension Oversight Committee" in 1986, whereby a workers' pension funds are deposited monthly into a pension account at the Bank of Taiwan.
- In response to "Pension Accounting Guideline No. 18," the company has commissioned external consultants to prepare a pension fund actuarial report annually since 1994, and extracted a pension preparation fund each month based on the actuarial report in order to satisfy pension applications made by employees eligible for retirement.
- In line with the implementation of the new pension system in 2005, the company has continued the issuance of the pension fund to retired employees who have elected to receive the pension under the old system. For those who have selected the new system, pension funds equal to 6% of an employee's monthly salary are deposited into the employee's personal account in the Bureau of Labor Insurance. Two employee self-withdrawal rate modification application opportunities are also afforded each year to allow employees to prepare for retirement.
- In addition to compliance with the aforementioned retirement regulations and in recognition of the
 contributions made by retired employees, the company also issues commemorative medals and awards to
 retired employees. Meanwhile, the Employee Welfare Committee as well as the industry union have also
 issued retirement souvenirs to fully reflect the company's gratitude towards retired employees.
- 6. To ensure that employees comply with obligations to the company, customers, competitors, and suppliers during business operations, the company has established an Employee Code of Conduct in order to regulate employee behavior. The highlights of this Code are as follows:
 - Obligation to the company: All company employees must be dedicated, studious, conform with all rules of the company, and ensure confidentiality.
 - Obligation to customers: When conducting business dealings in representation of this Company, the
 employee's attitude must be humble and without any arrogance or pride lest damaging the company's
 image.
 - Obligation to competitors: The company's employees should gather competitor information to serve as a reference for company strategy in a legal and open manner.
 - Obligation to suppliers: Negotiations and transactions with suppliers by employees must uphold the
 principles of fairness, reasonableness, and reciprocity in order to achieve a win-win result.

(2) Preventive measures taken to ensure a safe working environment and maintain employees' personal safety

To achieve the "zero injury" objective, the company has established management systems as well as operational and environmental controls in compliance with regulatory requirements. It has implemented labor safety, health management, and environmental protection management in order to create a good working environment as well as protect the safety and health of employees.

- 1. Safety, Health and Environmental Management Organization and dedicated personnel:
 - The company has established labor safety and health committees for its headquarters and plants. These committees hold quarterly meetings to review and establish safety and health management measures. The company has established a safety and health management unit at each plant with safety management professionals, health management professionals, as well as health and safety administrators. These personnel are subject to approval by the labor inspection unit of the local district. In terms of environmental protection, the company's head office has established environmental protection dedicated units and dedicated personnel to implement environmental protection management related operations.
- 2. The company has formulated health and safety codes of practice as well as safety operation standards for

mechanical equipment for employees to follow.

3. Machinery and equipment:

Inspected on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual basis. The competent authorities for dangerous machinery are invited to perform inspections annually to ensure the safe operation of machinery and equipment.

4 .Factory facilities:

Safety and health management personnel perform daily inspection, monthly project inspection, and track effectiveness of improvements.

5. Operating environment:

5S management is applied to enhance the factory environment maintenance system. Labor operating environment measurement records for special work facilities are kept quarterly, semi-annually, and annually pursuant to law.

6. Protective equipment:

Review of dangerous mechanical equipment blind spots, installation of protective devices, and issuance of personal protective equipment in order to protect personal safety and health.

7. Education and training:

Education and training is provided to new staff, replacement staff, mechanical equipment operators, automation inspectors, special operations staff, and supervisors pursuant to law. Assistance is given to these staff to obtain the relevant qualification certificates.

8. Health checks:

General health check-ups are performed for new employees before they start their employment, once annually for special operations personnel, and once every two years for general workers at the Taipei, Xinzhuang, and Yangmei optoelectronic plants. Health check-ups are performed annually for employees at the Taichung plant and the salt-water plant in order to understand their health condition, and the results serve as a basis for employee work adjustment distribution and operating environment management improvements.

9. Fire safety:

A comprehensive fire safety system is established in accordance with the provisions of the Fire Services Act, inspected and reported regularly pursuant to law. Employees participate in fire drills once every six months and undergo emergency preparedness and contingency exercises once a year.

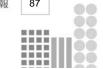
10. Environmental safety operation management and performance assessment measures:

The environmental safety review plan implemented by headquarters from 2012 to 2013 has adopted on-site plant audits for each plant's environmental protection operations and work safety on a regular basis (quarterly). The objective is to ensure sound protection measures, a safe working environment, and that personnel safety protection measures for each plant are properly provided; and to provide appropriate improvement recommendations to ensure a safe working environment for everyone.

(3) Labor dispute losses and countermeasures from the most recent year to the publication date of this annual report: None.

6. Important contracts

Nature of contract	Contracting parties	Term of contract	Content	Restriction clauses
Syndication Loan Contract	Nine banks including the Bank of Taiwan, the Taiwan Cooperative Bank Co., Ltd., and the First Bank.	2012/08~ 2017/08	Syndicated loan limit of NT\$10.2 billion, five-year period, non-recyclable	1.Current ratio (%)>=100% 2.Debt ratio<=120% (net debt/tangible assets) 3.Interest protection multiples>=150% 4.Tangible assets >= NT\$50 billion





Financial Information

- 1. Brief Balance Sheets and Comprehensive Income Statements of Last Five Years
 - (1) Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheet
 - 1. IFRSs

Unit: NT Thousands

	Year	Financial Statements	of the Last Five Years	The financial statements
		(No	ote)	have not been certified by
Items		2012	2013	CPA on March 31, 2014
Current Assets	S	45,945,031	52,866,243	57,039,990
Property, Plan	t and Equipment	25,844,974	21,635,479	21,534,704
Intangible Ass	ets	191,401	199,178	200,070
Other Assets		36,640,923	38,707,441	39,110,639
Total Assets		108,622,329	113,408,341	117,885,403
Current	Before Distibution	23,931,901	35,863,269	39,449,754
Liabilities	After Distibution	23,931,901	35,863,269	39,449,754
Non-current L	iabilities	22,823,530	15,347,795	15,803,351
Total	Before Distibution	46,755,431	51,211,064	55,253,105
Liabilities	After Distibution	46,755,431	51,211,064	55,253,105
Equity Attribu	tableto owners of the	57,648,208	59,971,272	60,386,579
Company				
Capital Stock		36,160,002	35,760,002	35,760,002
Capital Surplu	S	15,742,724	15,629,054	15,629,654
Retained	Before Distibution	10,417,431	7,758,681	7,576,814
Earnings	After Distibution	10,417,431	7,758,681	7,576,814
Other Equity		(3,615,988)	823,535	1,512,408
Treasury Stock		(1,055,961)	-	(92,299)
Non-controllir	ng Interests	4,218,690	2,226,005	2,245,719
Total Equity	Before Distibution	61,866,898	62,197,277	62,632,298
Total Equity	After Distibution	61,866,898	62,197,277	62,632,298

Note:Not applicable in 2009-2011.

2. ROC GAAP

Unit: NT Thousands

	Year	Finan	cial Statements of the	Last Five Years (Note)	Unit : NT Thousand
Items		2009	2010	2011	2012
Current As	sets	51,282,137	68,050,232	64,885,582	47,666,894
Fund and In		22,692,478	25,207,032	22,457,770	20,276,493
Fixed Asse		28,977,828	30,919,658	34,119,420	34,973,051
Intangible A	Assets	2,578,726	1,576,957	1,755,266	1,661,095
Other Asse		1,214,815	1,236,751	2,895,460	4,225,616
Total Asset	s	106,745,984	126,990,630	126,113,498	108,803,149
Current	Before Distibution	26,016,315	41,461,048	57,577,052	24,036,989
Liabilities	After Distibution	26,016,315	42,891,448	57,577,052	24,036,989
Long-term	Liabilities	21,442,964	15,911,822	1,145,846	19,663,616
Reserve for		131,132	131,132	131,132	131,132
Other Liab	lities	1,937,445	2,480,374	2,878,303	2,878,467
Total	Before Distibution	49,527,856	59,984,376	61,732,333	46,710,204
Liabilities	After Distibution	49,527,856	61,414,776	61,732,333	46,710,204
Capital Sto	ck	30,692,004	36,154,455	36,160,002	36,160,002
Capital Sur	plus	16,775,959	20,245,378	20,233,812	20,175,066
Retained	Before Distibution	7,485,579	12,262,291	6,560,855	3,232,397
Earnings	After Distibution	7,485,579	10,831,891	6,560,855	3,232,397
Unrealized gains(losse financial as		(1,472,877)	(2,480,944)	(2,695,200)	(2,243,041)
Cumulative Adjustmen	Transaction	2,151,893	(299,869)	2,473,544	1,022,341
Unrealized Increments	Revaluation	426,405	426,405	426,405	426,405
Treasury St	tock	(454,694)	(964,154)	(650,178)	(936,297)
Net loss No Recognized Cost	ot I as Pension	-	-	-	-
Minority In	terest	1,613,859	1,662,692	1,871,925	4,256,072
Total	Before Distibution	57,218,128	67,006,254	64,381,165	62,092,945
Equity	After Distibution	57,218,128	65,575,854	64,381,165	62,092,945

Note:Not applicable in 2013.

(2) Condensed Balance Sheet

1. IFRSs

Unit: NT Thousands

	Year	Financial Statements of the	Last Five Years (Note)
Items		2012	2013
Current Assets	s	10,750,743	8,723,676
Property,Plant	and Equipment	11,529,460	11,719,767
Intangible Ass	sets	-	-
Other Assets		58,364,429	60,741,853
Total Assets		80,644,632	81,185,296
Current Liabilities	Before Distibution	11,190,873	9,506,730
Liabilities	After Distibution	11,190,873	9,506,730
Non-current L	iabilities	11,805,551	11,707,294
Total	Before Distibution	22,996,424	21,214,024
Liabilities	After Distibution	22,996,424	21,214,024
Capital Stock		36,160,002	35,760,002
Capital Surplu	IS	15,742,724	15,629,054
Retained Earnings	Before Distibution	10,417,431	7,758,681
Earnings	After Distibution	10,417,431	7,758,681
Other Equity		(3,615,988)	823,535
Treasury Stoc	k	(1,055,961)	-
Total Equity	Before Distibution	57,648,208	59,971,272
	After Distibution	57,648,208	59,971,272

Note:Not applicable in 2009-2011.

2. ROC GAAP

Unit: NT Thousands

	Year	Financia	l Statements of the I	Last Five Years (Note	it · N1 Thousands e)		
Items		2009	2010	2011	2012		
Current Asset	ts	13,889,720	21,373,957	15,736,835	10,787,743		
Fund and Inv	estments	45,425,039	52,198,066	54,511,715	48,349,884		
Fixed Assets		18,171,434	18,469,852	17,901,532	20,676,697		
Intangible Assets		-	-	-	-		
Other Assets		472,369	377,471	744,114	973,745		
Total Assets		77,958,562	92,419,346	88,894,196	80,788,069		
Current	Before Distibution	7,103,768	15,925,606	24,701,681	11,172,138		
Liabilities	After Distibution	7,103,768	17,356,006	24,701,681	11,172,138		
Long-term Li	abilities	13,787,869	9,605,745	-	10,200,000		
Reserve for L Increment Ta	and Revaluation	131,132	131,132	131,132	131,132		
Other Liabilit	ties	1,331,524	1,413,301	1,552,143	1,447,926		
Total	Before Distibution	22,354,293	27,075,784	26,384,956	22,951,196		
Liabilities	After Distibution	22,354,293	28,506,184	26,384,956	22,951,196		
Capital Stock	:	30,692,004	36,154,455	36,160,002	36,160,002		
Capital Surpl	us	16,775,959	20,245,378	20,233,812	20,175,066		
Retained	Before Distibution	7,485,579	12,262,291	6,560,855	3,232,397		
Earnings	After Distibution	7,485,579	10,831,891	6,560,855	3,232,397		
Unrealized ga	nins(losses) on	(1,472,877)	(2,480,944)	(2,695,200)	(2,243,041)		
financial asse	ts						
Cumulative T	ransaction	2,151,893	(299,869)	2,473,544	1,022,341		
Adjustment							
Unrealized Re	evaluation	426,405	426,405	426,405	426,405		
Increments							
Treasury Stoc	ck	(454,694)	(964,154)	(650,178)	(936,297)		
Net loss Not	Recognized as						
Pension Cost		-	-	-	-		
Total Equity	Before Distibution	55,604,269	65,343,562	62,509,240	57,836,873		
Total Equity	After Distibution	55,604,269	63,913,162	62,509,240	57,836,873		

Note:Not applicable in 2013.

(3) Consolidated Condensed Income Statements

1. IFRSs

Unit: NT Thousands(Excpet EPS)

Year	Financial Statements (Not		The financial statements have not been certified		
Items	2012	2013	by CPA onMarch 31,2014		
Net Sales	157,463,051	148,634,957	37,069,680		
Gross Profit	7,539,080	4,631,158	1,170,813		
Operating Income	2,282,831	45,197	178,374		
Non-operating Revenue and Expense	(4,046,353)	(2,361,334)	(390,353)		
Profit before Taxes	(1,763,522)	(2,316,137)	(211,979)		
Gain (Loss) from Continued Operations	(3,124,839)	(2,431,422)	(190,972)		
Gain (Loss) from Discontinued Operations	-	-	-		
Profit for the year	(3,124,839)	(2,431,422)	(190,972)		
Other comprehensive income,net of	(1,168,576)	4,489,965	717,587		
income tax					
Total comprehensive income for the year	(4,293,415)	2,058,543	526,615		
Profit for the year attributable to owners of	(3,186,541)	(2,688,696)	(177,084)		
the company					
Profit for the year attributable to	61,702	257,274	(13,888)		
non-controlling interests					
Total comprehensive income for the year	(4,302,013)	1,836,583	513,824		
attributable to owners of the company					
Total comprehensive income for the year	8,598	221,960	12,791		
attributable to non-controlling interests					
Earnings Per Share(Note 1)	(0.90)	(0.77)	(0.05)		

Note 1: Earnings per share are based on retroactively adjusted weighted outstanding common stocks.

Note 2: Not applicable in 2009-2011.

2. ROC GAAP

Unit: NT Thousands(Excpet EPS)

Year	Finan	cial Statements of the	e Last Five Years (No	ote 2)
Items	2009	2010	2011	2012
Net Sales	132,958,813	190,151,786	189,893,217	157,440,479
Gross Profit	9,680,111	8,657,240	5,331,256	7,534,977
Operating Income	5,445,805	3,545,303	(526,230)	2,280,690
Non-operating Revenue	792,489	3,752,371	2,672,407	1,035,383
Non-operating Expense	3,427,209	1,365,981	5,975,691	5,221,527
Gain(Loss) before Tax from Continued Operations	2,811,085	5,931,693	(3,829,514)	(1,905,454)
Gain(Loss) from Continued Operations	2,118,524	4,967,732	(4,192,626)	(3,266,756)
Gain(Loss) from Discontinued Operations	-	-	-	-
Extraordinary Gain or Loss	-	-	ı	1
Cumulative Effect of Changes in Accounting Principles	-	-	-	-
Net Income(Loss)	2,118,524	4,967,732	(4,192,626)	(3,266,756)
Earnings Per Share(Note 1)	0.47	1.55	(1.20)	(0.94)

Note 1: Earnings per share are based on retroactively adjusted weighted outstanding common stocks.

Note 2: Not applicable in 2013.

(4) Condensed Income Statements

1. IFRSs

Unit: NT Thousands(Excpet EPS)

Year	Financial Statements of the	e Last Five Years (Note 2)
Items	2012	2013
Net Sales	69,282,856	67,659,107
Gross Profit	4,072,010	2,693,683
Operating Income	2,443,001	1,648,545
Non-operating Revenue and Expense	(5,623,542)	(4,663,241)
Profit before Taxes	(3,180,541)	(3,014,696)
Gain (Loss) from Continued Operations	(3,186,541)	(2,688,696)
Gain (Loss) from Discontinued Operations	-	-
Profit for the year	(3,186,541)	(2,688,696)
Other comprehensive income,net of income tax	(1,115,472)	4,525,279
Total comprehensive income for the year	(4,302,013)	1,836,583
Earnings Per Share(Note 1)	(0.90)	(0.77)

Note 1: Earnings per share are based on retroactively adjusted weighted outstanding common stocks.

Note 2: Not applicable in 2009-2011.

2. ROC GAAP

Unit: NT Thousands(Excpet EPS)

Year	Financial Statements of the Last Five Years (Note 2)									
Items	2009	2010	2011	2012						
Net Sales	61,411,756	78,745,529	74,246,866	69,282,856						
Gross Profit	5,105,609	5,317,823	4,154,508	4,072,010						
Operating Income	3,702,637	3,236,884	2,061,680	2,444,798						
Non-operating Revenue	347,996	2,723,036	1,055,433	371,743						
Non-operating Expense	2,005,197	579,208	7,504,149	6,138,999						
Gain(Loss) before Tax from Continued Operations	2,045,436	5,380,712	(4,387,036)	(3,322,458)						
Gain(Loss) from Continued Operations	1,435,436	4,776,712	(4,271,036)	(3,328,458)						
Gain(Loss) from Discontinued Operations	-	-	-	-						
Extraordinary Gain or Loss	-	-	-	-						
Cumulative Effect of Changes in Accounting Principles	-	-	-	-						
Net Income(Loss)	1,435,436	4,776,712	(4,271,036)	(3,328,458)						
Earnings Per Share(Note 1)	0.47	1.55	(1.20)	(0.94)						

Note 1: Earnings per share are based on retroactively adjusted weighted outstanding common stocks.

Note 2: Not applicable in 2013.

(3) CPA's Opinion of the Last Five Years:

Year	CPA	Auditors' Opinion
2009	Deloitte & Touche	An Unqualified Opinion with
2009	Chiu, Ming-Yu, Lu, Chi-Chant	an Explanatory Paragraph
2010	Deloitte & Touche	An Unavalified Oninian
2010	Chiu, Ming-Yu, Lu, Chi-Chant	An Unqualified Opinion
2011	Deloitte & Touche	An Unqualified Opinion with
2011	Chiu, Ming-Yu, Kenny Hong	an Explanatory Paragraph
2012	Deloitte & Touche	An Unqualified Opinion with
2012	Chiu, Ming-Yu, Kenny Hong	an Explanatory Paragraph
2013	Deloitte & Touche	An Unqualified Opinion with
2013	Yu, Hung-Bin, Kenny Hong	an Explanatory Paragraph

2. Financial Analysis of Last Five Years

(1) Financial Analysis - Consolidated Financial Statement under IFRSs

	Year	•	s of the Last Five Note 1)	The financial statements have not
Analysis Iten	18	2012	2013	been certified by CPA on March 31,2014
Capital	Dabt Ratio	43.04	45.15	46.87
Structure %	Long-term Funds to Property, plant and equipment	327.68	358.41	364.22
Colvianavi	Current Ratio	191.98	147.41	144.58
Solvency %	Quick Ratio	95.51	83.21	83.72
/0	Interest Guarantee	(185.51)	(276.85)	(37.43)
	Account Receivables Turnover (Times)	9.64	8.87	8.03
	Average AR Turnover Days	37.86	41.14	45.45
0	Inventory Turnover (Times)	5.98	6.88	6.66
Operating Performance	Account Payable Turnover (Times)	18.27	22.57	20.65
remormance	Average Inventory Turnovers Days	61.03	53.05	54.80
	Property,plant and equipment Turnover (Times)	6.20	6.26	6.86
	Total Assets Turnover (Times)	1.34	1.33	1.28
	Return on Total Assets (%)	(2.54)	(1.66)	(0.04)
	Return on Equity (%)	(4.95)	(3.91)	(0.30)
Profitability	Return on Capital-Income BeforeTax (%)	(4.87)	(6.47)	(0.59)
	Net Profit Ratio (%)	(1.98)	(1.63)	(0.12)
	Earnings Per Share (NT\$) (Note 2)	(0.90)	(0.77)	(0.05)
Cash Flow	Cash Flow Ratio (%)	26.83	17.24	-
(Note 3)	Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio (%)	46.95	38.20	57.50
(INOIE 3)	Cash Reinvestment Ratio (%)	7.07	7.51	-
	Operating Leverage	4.59	173.93	42.07
Leverage	Financial Leverage	1.37	-	7.39

Explanation for changes in financial ratios over 20% in last two years:

- A. The decrease of current ratio and cash flow ratio in 2013 compared to 2012 were due to the increase of current portion of long-term borrowings.
- B. The decrease of interest guarantee and return on capital-income before tax in 2013 compared to 2012 were due to the increase of loss before tax in 2013.
- C. The increase of account payable turnover in 2013 compared to 2012 was due to the decrease of account payable.
- D. The increase of return on total assets and return on equity in 2013 compared to 2012 were due to the decrease of loss after tax in 2013.
- E. The increase of operating leverage in 2013 compared to 2012 was due to the decrease of operating income in 2013.

Note 1: Not applicable in 2009-2011.

- Note 2: Earnings per share are based on retroactively adjusted weighted outstanding common stocks.
- Note 3: If net cash provided by operating activities is negative, shall not be caculated
- Note 4: Financial Analysis formulas show as the following:

Capital Structure:

(1) Debt Ratio=Total liabilities/Total Assets

(2) Long-Term Funds to Fixed Assets = (Stockholders' Equity + Long-Term liabilities) / Property, plant and equipment, net

Solvency:

- (1) Current Ratio=Current Assets/Current Liabilities
- (2) Quick Ratio = (Current Assets Inventories Prepaid Expenses) / Current Liabilities
- (3) Interest Guarantee(Times)=Income before tax and interest expenses/interest expenses

Operating Performance:

- (1) Account Receivables Turnover (Times) = Net Sales/average of the period of AR
- (2) Average AR Turnover Days=365/Account Receivables Turnover (Times)
- (3) Inventory Turnover(Times) = Cost of Sales / average of inventories
- (4) Account Payable Turnover (Times)=Cost of Sales/average of the period of AP
- (5) Average Inventory Turnovers Days=365/Inventory Turnover (Times)
- (6) Fixed Assets Turnover (Times)=Net Sales / Property, plant and equipment, net
- (7) Total Assets Turnover (Times)=Net Sales/Total Assets

Profitability:

- (1) Return on Total Assets (%)=[Net income after tax+interest expense×(1-ratio of tax)] / average of Total Assets
- (2) Return on Equity (%)=Net income after tax/average of Stockholders' Equity
- (3) Net Profit Ratio (%)=Net income after tax/Net Sales
- (4) Earnings Per Share (NT\$) = (Net income after tax − Stock Div.-Preferred) / weight average outstanding common stocks

Cash Flow:

- (1) Cash Flow Ratio (%)=Net cash provided by operating activities / Current Liabilities
- (2) Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio (%)=Net cash provided by operating activities in recently five year / Recently five year of (capital expenses+Increase of inventories+ Cash dividend)
- (3) Cash Reinvestment Ratio (%) = (Net cash provided by operating activities Cash dividend) / (Property, plant and equipment, gross + Long-Term Investment + other assets + Working Capital)

Leverage:

- (1) Operating Leverage=(Net Sales-changes of operating cost and expense)/operating income
- (2) Financial Leverage=operating income/(operating income-interest expense)

(2) Financial Analysis - Consolidated Financial Statement under ROC GAAP

		Year	Financial Analysis of the Last Five Years (Note 1)							
Analysis Items	s		2009	2010	2011	2012				
Capital	Dabt Ratio		46.39	47.23	48.94	42.93				
Structure %	Long-term Fundand equipment	ds to Property, plant	278.59	276.61	200.87	242.37				
C - 1	Current Ratio		197.11	164.13	112.69	198.30				
Solvency %	Quick Ratio		76.81	72.31	54.57	94.97				
/0	Interest Guaran	tee	414.29	628.37	(196.73)	(208.55)				
	Account Receiv (Times)	vables Turnover	15.16	15.92	12.39	9.61				
Operating	Average AR Tu	rnover Days	24.07	22.92	29.45	37.98				
	Inventory Turn	over (Times)	5.71	5.66	5.63	5.71				
	Account Payabl	le Turnover (Times)	19.40	19.14	17.54	18.26				
Performance	Average Invent	ory Turnovers Days	63.92	64.48	64.83	63.92				
	Property,plant a Turnover (Time		4.68	6.34	5.83	4.55				
	Total Assets Tu	rnover (Times)	1.30	1.62	1.50	1.34				
	Turnover (Times) Total Assets Turnover (Times) Return on Total Assets (%)		2.73	5.05	(2.38)	(2.63)				
	Return on Equi	ty (%)	3.82	7.99	(6.38)	(5.16)				
Profitability	Return on	Operating Income	17.74	9.80	(1.45)	6.30				
Promability	Capital (%)	Income Before Tax	9.15	16.40	(10.59)	(5.26)				
	Net Profit Ratio	0 (%)	1.59	2.61	(2.20)	(2.07)				
	Earnings Per Sl	hare (NT\$) (Note 2)	0.47	1.55	(1.20)	(0.94)				
Cash Flow	Cash Flow Rati	io (%)	-	-	11.33	26.58				
(Note 3)	Cash Flow Ade	quacy Ratio (%)	22.91	23.91	30.64	46.85				
(14010 3)	Cash Reinvestn	nent Ratio (%)			7.63	6.26				
Leverage	Operating Leve	rage	2.06	3.07	(15.06)	4.59				
Leverage	Financial Lever	rage	1.19	1.46	0.28	1.37				

Note 1: Not applicable in 2013.

Note 2: Earnings per share are based on retroactively adjusted weighted outstanding common stocks.

Note 3: If net cash provided by operating activities is negative, shall not be caculated

Note 4: Financial Analysis formulas show as the following:

Capital Structure:

- (1) Debt Ratio=Total liabilities/Total Assets
- (2) Long-Term Funds to Fixed Assets=(Stockholders' Equity+Long-Term liabilities)/Property, plant and equipment, net

Solvency:

- (1) Current Ratio=Current Assets/Current Liabilities
- (2) Quick Ratio=(Current Assets-Inventories-Prepaid Expenses)/Current Liabilities
- (3) Interest Guarantee(Times) = Income before tax and interest expenses / interest expenses

Operating Performance:

- (1) Account Receivables Turnover (Times) = Net Sales/average of the period of AR
- (2) Average AR Turnover Days=365/Account Receivables Turnover (Times)
- (3) Inventory Turnover(Times)=Cost of Sales/average of inventories
- (4) Account Payable Turnover (Times)=Cost of Sales/average of the period of AP

- (5) Average Inventory Turnovers Days=365/Inventory Turnover (Times)
- (6) Fixed Assets Turnover (Times)=Net Sales / Property, plant and equipment, net
- (7) Total Assets Turnover (Times)=Net Sales/Total Assets

Profitability:

- (1) Return on Total Assets (%)=[Net income after tax+interest expense×(1-ratio of tax)]/ average of Total Assets.
- (2) Return on Equity (%)=Net income after tax/average of Stockholders' Equity
- (3) Net Profit Ratio (%)=Net income after tax/Net Sales
- (4) Earnings Per Share (NT\$) = (Net income after tax Stock Div.-Preferred) / weight average outstanding common stocks

Cash Flow:

- (1) Cash Flow Ratio (%)=Net cash provided by operating activities / Current Liabilities
- (2) Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio (%)=Net cash provided by operating activities in recently five year / Recently five year of (capital expenses+Increase of inventories+Cash dividend)
- (3) Cash Reinvestment Ratio (%) = (Net cash provided by operating activities Cash dividend) / (Property, plant and equipment, gross + Long-Term Investment + other assets + Working Capital)

Leverage:

- (1) Operating Leverage = (Net Sales changes of operating cost and expense) / operating income
- (2) Financial Leverage=operating income/(operating income-interest expense)

(3) Financial Analysis - Financial Statement under IFRSs

	Year	Financial Analy	vsis of the Last Five Years (Note 1)
Analysis Items	S	2012	2013
Capital	Dabt Ratio	28.51	26.13
Structure %	Long-term Funds to Property, plant and equipment	602.40	611.60
0.1	Current Ratio	96.06	91.76
_	Quick Ratio	34.23	33.42
%	Interest Guarantee	(940.04)	(1,021.68)
	Account Receivables Turnover (Times)	24.25	24.75
	Average AR Turnover Days	15.05	14.74
	Inventory Turnover (Times)	8.39	11.54
Operating	Account Payable Turnover (Times)	17.42	23.80
Performance	Average Inventory Turnovers Days	43.50	31.62
Performance	Property, plant and equipment Turnover (Times)	6.88	5.82
	Total Assets Turnover (Times)	0.81	0.83
	Return on Total Assets (%)	(3.40)	(3.02)
	Return on Equity (%)	(5.30)	(4.57)
Profitability	Return on Capital-Income BeforeTax (%)	(8.79)	(8.43)
Capital Structure % Solvency % Operating Performance Profitability Cash Flow (Note 2)	Net Profit Ratio (%)	(4.59)	(3.97)
	Earnings Per Share (NT\$) (Note 1)	(0.90)	(0.77)
Performance A P (C) T R R R Profitability N E	Cash Flow Ratio (%)	33.87	64.12
	Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio (%)	42.16	52.19
(Note 2)	Cash Reinvestment Ratio (%)	5.20	8.43
	Operating Leverage	2.34	2.78
Leverage	Financial Leverage	1.14	1.19

Explanation for changes in financial ratios over 20% in last two years:

- A. The increase of inventory turnover in 2013 compared to 2012 was due to the decrease of average inventories in 2013.
- B. The increase of account payable turnover in 2013 compared to 2012 was due to the decrease of average account payable in 2013.
- The decrease of average inventory turnovers days in 2013 compared to 2012 was due to the increase of inventory
- D. The increase of cash flow ratio and cash reinvestment ratio in 2013 compared to 2012 were due to the increase of net cash generated from operating activities in 2013.
- The increase of cash flow adequacy ratio in 2013 compared to 2012 was due to the decrease of capital expenditures.
- Note 1: Not applicable in 2009 to 2011.
- Note 2: Earnings per share are based on retroactively adjusted weighted outstanding common stocks.
- Note 3: If net cash provided by operating activities is negative, shall not be caculated.
- Note 4: Financial Analysis formulas see Table (1).

(4) Financial Analysis - Financial Statement under ROC GAAP

		Year	Financial Analysis of the Last Five Years (Note 1)								
Analysis Items			2009	2010	2011	2012					
Capital	Dabt Ratio		28.67	29.30	29.68	28.40					
Structure %	Long-term Fun- plant and equip		381.87	405.79	350.34	329.05					
Solvency	Current Ratio		195.53	134.21	63.71	96.55					
%	Quick Ratio		55.34	34.99	21.99	34.29					
70	Interest Guaran	tee	665.21	1,590.88	(1,077.54)	(986.44)					
	Account Receiv (Times)	vables Turnover	27.61	29.71	27.82	24.25					
	Average AR Tu	ırnover Days	13.21	12.28	13.12	15.05					
	Inventory Turn	over (Times)	7.33	6.66	6.40	8.39					
Operating Performance	Account Payab (Times)	le Turnover	24.63	20.51	16.49	17.42					
	Average Invent Days	ory Turnovers	49.79	54.80	57.03	43.50					
	Property,plant a		3.42	4.30	4.09	3.59					
	Total Assets Tu	rnover (Times)	0.81	0.92	0.82	0.82 0.81					
	Return on Total	l Assets (%)	2.22	5.98	(4.31)	(3.56)					
	Return on Equi	ty (%)	2.66	7.90	(6.68)	(5.53)					
	Return on	Operating Income	12.06	8.95	5.70	6.76					
Profitability	Capital (%)	Income Before Tax	6.66	14.88	(12.13)	(9.18)					
	Net Profit Ratio	0 (%)	2.34	6.07	(5.75)	(4.80)					
	Earnings Per SI (Note 2)	ngs Per Share (NT\$) 0.47 1.55				(0.94)					
Cash Flow	Cash Flow Rati	o (%)	50.05	5.75	30.29	30.10					
(Note 3)	Cash Flow Ade	equacy Ratio (%)	33.92	25.94	25.94 30.60						
(11016 3)	Cash Reinvestn	nent Ratio (%)	4.33	1.03	7.85	4.03					
	Operating Leve	rage	1.68	2.03	2.80	2.04					
Leverage	Financial Lever	rage	1.11	1.13	1.22	1.14					

Note 1: Not applicable in 2013.

Note 2: Earnings per share are based on retroactively adjusted weighted outstanding common stocks.

Note 3: If net cash provided by operating activities is negative, shall not be caculated.

Note 4: Financial Analysis formulas see Table (2).

3. Supervisors' Audit Report of Finalcial Statement of Recent Years

Supervisors' Report

The Board of Directors have prepared and submitted to us the Company's 2013

financial statements, and consolidated financial statements which had been audited by

Deloitte & Touche accountants, Yu, Hung-Bin and Kenny Hong. Those financial

statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated

financial position of the Company.

In accordance with Article 219 of the company law, the above financial statements,

consolidated business reports, consolidated financial statements of affiliated enterprises and

resolution for allocation of surplus profit have been further examined as being correct and

accurate by the supervisors of the Company.

Walsin Lihwa Corporation

Supervisors: Chu, Wen-Yuan

Mar. 5, 2014

Supervisors' Report

The Board of Directors have prepared and submitted to us the Company's 2013 financial statements, and consolidated financial statements which had been audited by Deloitte & Touche accountants, Yu, Hung-Bin and Kenny Hong. Those financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company.

In accordance with Article 219 of the company law, the above financial statements, consolidated business reports, consolidated financial statements of affiliated enterprises and resolution for allocation of surplus profit have been further examined as being correct and accurate by the supervisors of the Company.

Walsin Lihwa Corporation

Supervisors:

Walsin Technology Corp.

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Representative: Chu, Yeu-Yuh

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Mar. 10, 2014

4.Financial Statements of Recent Years

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders Walsin Lihwa Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Walsin Lihwa Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the vears ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. The financial statements of certain subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012 and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were audited by other independent auditors. Our opinion, insofar as it relates to such subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of other auditors. The total assets of such subsidiaries amounted to NT\$8,238,145 thousand, NT\$6,942,403 thousand and NT\$4,352,612 thousand which constituted 7.26%, 6.39% and 3.46% of the consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, and the total net operating revenues amounted to NT\$5,462,231 thousand and NT\$3,701,373 thousand which constituted 3.67% and 2.35% of the consolidated total net operating revenue for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. The financial statements as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012 and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 of certain equity-method investees were audited by other independent auditors. Our opinion, insofar as it relates to such investments, is based solely on the reports of other auditors. The investments in such investees amounted to NT\$339,780 thousand, NT\$331,307 thousand and NT\$1,220,116 thousand which constituted 0.30%, 0.30% and 0.97% of the consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, and the investment loss amounted to NT\$254 thousand and NT\$112,287 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

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

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, and their consolidated financial performance and their consolidated cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Walsin Lihwa Corporation as of and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 on which we have issued an unqualified-modified report.

Our audits also comprehended the translation of the 2013 and 2012 New Taiwan dollar amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made in conformity with the basis stated in Note 4. Such U.S. dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of readers.

March 5, 2014

Notice to Readers

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

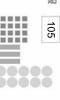
For the convenience of readers, the auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version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

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Par Value)

Decemi	er 31, 20	13	December 31, 2	2012	January 1, 20	January 1, 2012		December 31,	2013	December 31, 2012		January 1, 2012	
ASSETS	t	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS							CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6) \$ 7,55	082	7	\$ 6.060,115	6	\$ 12,939,836	10	Short-term borrowings (Note 19)	\$ 9,614,797	Q	\$ 11.772.817	11	\$ 12,378,037	10
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	,002	,	\$ 0,000,113	U	\$ 12,939,630	10	Short-term bills payable (Note 19)	9 9,014,797	_	95,956	- 11	\$ 12,376,037	-
	,430	_	50,191	_	12,615	_	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss -			75,750			
Available-for-sale financial assets - current (Notes 4 and 8)	,430	_	4,413	_	4,782	_	current Notes 4 and 7)	_	_	4,529	_	69,632	_
Notes receivable (Notes 4 and 10)			1,115		1,702		Derivative financial liabilities for hedging - current (Notes			1,527		07,032	
7,94	.404	7	5,407,147	5	7,532,927	6	4 and 9)	_	_	287	_	46,953	_
Trade receivables (Notes 4 and 10) 9.43		8	10,714,589	10	9.009.214	7	Notes payable	709,311	1	907,770	1	939,907	1
Finance lease receivables (Note 11) 6	,379	-	55,590	-	17,786	-	Trade payables	6,103,919	5	5,037,441	5	9,524,903	8
Other receivables 79	,544	1	503,293	-	1,906,577	2	Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 24)	173,230	-	923,755	1	430,867	-
Inventories (Notes 4 and 12) 21,06	,176	19	20,744,591	19	29,381,283	23	Other payables	3,373,315	3	3,829,810	3	2,646,433	2
Prepayments for lease (Note 18) 3	,150	-	30,379	-	20,050	-	Liabilities directly associated with non-current assets held						
Non-current assets held for sale (Notes 4 and 13) 3,95	,006	3	33,676	-	-	-	for sale (Notes 4 and 13)	952,803	1	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets (Note 6) 79	,957	1	649,281	1	704,530	1	Advance receipts on real estate (Note 12)	4,694,783	4	-	-	2,931,938	2
Other current assets	,719	1	1,691,766	1	2,124,689	2	Current portion of long-term borrowings (Note 19)	9,068,283	8	126,174	-	27,134,125	22
							Other current liabilities (Note 24)	1,172,828	1	1,233,362	1	1,360,484	1
Total current assets 52,86	,243	47	45,945,031	42	63,654,289	51							
							Total current liabilities	35,863,269	32	23,931,901	22	57,463,279	46
NON-CURRENT ASSETS													
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current							NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES						
(Notes 4 and 7)	.		-	-	13,849	-	Long-term borrowings (Note 19)	12,103,582	11	19,589,042	18	1,106,077	1
Available-for-sale financial assets - non-current (Notes 4 and 8) 3,21	,430	3	1,265,444	1	1,048,561	1	Deferred tax liabilities non-current (Notes 4 and 24)	356,242	-	320,538	-	338,230	-
Derivative financial assets for hedging - non-current (Notes 4 and 9)	-	-	-	-	3,571	-	Long-term accounts payable	70,474	-	74,574	-	39,769	-
Held-to-maturity financial assets - non-current (Note 4)	-			-	235,080		Accrued pension liabilities (Note 20)	1,222,346	1	1,355,380	1	1,336,104	1
Financial assets measured at cost - non-current (Notes 4 and 14) 1,39		1	1,548,538	2	2,587,444	2	Other non-current liabilities	1,595,151	1	1,483,996	2	1,407,297	1
Investment accounted for using equity method (Notes 4 and 15) 16,89		15	17,131,250	16	18,212,908	14	m - 1	15045505		22.022.520		4 225 455	
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4 and 16) 21,63		19	25,844,974	24	24,896,260	20 8	Total non-current liabilities	15,347,795	13	22,823,530	21	4,227,477	3
Investments properties (Notes 4 and 17) 10,95		10	10,835,517	10	10,064,674	-	m - 111 1 1111	51 211 051		46 555 404	40	c1 c00 55c	40
	,178	-	191,401	-	187,495	1	Total liabilities	51,211,064	45	46,755,431	43	61,690,756	49
Deferred tax assets - non-current (Notes 4 and 24) 1,47		1	1,133,781	1	1,540,188	1	EQUITY ATTRIBUTARIE TO OWNERS OF WILC						
	,085	2	417,041 1,905,899	2	511,582 778,842	1	EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF WLC Share capital (Note 21)	35,760,002	31	26 160 002	33	36,160,002	29
Long-term finance lease receivables (Note 11) 2,65 Prepayment for investments	,354	2	1,905,899	2	6,006	1	Capital surplus (Note 21)	15,629,054	14	36,160,002 15,742,724	33 14	15,724,835	13
Long-term prepayments for lease (Note 18) 1,19	262	- 1	1,536,079	- 1	1,632,457	1	Retained earnings (Note 21)	13,029,034	14	13,742,724	14	13,724,833	13
	,502	1	867.374	1	606,338	1	Legal reserve	2,438,101	2	5,424,527	5	5,424,527	4
Other non-current assets	.301		007,374		000,336		Special reserve	3,507,455	3	1,136,328	1	3,859,364	3
Total non-current assets 60,54	008	53	62,677,298	58	62,325,255	49	Unappropriated earnings	1,813,125	2	3,856,576	4	4,598,572	4
Total non-current assets 00,34	.020		02,077,298		02,323,233	42	Total retained earnings	7,758,681	7	10,417,431	10	13,882,463	11
							Other equity	7,750,001		10,417,431	10	13,002,403	
							Exchange difference on translating foreign operations	317,266	_	(1,478,713)	(1)	_	_
							Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale financial	317,200		(1,470,713)	(1)		
							assets	506,269	1	(2,136,988)	(2)	(2,518,591)	(2)
							Cash flow hedges	,		(287)		(62,004)	
							Total equity	823,535	1	(3,615,988)	(3)	(2,580,595)	(2)
							Treasury shares (Notes 4 and 21)			(1,055,961)	(1)	(769,842)	(1)
							, ,						
							Total equity attributable to owners of WLC	59,971,272	53	57,648,208	53	62,416,863	50
							NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	2,226,005	2	4,218,690	4	1,871,925	1
							Total equity	62,197,277	_55	61,866,898	_57	64,288,788	_51
TOTAL <u>\$ 113.40</u>	,341	100	<u>\$ 108,622,329</u>	100	\$ 125,979,544	100	TOTAL	\$ 113,408,341	100	\$ 108,622,329	100	<u>\$ 125,979,544</u>	100

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 5, 2014)



CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (In Thousands of U.S. Dollars, Except Par Value)

	December 31.	2013	December 31, 2	2012	January 1, 2	012		December 31.	2013	December 31.	2012	Tor	nuary 1, 20	2012	
ASSETS	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS'	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amo		%	
NODETO	rimount	70	rimount	70	Amount	70	EMBETTES AND STOCKHOLDERS	rinount	70	Amount	70	/XIII	ount	70	
CURRENT ASSETS							CURRENT LIABILITIES								
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 253,517	7	\$ 203,325	6	\$ 434,150	10	Short-term borrowings (Note 19)	\$ 322,590	9	\$ 394,995	11	\$ 4	415,301	10	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current							Short-term bills payable (Note 19)	-	-	3,219	-		-	-	
(Notes 4 and 7)	1,860	-	1,684	-	423	-	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current								
Available-for-sale financial assets - current (Notes 4 and 8)	-	-	148	-	160	-	(Notes 4 and 7)	-	-	152	-		2,336	-	
Notes receivable (Notes 4 and 10)	266,512	7	181,417	5	252,740	6	Derivative financial liabilities for hedging - current (Notes 4 and 9)	-	-	10	-		1,575	-	
Trade receivables (Notes 4 and 10)	316,537	8	359,490	10	302,272	7	Notes payable	23,798	1	30,457	1		31,535	1	
Finance lease receivables (Note 11)	2,328	-	1,865	-	597	-	Trade payables	204,795	5	169,013	5		319,574	8	
Other receivables	26,725	1	16,886	-	63,968	2	Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 24)	5,812	-	30,993	1		14,456	-	
Inventories (Notes 4 and 12)	706,632	19	696,010	19	985,784	23	Other payables	113,180	3	128,496	3		88,792	2	
Prepayments for lease (Note 18)	1,079	-	1,019	-	673	-	Liabilities directly associated with non-current assets held for sale								
Non-current assets held for sale (Notes 4 and 13)	132,696	3	1,130	-	-	-	(Notes 4 and 13)	31,968	1	-	-		-	-	
Other financial assets (Note 6)	26,773	1	21,784	1	23,638	1	Advance receipts on real estate (Note 12)	157,517	4	-	-		98,371	2	
Other current assets	39,078	1	56,763	1	71,287	2	Current portion of long-term borrowings (Note 19)	304,254	8	4,233	-		910,388	22	
							Other current liabilities (Note 24)	39,350	1	41,381	1		45,646	1	
Total current assets	1,773,737	47	1,541,521	42	2,135,692	51									
							Total current liabilities	1,203,264	32	802,949	22	1,5	927,974	46	
NON-CURRENT ASSETS															
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss -							NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES								
non-current (Notes 4 and 7)	-	-	-	-	465	-	Long-term borrowings (Note 19)	406,092	11	657,240	18		37,110	1	
Available-for-sale financial assets - non-current							Deferred tax liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 24)	11,952	-	10,755	-		11,348	-	
(Notes 4 and 8)	107,782	3	42,457	1	35,181	1	Long-term accounts payable	2,365	-	2,502			1,334		
Derivative financial assets for hedging - non-current							Accrued pension liabilities (Note 20)	41,011	1	45,475	1		44,828	1	
(Notes 4 and 9)	-	-	-	-	120	-	Other non-current liabilities	53,520	1	49,790	2		47,218	1	
Held-to-maturity financial assets - non-current (Note 4)	-	-	-	-	7,887	-								_	
Financial assets measured at cost - non-current				_		_	Total non-current liabilities	514,940	13	765,762	21		141,838	3	
(Notes 4 and 14)	46,865	1	51,956	2	86,812	2							.		
Investment accounted for using equity method							Total liabilities	1,718,204	45	1,568,711	43	2,0	069,812	49	
(Notes 4 and 15)	566,821	15	574,778	16	611,069	14									
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4 and 16)	725,901	19	867,136	24	835,305	20	EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF WLC	1 100 500		1 212 210	22		212 212	20	
Investments properties (Notes 4 and 17)	367,462	10	363,547	10	337,684	8	Share capital (Note 21)	1,199,799	31	1,213,219	33		213,219	29	
Other intangible assets	6,683	-	6,422		6,291	-	Capital surplus (Note 21)	524,377	14	528,191	14	5	527,591	13	
Deferred tax assets - non-current (Notes 4 and 24)	49,374	1	38,040	1	51,675	1	Retained earnings (Note 21)		_		_				
Refundable deposits	10,907	-	13,992	-	17,164	-	Legal reserve	81,802	2	182,001	5		182,001	4	
Long-term finance lease receivables (Note 11)	89,024	2	63,946	2	26,131	1	Special reserve	117,680	3	38,125	1		129,487	3	
Prepayment for investments	40.052	-			202	-	Unappropriated earnings	60,833	<u> 2</u>	129,394	4		154,288	<u>4</u> <u>11</u>	
Long-term prepayments for lease (Note 18)	40,073	1	51,538	1	54,771	1	Total retained earnings	260,315	7	349,520	10	4	465,776	11	
Other non-current assets	20,382		29,100		20,343	1	Other equity	10.645		(40, (12)	(1)				
m . 1	2 021 271		2 102 012	50	2 001 100	40	Exchange difference on translating foreign operations	10,645	1	(49,613)	(1)		(0.4.502)	-	
Total non-current assets	2,031,274	_53	2,102,912	_58	2,091,100	49	Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale financial assets	16,986	1	(71,699)	(2)		(84,502) (2,081)	(2)	
							Cash flow hedges	27.621		(10)	- (2)			-(2)	
							Total equity	27,631		(121,322)	<u>(3</u>)		(86,583)	_(2)	
							Treasury shares (Notes 4 and 21)			(35,429)	_(1)		(25,829)	_(1)	
							Total equity attributable to owners of WLC	2,012,122	53	1,934,179	53	2,0	094,174	50	
							NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	74.685	2	141.543	4		62,806	1	
							Total equity	2,086,807	55	2,075,722	_57		156,980	_51	
TOTAL	\$ 3,805,011	100	<u>\$ 3,644,433</u>	100	\$ 4,226,792	100	TOTAL	\$ 3,805,011	100	\$ 3,644,433	100	\$ 4.7	226,792	100	

Financial Information

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 5, 2014)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

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

	For the Years Ended December 31					
	2013		2012			
	Amount	%	Amount	%		
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4 and 22)	\$ 148,634,957	100	\$ 157,463,051	100		
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 4 and 12)	(144,003,799)	<u>(97</u>)	(149,923,971)	<u>(95</u>)		
GROSS PROFIT	4,631,158	3	7,539,080	5		
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Selling and marketing expenses	1,807,680	1	1,800,250	1		
General and administrative expenses	2,571,429	2	3,005,104	2		
Research and development expenses	206,852		450,895			
Total operating expenses	4,585,961	3	5,256,249	3		
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	45,197		2,282,831	2		
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES						
Interest income	408,334	_	459,489	_		
Dividend income	32,835	_	55,353	_		
Other income (Note 23)	743,276	_	221,810	_		
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	507,196	_	11,226	_		
Foreign exchange gain, net	598,678	_	149,787	_		
Gain on valuation of financial assets and liabilities	17,029	_	88,661	_		
Impairment loss (Note 23)	(2,538,030)	(2)	(2,669,437)	(2)		
Other expense	(669,230)	(2)	(185,616)	(2)		
Interest expense	(614,601)	_	(617,659)	_		
Loss on disposal of investments (Note 23)	(595,820)	_	(730,837)	_		
Share of loss of associates under equity method	(251,001)	-	(829,130)	(1)		
Share of loss of associates under equity method	(231,001)		(829,130)	<u>(1</u>)		
Total non-operating income and expenses	(2,361,334)	<u>(2</u>)	(4,046,353)	<u>(3</u>)		
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX FROM						
CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(2,316,137)	(2)	(1,763,522)	(1)		
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 24)	(115,285)		(1,361,317)	<u>(1</u>)		
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(2,431,422)	(2)	(3,124,839)	(2)		
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME						
Exchange gain (loss) on translation of foreign						
operations	1,760,547	1	(1,540,440)	(1)		
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial						
assets	2,643,375	2	390,226	-		
			(Cont	inued)		

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

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

	For the Years Ended December 31					
	2013			2012		
		Amount	%		Amount	%
Cash flow hedges gain Actuarial gain and loss arising from defined	\$	287	-	\$	61,717	-
benefit plans Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of		82,406	-		(26,525)	-
associates ventures		3,350	_		(53,554)	
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period		4,489,965	3		(1,168,576)	(1)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	\$	2,058,543	1	<u>\$</u>	(4,293,415)	<u>(3</u>)
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO: Owners of the parent Non-controlling interest	\$	(2,688,696) 257,274	(2)	\$	(3,186,541) 61,702	(2)
	\$	(2,431,422)	<u>(2</u>)	\$	(3,124,839)	<u>(2</u>)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:						
Owners of the parent Non-controlling interest	\$	1,836,583 221,960	1	\$	(4,302,013) 8,598	(3)
Ç	\$	2,058,543	1	\$	(4,293,415)	<u>(3)</u>
LOSS PER SHARE (Notes 4 and 25) Basic		<u>\$ (0.77)</u>			<u>\$ (0.90)</u>	

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 5, 2014)

(Concluded)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars, Except Loss Per Share)

	For the Years Ended December 31				
	2013		2012		
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4 and 22)	\$ 4,986,914	100	\$ 5,283,109	100	
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 4 and 12)	(4,831,532)	<u>(97</u>)	(5,030,163)	<u>(95</u>)	
GROSS PROFIT	155,382	3	252,946	5	
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Selling and marketing expenses	60,650	1	60,401	1	
General and administrative expenses	86,275	2	100,825	2	
Research and development expenses	6,940		15,128		
Total operating expenses	153,865	3	176,354	3	
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	1,517		76,592	2	
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES					
Interest income	13,700	_	15,417	_	
Dividend income	1,102	_	1,857	_	
Other income (Note 23)	24,938	_	7,442	_	
Gain on disposal of property, plant and	,-		,		
equipment	17,017	_	377	_	
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	20,088	_	5,024	_	
Gain on valuation of financial assets and	,		,		
liabilities	571	_	2,975	_	
Impairment loss (Note 23)	(85,155)	(2)	(89,563)	(2)	
Other expense	(22,454)	-	(6,228)	-	
Interest expense	(20,621)	_	(20,723)	_	
Loss on disposal of investments (Note 23)	(19,991)	_	(24,521)	_	
Share of profit of associates under equity method	(8,421)		(27,818)	<u>(1</u>)	
Total non-operating income and expenses	(79,226)	(2)	(135,761)	(3)	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX FROM					
CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(77,709)	(2)	(59,169)	(1)	
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 24)	(3,869)		(45,674)	(1)	
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(81,578)	(2)	(104,843)	(2)	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Exchange gain (loss) on translation of foreign					
operations	59,069	1	(51,684)	(1)	
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial	,		` ' '	()	
assets	88,689	2	13,093	-	
				ntinued)	
			•		

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars, Except Loss Per Share)

	For the Years Ended December 31						
	201	13	2012				
	Amount	%	Amount	%			
Cash flow hedges gain Actuarial gain and loss arising from defined	\$ 1	0 -	\$ 2,071	-			
benefit plans Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of	2,76	5 -	(890)	-			
associates ventures	11	<u> </u>	(1,797)	<u> </u>			
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	150,64	<u>3</u>	(39,207)	(1)			
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 69,06</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ (144,050)</u>	<u>(3</u>)			
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO: Owners of the parent Non-controlling interest	\$ (90,21 8,63	, , , ,	\$ (106,913) 2,070	(2)			
	\$ (81,57	<u>8</u>) <u>(2</u>)	\$ (104,843)	<u>(2</u>)			
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:							
Owners of the parent	\$ 61,62	0 1	\$ (144,339)	(3)			
Non-controlling interest	7,44	<u> </u>	289				
	\$ 69,06	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ (144,050)</u>	<u>(3</u>)			
LOSS PER SHARE (Notes 4 and 25) Basic	<u>\$ (0.03</u>	<u>3</u>)	<u>\$ (0.03)</u>				

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 5, 2014)

(Concluded)

Equity Attributable to Owners of WLC

Other Equity

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 5, 2014)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of WLC											
				Retained Earnings		Exchange Differences on Translating	Other Equity Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-					
	Share Capital	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Foreign Operations	sale Financial Assets	Cash Flow Hedges	Treasury Shares	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2012	\$ 1,213,219	\$ 527,591	\$ 182,001	\$ 129,487	\$ 154,288	\$ -	\$ (84,502)	\$ (2,081)	\$ (25,829)	\$ 2,094,174	\$ 62,806	\$ 2,156,980
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(78,994)	78,994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve used to offset a deficit	-	-	-	(12,368)	12,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excess of the consideration received over the carrying amount of the subsidiaries' net assets disposed of	=	-	-	-	(6,656)	=	-	-	-	(6,656)	-	(6,656)
Net profit (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2012	-	-	-	=	(106,913)	-	=	-	=	(106,913)	2,070	(104,843)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2012, net of income tax			<u>=</u>		(2,687)	(49,613)	12,803	2,071	<u>-</u>	(37,426)	(1,781)	(39,207)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2012	=	=			(109,600)	(49,613)	12,803	2,071		(144,339)	289	(144,050)
Adjustments on issuance costs of global depositary shares	-	-	-	-	=	-	-	-	-	-	-	=
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	=	-
Adjustments on issuance costs of global depositary shares	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	600
Common shares held by subsidiaries (Note 21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,600)	(9,600)	-	(9,600)
Changes in non-controlling interests											78,448	78,448
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2012	1,213,219	528,191	182,001	38,125	129,394	(49,613)	(71,699)	(10)	(35,429)	1,934,179	141,543	2,075,722
Special reserve under Rule No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC	=	-	-	98,411	(98,411)	=	-	=	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	=	-	-	26,650	(26,650)	=	-	=	-	-	-	-
Legal reserve used to offset a deficit	=	-	(100,199)	-	100,199	=	-	=	-	-	-	-
Special reserve used to offset a deficit	-	-	=	(38,125)	38,125	=	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal of investment accounted for using equity method	-	-	=	(7,381)	7,381	=	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excess of the consideration received over the carrying amount of the subsidiaries' net assets disposed of	-	-	-	-	(1,034)	-	-	-	-	(1,034)	-	(1,034)
Change in capital surplus from investments in associates accounted for using equity method	-	-	-	-	(838)	-	-	-	-	(838)	-	(838)
Net profit (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2013	=	-	=	=	(90,210)	=	=	=	=	(90,210)	8,632	(81,578)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2013, net of income tax					2,877	60,258	88,685	10		151,830	(1,185)	150,645
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2013	<u>=</u>	_		<u>=</u>	(87,333)	60,258	88,685	10	<u>=</u>	61,620	7,447	69,067
Retirement of treasury stock	(13,420)	(3,814)	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,234	-	-	-
Common shares held by subsidiaries (Note 21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	=	-	18,195	18,195	=	18,195
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in non-controlling interests											(74,305)	(74,305)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2013	\$ 1,199,799	\$ 524,377	\$ 81,802	<u>\$ 117,680</u>	\$ 60,833	\$ 10,645	\$ 16,986	<u>s -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 2,012,122	\$ 74,685	\$ 2,086,807

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

(With Deloitte & Touche audit report dated March 5, 2014)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Years Ended December 31		
	2013	2012	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before income tax	\$ (2,316,137)	\$ (1,763,522)	
Adjustments for:	Ψ (2,310,137)	Ψ (1,703,322)	
Depreciation expenses	2,609,854	2,593,034	
Amortization expenses	110,013	104,801	
Impairment loss recognized on trade receivables	23,066	7,902	
Net gain on fair value change of financial assets and liabilities	25,000	7,502	
designated as at fair value through profit or loss	(17,029)	(88,661)	
Interest expense	614,601	617,659	
Interest expense Interest income	(408,334)	(459,489)	
Dividend income	(32,835)	55,353	
Compensation cost of employees share options	6,375	33,333	
Share of loss of associates accounted under equity method	251,001	829,130	
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(507,196)		
	(1,050,864)	(11,226) 433,265	
(Gain) loss on disposal of investments	(1,030,004)	455,205	
Loss on disposal of investment accounted for using equity method	1 (4((94	207 572	
	1,646,684	297,572	
Impairment loss recognized on financial assets	538,000	1,950,920	
Impairment loss recognized on property, plant and equipment	2,000,030	718,517	
Net gain on foreign currency exchange	(318,312)	(9,117)	
Other non-cash items	2,213	33,250	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	1.040.751	(205.404)	
Decrease (increase) in financial assets held for trading	1,040,561	(307,181)	
(Increase) decrease in notes receivable	(2,536,257)	2,125,780	
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables	1,243,338	(1,751,081)	
Increase in other receivables	(354,684)	(299,052)	
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(316,585)	7,707,390	
Decrease in other current assets	371,329	36,215	
Increase in other operating assets	(165,458)	(63,537)	
Decrease in notes payable	(198,459)	(32,137)	
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	1,066,478	(4,487,462)	
(Decrease) increase in other payable	(374,463)	1,178,432	
Decrease in accrued pension liabilities	(133,034)	(19,276)	
Increase (decrease) in advance real estate receipts	4,694,783	(2,931,938)	
Decrease in other current liabilities	(60,534)	(132,072)	
Increase in other operating liabilities	269,824	169,101	
Cash generated from operations	7,697,969	6,502,570	
Interest paid	(696,885)	(597,714)	
Interest received	459,218	936,006	
Dividend received from associates	84,860	123,695	
Income tax paid	(1,362,325)	(543,475)	
Net cash generated from operating activities	6,182,837	6,421,082	
· -		(Continued)	

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Years Ended December 31		
	2013	2012	
CACH ELONG EDOM DIVECTING ACTIVITIES			
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	¢ (05.170)	¢ (201-212)	
Purchase of financial assets measured at cost	\$ (95,178)	\$ (281,312)	
Proceeds on sale of financial assets measured at cost	41,677	168,527	
Proceeds on sale of available-for-sale financial assets	4,878	(12.055)	
Net cash used in disposal of subsidiaries	(1,599,157)	(13,957)	
Purchase of associates accounted under equity method	(1,809,574)	(534,780)	
Proceeds from disposal of associates accounted under equity	0.000	011 000	
method	8,800	811,232	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(2,201,644)	(6,297,946)	
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,150,866	285,751	
Proceeds from capital return of investees in financial assets carried			
at cost	25,182	880	
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,386)	-	
Proceeds from liquidation return of investment accounted for using			
equity method	-	59,110	
Cash received for acquired subsidiaries	-	518,486	
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits	(345,411)	39,697	
Decrease in prepayment for lease	223,447	-	
Decrease in other financial assets	-	1,108,419	
Other investing activities	(42,403)	(32,312)	
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,639,903)	(4,168,205)	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(2,042,129)	(461,702)	
(Decrease) increase in short-term bills payable	(95,956)	95,956	
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	1,226,808	-	
Repayments of long-term borrowings	-	(7,899,649)	
Partial disposal of interest in subsidiaries without losing control	278,662	-	
Changes in non-controlling interests	(39,949)	(64,788)	
Other financing activities	(115,430)	(2,511)	
Net cash used in financing activities	(787,994)	(8,332,694)	
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE			
OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	882,707	(799,904)	
OF CASH HELD IN FORLION CORRENCES	002,707	<u>(177,704</u>)	
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH			
EQUIVALENTS	1,637,647	(6,879,721)	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF			
THE YEAR	6,060,115	12,939,836	
CACH AND CACH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE VEAD	¢ 7,607,760	¢ 6000 115	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 7,697,762</u>	\$ 6,060,115 (Continued)	
		(Commuea)	

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Reconciliation of the amounts in the consolidated statements of cash flows with the equivalent items reported in the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	For the Ye Decem	
	2013	2012
Cash and cash equivalents in consolidated balance sheets Cash and cash equivalents included in a disposal group held for sale	\$ 7,556,082 141,680	\$ 6,060,115
Cash and cash equivalents in consolidated statements of cash flow	\$ 7,697,762	\$ 6,060,115

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 5, 2014)

(Concluded)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

		Years Ended mber 31
	2013	2012
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before income tax	\$ (77,709)	\$ (59,169)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	87,564	87,000
Amortization expenses	3,691	3,516
Impairment loss recognized on trade receivables	774	265
Net gain on fair value change of financial assets and liabilities		
designated as at fair value through profit or loss	(571)	(2,975)
Interest expense	20,621	20,723
Interest income	(13,700)	(15,417)
Dividend income	(1,102)	1,857
Compensation cost of employees share options	214	-
Share of loss of associates accounted under equity method	8,421	27,818
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(17,017)	(377)
(Gain) loss on disposal of investments	(35,258)	14,537
Loss on disposal of investment accounted for using equity		
method	55,249	9,984
Impairment loss recognized on financial assets	18,051	65,456
Impairment loss recognized on property, plant and equipment	67,104	24,107
Net gain on foreign currency exchange	(10,680)	(306)
Other non-cash items	74	1,116
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		(40.00.0)
Decrease (increase) in financial assets held for trading	34,912	(10,306)
(Increase) decrease in notes receivable	(85,095)	71,323
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables	41,716	(58,751)
Increase in other receivables	(11,900)	(10,034)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(10,622)	258,594
Decrease in other current assets	12,459	1,215
Increase in other operating assets	(5,551)	(2,132)
Decrease in notes payable	(6,659)	(1,078)
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	35,782	(150,561)
Decrease (increase) in other payables	(12,564)	39,538
Decrease in accrued pension liabilities	(4,464)	(647)
Increase (decrease) in advance real estate receipts	157,517	(98,371)
Decrease in other current liabilities Increase in other operating liabilities	(2,031) 9,053	(4,431) 5,676
	258,279	5,676 218,170
Cash generated from operations Interest paid	(23,383)	(20,054)
Interest paid Interest received	15,407	31,404
Dividend received from associates	2,847	4,150
Income tax paid	(45,708)	(18,234)
meome tax paid	(+3,700)	(10,234)
Net cash generated from operating activities	207,442	215,436
1.00 cash generated from operating activities	201,472	(Continued)
		(Continued)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	For the Ye Decem	
	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets measured at cost	\$ (3,193)	\$ (9,438)
Proceeds on sale of financial assets measured at cost	1,398	5,654
Proceeds on sale of available-for-sale financial assets	1,376	3,034
Net cash used in disposal of subsidiaries	(53,654)	(468)
Purchase of associates accounted under equity method	(60,714)	(17,943)
	(00,714)	(17,943)
Proceeds from disposal of associates accounted under equity method	295	27,218
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(73,868)	(211,305)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	38,613	9,587
Proceeds from capital return of investees on financial assets carried	20,012	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
at cost	845	30
Purchase of for intangible assets	(47)	-
Proceed from liquidation return of investment accounted for using	(47)	
equity method	_	1,983
Cash received for acquired subsidiaries	_	17,396
(Increase) decrease in refundable deposits	(11,589)	1,332
Decrease in prepayment for lease	7,497	1,332
Decrease in other financial assets	7,497	37,189
	(1.422)	
Other investing activities	(1,422)	(1,084)
Net cash used in investing activities	(155,675)	(139,849)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in of short-term borrowings	(68,516)	(15,491)
(Decrease) increase in short-term bills payable	(3,219)	3,219
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	41,161	, =
Repayments of long-term borrowings	-	(265,044)
Partial disposal of interest in subsidiaries without losing control	9,350	-
Changes in non-controlling interests	(1,340)	(2,174)
Other financing activities	(3,874)	(84)
Net cash used in financing activities	(26,438)	(279,574)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE		
OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	29,617	(26,838)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH		
EQUIVALENTS	54,946	(230,825)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE		
YEAR	203,325	434,150
	<u></u>	<u> </u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 258,271</u>	<u>\$ 203,325</u>

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

Reconciliation of the amounts in the consolidated statements of cash flows with the equivalent items reported in the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	For the Yo Decen	ears En iber 31	ded	
	2013		2012	
Cash and cash equivalents in consolidated balance sheets	\$ 253,517	\$	203,325	
Cash and cash equivalents included in a disposal group held for sale	4,754		<u> </u>	
Cash and cash equivalents in consolidated statements of cash flow	\$ 258,271	\$	203,325	

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 5, 2014)

(Concluded)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 AND 2012

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Walsin Lihwa Corporation ("WLC") was incorporated in December 1966 and commenced business in December 1966. WLC made various investments in construction, electronics, material science, real estate, LED, solar power related business, etc., to diversify its operations. WLC's main products are wires, cables and specialty steel.

WLC's shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange ("TSE") since November 1972. In October 1995 and November 2010, WLC increased its share capital and issued Global Depositary Shares ("GDR"), which are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange under stock number 168527.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of WLC and the entities controlled by WLC ("the Company"). Control is achieved when the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Company. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation. Non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated balance sheets within equity, separately from the equity of the owners of the parent company.

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

The consolidated entities as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012 were as follows:

	-		% of Ownership			
Investor	Investee	Main Business	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012	
Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited ("WLHL")	Investment holding	100.00	100.00	100.00	
	Concord Industries Limited ("CIL")	Investment holding	100.00	100.00	100.00	
	Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd. ("Chin-Xin")	Investments	-	43.93	100.00	
	Touch Micro-System Technology Corp. ("TMTC")	OEM on MEMS foundry service	100.00	100.00	100.00	
	Max Display Enterprises Limited ("Max Display")	Investment holding	-	-	100.00	
	Energy Pilot Limited ("Energy Pilot")	Investment holding	100.00	100.00	100.00	
	Ally Energy Limited ("Ally Energy")	Investment holding	100.00	100.00	100.00	
	Market Pilot Limited ("Market Pilot")	Investment holding	100.00	100.00	100.00	
	Walsin Solar Technology Co., Ltd. ("Walsin Solar")	Solar power manufacturing and selling operations	100.00	100.00	100.00	
	Chin-Cherng Management Service Co., Ltd.	Business administration consultation, analysis and building management	100.00	100.00	-	
	Min Maw Precision Industry Corp. ("Min Maw")	Solar power systems management, design, and installation	100.00	88.89	88.89	
	Walsin Info-Electric Corp. ("Walsin Info-Electric")	Mechanical and electrical, communications, and power systems	98.87	98.84	98.84	
	Chin-Cherng Construction Co. ("Chin-Cherng")	Construction business	99.09	98.60	98.60	
	` <u> </u>				(Continued)	

				% of Ownership	
Investor	Investee	Main Business	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
investor	Investee	Walli Business	31, 2013	2012	2012
	Joint Success Enterprises Limited	Investments	49.05	49.05	49.05
WLHL	Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd. Jiangyin Walsin Steel Cable Co., Limited	Investment holding Manufacture and sale of steel cables	100.00 75.00	100.00 75.00	100.00 75.00
	(JHS)	and wires	73.00	73.00	73.00
	Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of cables and wires	95.71	95.71	94.92
	Hangzhou Walsin Power Cable & Wire	Manufacture and sale of cables and	89.78	89.78	77.52
	Co., Ltd.	wires	07.70	07.70	77.52
	Dongguan Walsin Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of bare copper cables and wires	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Nanjing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of copper alloy	78.26	78.26	78.26
	P.T. Walsin Lippo Industries ("P.T. Walsin")	Manufacture and sale of cables and wires	70.00	70.00	70.00
	Dongguan Hannstar Electronics Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of wires	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Renowned International Limited	Investments	83.97	83.97	83.97
	Walsin International Investments Limited	Investments	100.00	100.00	100.00
	XiAn Walsin Opto-electronic Limited	Light emitter diode and solar power assembly	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Borrego Solar System, Inc.	Solar power system	77.71	77.82	77.92
	Nanjing Walsin Expo Exhibition Co., Ltd.	Exhibition service	60.00	60.00	60.00
	Nanjing Taiwan Trade Mart Management Co., Ltd.	Business and assets management, consulting and advertising services	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Lead Hero Limited	Investments	100.00	100.00	100.00
	XiAn Ly Jing Technology Co., Ltd.	Solar module assembly	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Jiangyin Walsin Precision Metal Technology Co., Ltd.	Precision alloy wire	-	-	100.00
	Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of cold-rolled stainless steel and flat-rolled products	18.37	18.37	18.37
CIL	Walsin Specialty Steel Corp.	Sale of specialty steel products and investment	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of specialized steel tubes, rods and wires	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of stainless steel	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Walsin Specialty Steel (USA) Corp.	Commerce	_	_	100.00
	Walsin Singapore PTE. Ltd.	Commerce and investments	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Changzhou Wujin NSL. Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of stainless steel billet	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Yantai Jin Cherng Precision Wire Rod Co., Ltd. (renamed to Yantai Walsin Stainless Steel Co., Ltd.)	Production and sale of new-type alloy materials	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of cold-rolled stainless steel and flat-rolled products	81.63	81.63	100.00
	Walsin Precision Technology Sdn. Bhd.	Manufacture and sale of stainless steel	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Jiangyin Yuan Tai Stainless Steel Products Co., Ltd.	Strained stainless steel	-	88.00	88.00
	XiAn Walsin Metal Product Co., Ltd.	Production and sale of medium and heavy specialty steel plates	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Yantai Dazhong Recycling Resource Co., Ltd.	Recycling steel	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Yantai Huanghai Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of steel billets and wire rods	100.00	100.00	75.00
	Walsin Lihwa (Changzhou) Investment Co., Ltd.	Commerce and investments	100.00	-	-
Chin-Xin	Dawnredwood Limited	Investments	-	100.00	100.00
	Vila Vila Limited	Investments	-	100.00	100.00
	Chin-Cherng Management Service Co., Ltd.	Business administration consultation, analysis and building management	-	-	100.00
	Super Pilot Limited	Investments	-	100.00	-
Chin-Cherng	Tahsio Construction Co., Ltd.	Construction of building	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Joint Success Enterprises Limited	Investments	50.95	50.95	50.95
	Walsin (Nanjing) Construction Limited	Construction, rental and sale of buildings and industrial factories	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Nanjing Walsin Property Management	Property management, business	100.00	-	-
Walsin	Co., Ltd. Huatong International Corp.	management and housing leasing. Investments	100.00	100.00	100.00
Info-Electric	Trustong international Corp.	myestments	100.00	100.00	
					(Continued)

				% of Ownership	
Investor	Investee	Main Business	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
	Shanghai Walsin Info-electric Inc.	Design of electrical and mechanical systems, management advisory services, and wholesale of electrical and mechanical devices and their	100.00	100.00	100.00
Energy Pilot Limited	Green Lake Capital, LLC.	components Solar power business	100.00	100.00	100.00
Limited	GLC Development, LLC.	Solar power project development	99.00	99.00	100.00
	SDCCD Management, LLC.	Solar power management business	100.00	100.00	100.00
	GLC-(CA) SDCCD, LLC.	Solar power systems design, operation and installation services	98.00	98.00	98.00
	GLC-(MA) Management, LLC.	Solar power management business	100.00	100.00	100.00
	GLC-(MA) BCH, LLC.	Solar power systems design, operation and installation services	100.00	100.00	100.00
	GLC-(MA) SHS, LLC.	Solar power systems design, operation and installation services	100.00	100.00	100.00
	GLC-(MA) BBN, LLC.	Solar power systems design, operation and installation services	100.00	100.00	100.00
	GLC Solar Frank H. LLC.	Solar power business	100.00	100.00	100.00
	GLC Solar Fund II, LLC. GLC-(CA) Vista, LLC.	Solar power business Solar power systems design, operation	98.00 100.00	98.00 100.00	98.00 100.00
	GLC-(CA) Visia, LLC. GLC-(CA) Helix, LLC.	and installation services Solar power systems design, operation	100.00	100.00	100.00
	GLC-(CA) Madera, LLC.	and installation services Solar power systems design, operation	100.00	100.00	100.00
	GLC-(CA) Z7 Water, LLC.	and installation services Solar power systems design, operation	100.00	100.00	100.00
	GLC-(CA) Sierra, LLC.	and installation services Solar power systems design, operation	100.00	100.00	100.00
	GLC-(CA) Aqua SD, LLC.	and installation services Solar power systems design, operation and installation services	100.00	100.00	100.00
	GLC-(NJ) Management, LLC.	Solar power management business	100.00	100.00	100.00
	GLC-(NJ) NACR 1, LLC.	Solar power systems design, operation and installation services	100.00	100.00	100.00
	GLC Solar Management V, LLC.	Solar power management business	100.00	100.00	100.00
	GLC Solar Fund V, LLC.	Solar power business	98.00	98.00	98.00
	GLC-(MA) Mashpee, LLC.	Solar power systems design, operation and installation services	100.00	100.00	100.00
	GLC-(CA) SCC, LLC.	Solar power systems design, operation and installation services	100.00	100.00	100.00
	GLC-(CA) Edwards, LLC	Solar power systems design, operation and installation services	100.00	100.00	100.00
	GLC-(NJ) NACR 2, LLC.	Solar power systems design, operation and installation services	100.00	100.00	100.00
	GLC-(MA) Easthampton, LLC.	Solar power systems design, operation and installation services	100.00	100.00 100.00	100.00
	GLC Solar Management VI, LLC. GLC Solar Fund VI, LLC.	Solar power management business Solar power business	98.00	98.00	98.00
	GLC-(CA) CSD 1, LLC.	Solar power business Solar power systems design, operation and installation services	100.00	100.00	-
	GLC-(CA) CSD 2, LLC.	Solar power systems design, operation and installation services	100.00	-	-
	GLC-(MA) Acushnet, LLC.	Solar power systems design, operation and installation services	100.00	100.00	-
	GLC-(CA) Morgan Hill, LLC.	Solar power systems design, operation and installation services	100.00	100.00	-
	GLC Solar Management VII, LLC.	Solar power business	100.00	98.00	100.00
Market Pilot	Green Lake Exchange, LLC. XiAn Walsin United Technology Co.,	Solar power business Electronic devices and module	100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00
Limited	Ltd.	Electronic devices and module	100.00	100.00	100.00

(Concluded)

The following entities were excluded from consolidation as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012:

				% of Ownership			
Investor	Investee	Main Business	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012	Remark	
WLHL	Walcom Chemical Industrial Limited	Commerce	65.00	65.00	65.00	The investee has a capital of HK\$500 thousand and total assets of HK\$1 thousand. As of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, the investee had no sales and its total assets were less than 1% of consolidated assets	

The financial statements of certain subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012 and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were audited by other independent auditors. The total assets amounted to NT\$8,238,145 thousand, NT\$6,942,403 thousand and NT\$4,352,612 thousand as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, respectively; total net operating revenues amounted to NT\$5,462,231 thousand and NT\$3,701,373 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorized for issue on March 5, 2014.

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

a. New, amended and revised standards and interpretations (the "New IFRSs") in issue but not yet effective

The Company and entities controlled by the Company have not applied the following International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations of IFRS (IFRIC), and Interpretations of IAS (SIC) issued by the IASB. On January 28, 2014, the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) announced the framework for the adoption of updated IFRSs version in the ROC. Under this framework, starting January 1, 2015, the previous version of IFRSs endorsed by the FSC (the 2010 IFRSs version) currently applied by companies with shares listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or traded on the Taiwan GreTai Securities Market or Emerging Stock Market will be replaced by the updated IFRSs without IFRS 9 (the 2013 IFRSs version). However, as of the date that the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the FSC has not endorsed the following new, amended and revised standards and interpretations issued by the IASB (the "New IFRSs") included in the 2013 IFRSs version. Furthermore, the FSC has not announced the effective date for the following New IFRSs that are not included in the 2013 IFRSs version.)

Announced by IASB (Note 1) 2013 IFRSs Version Not Yet Endorsed by the FSC Improvements to IFRSs (2009) - amendment to IAS 39 January 1, 2009 and January 1, 2010, as appropriate Effective for annual periods Amendment to IAS 39 "Embedded Derivatives" ending on or after June 30, 2009 Improvements to IFRSs (2010) July 1, 2010 and January 1, 2011, as appropriate January 1, 2013 Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2009-2011 Cycle Amendment to IFRS 1 "Limited Exemption from July 1, 2010 Comparative IFRS 7 Disclosures for First-Time Adopters" Amendment to IFRS 1 "Severe Hyperinflation and Removal July 1, 2011 of Fixed Dates for First-Time Adopters" Amendment to IFRS 1 "Government Loans" January 1, 2013 Amendment to IFRS 7 "Disclosure - Offsetting Financial January 1, 2013 Assets and Financial Liabilities" Amendment to IFRS 7 "Disclosure - Transfer of Financial July 1, 2011 Assets" IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" January 1, 2013 IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" January 1, 2013 IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities" January 1, 2013 Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 January 1, 2013 "Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance" Amendments to IFRS 10 and IFRS 12 and IAS 27 January 1, 2014 "Investment Entities" IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" January 1, 2013 Amendment to IAS 1 "Presentation of Other Comprehensive July 1, 2012 Income" Amendment to IAS 12 "Deferred tax: Recovery of January 1, 2012 Underlying Assets" IAS 19 (Revised 2011) "Employee Benefits" January 1, 2013 IAS 27 (Revised 2011) "Separate Financial Statements" January 1, 2013 IAS 28 (Revised 2011) "Investments in Associates and Joint January 1, 2013 Ventures" Amendment to IAS 32 "Offsetting Financial Assets and January 1, 2014 Financial Liabilities" January 1, 2013 IFRIC 20 "Stripping Costs in Production Phase of a Surface

The New IFRSs Included in the

Mine"

Effective Date

	Effective Date
The New IFRSs Not Included in the 2013 IFRSs Version	Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle	July 1, 2014 (Note 2)
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle	July 1, 2014
IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"	Effective date not determined
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Mandatory Effective	Effective date not determined
Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures"	
Amendment to IAS 19 "Defined Benefit Plans: Employee	July 1, 2014
Contributions"	
IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts"	January 1, 2016
Amendment to IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets:	January 1, 2014
Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial	
Assets"	
Amendment to IAS 39 "Novation of Derivatives and	January 1, 2014
Continuation of Hedge Accounting"	
IFRIC 21 "Levies"	January 1, 2014

- Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual periods beginning on or after the respective effective dates.
- Note 2: The amendment to IFRS 2 applies to share-based payment transactions for which the grant date is on or after July 1 2014; the amendment to IFRS 3 applies to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after July 1 2014; the amendment to IFRS 13 is effective immediately; the remaining amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.
- b. Significant impending changes in accounting policy that would result whenever New IFRSs in issue but not yet effective are applied.

Except for the following, the impending initial application of the above New IFRSs whenever applied would not have any material impact on the Company's accounting policies:

1) IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"

Recognition and measurement of financial assets

With regards to financial assets, all recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" are subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value. Specifically, financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. All other financial assets are measured at their fair values at the end of reporting period. However, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognized in profit or loss.

Recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

As for financial liabilities, the main changes in the classification and measurement relate to the subsequent measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss. The amount of change in the fair value of such financial liability attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income and the remaining amount of change in the fair value of that liability is presented in profit or loss, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. If the above accounting treatment would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, the Company presents all gains or losses on that liability in profit or loss.

Hedge accounting

The main changes in hedge accounting amended the application requirements for hedge accounting to better reflect the entity's risk management activities. Compared with IAS 39, the main changes include: (1) enhancing types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the risk eligible for hedge accounting of non-financial items; (2) changing the way hedging derivative instruments are accounted for to reduce profit or loss volatility; and (3) replacing retrospective effectiveness assessment with the principle of economic relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item.

Effective date

The mandatory effective date of IFRS 9, which was previously set at January 1, 2015, was removed and will be reconsidered once the standard is complete with a new impairment model and finalization of any limited amendments to classification and measurement.

- 2) New and revised standards on consolidation, joint arrangement, and associates and disclosure
 - a) IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements"

IFRS 10 replaces IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" and SIC 12 "Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities". The Company considers its ability to control the other entities in order to include them in the consolidation. The Company has control over an investee if and only if it has a) power over the investee; b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of its returns. Additional guidance has been included in IFRS 10 to explain when an investor has control over an investee.

b) IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"

IFRS 12 is a new disclosure standard and is applicable to entities that have interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and/or unconsolidated structured entities. In general, the disclosure requirements in IFRS 12 are more extensive than in the current standards.

c) Revision to IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"

Revised IAS 28 requires when a portion of an investment in associates meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale, that portion is classified as held for sale. Any retained portion that has not been classified as held for sale is accounted for using the equity method. Previously, when a portion of an investment in associates meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale, the entire investment is classified as held for sale and ceases to apply the equity method.

Revised IAS 28 also requires that when a portion of an investment in an associate is held by, or is held indirectly through, an entity that is a venture capital organization, the Company may elect to measure investments in those associates at fair value through profit or loss. Any remaining portion of its investment in those associates that is not held through a venture capital organization is accounted for using the equity method. Previously, the entire investments in those associates are accounted for using equity method regardless of whether the investments are held by, or are held indirectly through, an entity that is a venture capital organization.

3) IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement"

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements. It defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. The disclosure requirements in IFRS 13 are more extensive than those required in the current standards. For example, quantitative and qualitative disclosures based on the three-level fair value hierarchy currently required only for financial instruments are extended by IFRS 13 to cover all assets and liabilities within its scope.

4) Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income"

The amendments to IAS 1 require items of other comprehensive income to be grouped into those that (1) will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and (2) will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met. Income taxes on related items of other comprehensive income are grouped on the same basis. Previously, there were no such requirements.

5) Amendments to IAS 36 "Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets"

In issuing IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement", the IASB made some consequential amendments to the disclosure requirements in IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets", introducing a requirement to disclose in every reporting period the recoverable amount of an asset or each cash-generating unit. The amendment clarifies that the disclosure of such recoverable amount is required during the period when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed. Furthermore, the Company is required to disclose the discount rate used in current and previous measurements of the recoverable amount based on fair value less costs of disposal measured using a present value technique.

6) New issued IFRIC 21 "Levies"

IFRIC 21 provides guidance on when to recognize a liability for a levy imposed by a government. It addresses the accounting for a liability whose timing and amount is certain and the accounting for a provision whose timing or amount is not certain. The Company accrues related liability when the transaction or activity that triggers the

payment of the levy occurs. Therefore, if the obligating event occurs over a period of time (such as generation of revenue over a period of time), the liability is recognized progressively. If an obligation to pay a levy is triggered upon reaching a minimum threshold (such as a minimum amount of revenue or sales generated), the liability is recognized when that minimum threshold is reached.

7) Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2010-2012 Cycle

Several standards including IFRS 2 "Share-Based Payment", IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" and IFRS 8 "Operating Segments" were amended in this annual improvement.

The amended IFRS 2 changes the definitions of 'vesting condition' and 'market condition' and adds definitions for 'performance condition' and 'service condition'. The amendment clarifies that a performance target can be based on the operations (i.e. a non-market condition) of the Company or another entity in the same group or the market price of the equity instruments of the Company or another entity in the same group (i.e. a market condition); that a performance target can relate either to the performance of the Company as a whole or to some part of it (e.g. a division); and that the period for achieving a performance condition must not extend beyond the end of the related service period. In addition, a share market index target is not a performance condition because it not only reflects the performance of the Company, but also of other entities outside the Company.

IFRS 3 was amended to clarify that contingent consideration should be measured at fair value, irrespective of whether the contingent consideration is a financial instrument within the scope of IFRS 9 or IAS 39. Changes in fair value should be recognized in profit or loss.

The amended IFRS 8 requires an entity to disclose the judgments made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments, including a description of the operating segments aggregated and the economic indicators assessed in determining whether the operating segments have 'similar economic characteristics'. The amendment also clarifies that a reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets should only be provided if the segments' assets are regularly provided to the chief operating decision-maker.

IFRS 13 was amended to clarify that the issuance of IFRS 13 did not remove the ability to measure short-term receivables and payables with no stated interest rate at their invoice amounts without discounting, if the effect of not discounting is immaterial.

IAS 24 was amended to clarify that a management entity providing key management personnel services to the Company is a related party of the Company. Consequently, the Company is required to disclose as related party transactions the amounts incurred for the service paid or payable to the management entity for the provision of key management personnel services. However, disclosure of the components of such compensation is not required.

8) Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2011-2013 Cycle

Several standards including IFRS 3, IFRS 13 and IAS 40 "Investment Property" were amended in this annual improvement.

IFRS 3 was amended to clarify that IFRS 3 does not apply to the accounting for the

formation of all types of joint arrangements in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.

The scope in IFRS 13 of the portfolio exception for measuring the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis was amended to clarify that it includes all contracts that are within the scope of, and accounted for in accordance with, IAS 39 or IFRS 9, even if those contracts do not meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities within IAS 32.

IAS 40 was amended to clarify that IAS 40 and IFRS 3 are not mutually exclusive and application of both standards may be required to determine whether the investment property acquired is acquisition of an asset or a business combination.

c. The impact of the application of New IFRSs and the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (the "Regulations") in issue but not yet effective on the Company's consolidated financial statements is as follows:

The Company is in the process of estimating the impact of the initial application of the Standards, amendments and interpretations on its financial position and results of operations. Disclosures will be provided until a detailed review of the impact has been completed and the consolidated financial statements have been approved and authorized for issuance.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY

On May 14, 2009, the FSC announced the "Framework for the Adoption of IFRSs by Companies in the ROC." In this framework, starting 2013, companies with shares listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or traded on the Taiwan GreTai Securities Market or Emerging Stock Market should prepare their consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRS, IAS, IFRIC and SIC (the "IFRSs") endorsed by the FSC.

The Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013 are its first IFRS consolidated financial statements. The date of transition to IFRSs was January 1, 2012. Refer to Note 36 for the impact of IFRS conversion on the consolidated financial statements.

a. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs.

b. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The opening consolidated balance sheet as of the date of transition to IFRSs was prepared in accordance with IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards". The applicable IFRSs have been applied retrospectively by the Company except for some aspects where IFRSs prohibit retrospective application or grant optional exemption to this general principle. For the exemptions that the Company elected, refer to Note 36. The

significant accounting policies are set out as below.

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

Current assets include cash and cash equivalents and those assets held primarily for trading purposes or to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, unless the asset is to be used for an exchange or to settle a liability, or otherwise remains restricted, at more than twelve months after the reporting period. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, other than assets classified as current are classified as non-current. Current liabilities are obligations incurred for trading purposes or to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period and liabilities that do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

d. Basis of consolidation

1) Attribution of total comprehensive income to non-controlling interests

Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

2) Changes in the Company's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Company's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost and (ii) the assets (including any goodwill) and liabilities and any non-controlling interests of the former subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost. The Company accounts for all amounts recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities (i.e. reclassifies to profit or loss, or transfers directly to retained earnings if required in accordance with other IFRSs).

e. Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date (i.e., the day when the Company obtains control) fair values of the assets transferred by the Company, liabilities incurred by the Company to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Company in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date. Non-controlling interests may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

f. Foreign currencies

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

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

- 1) Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- 2) Exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and
- 3) Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investments.

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

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

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations (including of the subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures or branches operations in other countries with currencies used different from the Company) are translated into New Taiwan dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income (attributed to the owners of the Company and non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Company's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a

foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of joint control over a jointly controlled entity that includes a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of significant influence over an associate that includes a foreign operation), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

In relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests of the subsidiary and are not recognized in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

g. Inventories

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

Inventories include real estate and constructions-in-progress, which are stated at acquisition costs plus construction costs incurred. Interest expenses on constructions-in-progress are capitalized.

h. Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee without having control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Company's share of equity of associates.

When the Company subscribes for additional new shares of the associate, at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Company's proportionate interest in the associate. The Company records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus. If the Company's ownership interest is reduced due to the additional subscription of the new shares of 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 by the equity method is insufficient, the shortage is debited to retained earnings.

When the Company's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in that associate, the Company discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional

losses and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal obligations, or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of that associate.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of an associate recognized 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 Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized 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 Company discontinues the use of the equity method from the date on which it ceases to have significant influence over the associate. Any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its 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 Company accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

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

i. Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Any item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

j. Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties also include land held for a currently undetermined future use.

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

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property is calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

k. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life, residual value, and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The residual value of an intangible asset with a finite useful life shall be assumed to be zero unless the Company expects to dispose of the intangible asset before the end of its economic life. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

1. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to the individual cash-generating units; otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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.

When an impairment loss subsequently is reversed, the carrying amount of the 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 immediately in profit or loss.

m. Non-current assets held for sale

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

When the Company is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, regardless of whether the Group will retain a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Recognition of depreciation of those assets would cease.

n. Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets

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

1) Measurement category

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. The categories of financial assets held by the Company are available-for-sale financial assets and loans and receivables.

a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the other gains and losses line item.

b) Held-to-maturity investments

Foreign corporate bonds, which the Company has positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, are classified as held-to-maturity investments.

Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

c) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

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

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

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

d) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables (including trade receivables, cash and cash equivalent, and debt investments with no active market) are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Cash equivalent includes time deposits and placements with original maturities within three months from the date of acquisition, highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash

commitments.

2) Impairment of financial assets

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

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, such as trade receivables and other receivables, assets are assessed for impairment on a collective basis even if they were assessed not to be impaired individually. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period of 60 days, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables, and other situation.

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

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

For 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.

For all other financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- a) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- b) Breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- c) It becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization; or
- d) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

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 are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized in other comprehensive income and

accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve. In respect of available-for-sale debt securities, impairment loss are subsequently reversed through profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the investment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss.

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

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

3) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

1) Subsequent measurement

Except the following situation, all the financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the other gains and losses line item.

2) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship. When the fair value of derivative financial instruments is positive, the derivative is recognized as a financial asset; when the fair value of derivative financial instruments is negative, the derivative is recognized as a financial liability.

Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when they meet the definition of a derivative, their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the contracts are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

o. Hedge accounting

The Company designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency risk, as either fair value hedges or cash flow hedges. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

1) Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as fair value hedges are recognized in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in profit or loss in the line item relating to the hedged item.

Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the Company revokes the designated hedging relationship, or when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged instrument arising from the hedged risk for which the effective interest method is used is amortized to profit or loss from the date the hedge accounting is discontinued. The adjustment is based on a recalculated effective interest rate that will fully amortize interest from the date amortization begins to the maturity of the financial instrument.

2) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss, and is included in the other gains and losses line item.

If a hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability, the associated gains or losses that were recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged forecast cash flows affect profit or loss. If a hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the associated gains and losses that were recognized in other comprehensive income are removed and are included in the initial cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the Company revokes the designated hedging relationship, or when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been previously recognized in other comprehensive income from the period when the hedge was effective remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in profit or loss, the associated gains or losses that were recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified from equity to profit or loss or are included in the initial cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

p. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

q. Revenue recognition

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized when the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, primarily upon shipment, because the earnings process has been completed and the economic benefits associated with the transaction have been realized or are realizable. The Company does not recognize sales revenue on materials delivered to subcontractors because this delivery does not involve a transfer of risks and rewards of materials ownership.

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 provided the seller can reliably estimate future returns and recognizes a liability for returns based on previous experience and other relevant factors. Sales of goods are recognized when goods are delivered and title has passed.

1) Rendering of services

Service income is recognized when services are provided. Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the contract.

2) Dividend and interest income

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

r. Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rents arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

s. Retirement benefit costs

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

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. Past service cost is recognized immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, and otherwise is amortized on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the consolidated balance sheets represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and unrecognized past service cost, and as reduced by the fair value of plan assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to the unrecognized past service cost and actuarial losses, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Curtailment or settlement gains or losses on the defined benefit plan are recognized when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

t. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

According to the Income Tax Law, an additional tax at 10% of unappropriated earnings is provided for as income tax in the year the shareholders approve to retain the earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all (deductible temporary differences, unused loss carry forward and unused tax credits for purchases of machinery, equipment and technology, research and development expenditures, and personnel training expenditures) to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if

the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

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

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

u. Translation into U.S. dollar

The financial statements are stated in New Taiwan dollars. The translation of the 2013 and 2012 New Taiwan dollar amounts into U.S. dollar amounts is included solely for the convenience of readers, using the average exchange rate of NT\$29.805 to US\$1.00 quoted by the Bank of Taiwan on December 31, 2013. The convenience translation should not be construed as representations that the New Taiwan dollar amounts have been, could have been, or could in the future be, converted into U.S. dollars at this or any other exchange rate.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company'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 accounts include allowance for doubtful accounts, inventory valuation losses, depreciation, impairment, pension, bonus to employees and remuneration, etc. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The followings are the main assumptions and sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of financial reporting period:

a. Deferred tax assets

As of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, the carrying amount of the deferred tax assets in relation to unused tax losses was NT\$1,471,593 thousand, NT\$1,133,781 thousand and NT\$1,540,188 thousand, respectively. The realizability of the deferred tax asset mainly depends on whether sufficient future profits or taxable temporary differences will be available. In cases where the actual future profits generated are less than expected, a material reversal of deferred tax assets may arise, which would be recognized in profit or loss for the period in which such a reversal takes place.

b. Write-down of inventory

Net realizable value of inventory is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The estimation of net realizable value is based on current market conditions and the historical experience from selling products of a similar nature. Changes in market conditions may have a material impact on the estimation of net realizable value.

c. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit plans

Accrued pension liabilities and the resulting pension expense under defined benefit pension plans are calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Actuarial assumptions comprise the discount rate, rate of employee turnover, and long-term average future salary increase. Changes in economic circumstances and market conditions will affect these assumptions and may have a material impact on the amount of the expense and the liability.

As of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, the carrying amount of the accrued pension liabilities was NT\$1,222,346 thousand, NT\$1,355,380 thousand and NT\$1,336,104 thousand, respectively.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012		January 1, 2012	
Cash on hand Cash in bank Time deposits Cash equivalent - short-term bills	\$	7,060 7,176,966 211,906 160,150	\$	8,966 4,152,185 272,034 1,626,930	\$	211,090 7,763,788 3,941,358 1,023,600
	<u>\$</u>	7,556,082	<u>\$</u>	6,060,115	<u>\$</u>	12,939,836

Cash equivalents include time deposits that have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition and the time deposits that have a maturity of three months to twelve months from the date of acquisition and that can be terminated with interest still higher than demand deposit, are readily convertible to a known amount of cash, and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value; these were held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

The ranges of market rates of cash in bank and bank overdrafts at the end of the reporting period were as follows (except the market rate of checking account was zero):

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Bank balance	0.01%-1.49%	0.01%-3.10%	0.01%-1.23%
Short-term bills	0.40%	0.40%	0.36%

Cash in bank and time deposits in the total of EUR53,560 thousand at January 1, 2012, were intended for payment of equipment for use in the Taichung Port. The deposits are designated as cash flow hedge to manage exposures to exchange rate fluctuations.

Certain time deposits as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, were classified and pledged as follows:

	Purpose	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012	
Other financial assets - current					
Pledged time deposits	To secure short-term bank borrowings and letter of credit	\$ 704,867	\$ 343,654	\$ 398,903	
	To secure letter of credit for equipment import	93,090	305,627	305,627	
	equipment import	797,957	649,281	704,530	
Non-current assets				' <u></u> '	
Refundable deposits	To meet contract requirements for completing constructions	60,733	70,000	-	
	To meet required security deposit	600	600	600	
Other non-current assets - refundable deposits	To secure long-term bank borrowings	93,636	36,098	-	
retaildance deposits	borrowings	154,969	106,698	600	
		\$ 952,926	<u>\$ 755,979</u>	\$ 705,130	

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012	
Financial assets held for trading				
Derivative financial assets (not under hedge accounting) Commodity futures contracts Forward exchange contracts Exchange rate swap contracts Non-derivative financial assets Marketable equity securities Common stock warrants	\$ 8,723 46,707 - -	\$ 49,750 - - 441 	\$ - 13,849 389 12,226	
Financial assets at FVTPL	<u>\$ 55,430</u>	\$ 50,191	<u>\$ 26,464</u>	
			(Continued)	

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012		
Current Non-current	\$ 55,430	\$ 50,191	\$ 12,615 13,849		
	<u>\$ 55,430</u>	\$ 50,191	<u>\$ 26,464</u>		
			(Concluded)		
Financial liabilities held for trading					
Derivative financial liabilities (not under hedge accounting)					
Exchange rate swap contract	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Forward exchange contracts	-	4,529	18,810		
Commodity futures contracts	_		50,822		
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 4,529</u>	\$ 69,632		
Current	\$ -	\$ 4,529	\$ 69,632		
Non-current	-		_		
	\$ -	\$ 4,529	\$ 69,632		

At the end of the reporting period, outstanding commodity futures not under hedge accounting were as follows:

	Type of Transaction	Quantity (Tons)	Trade Date	Expiration Date		se Price ousands)		et Price ousands)	Valua (Loss) (In Tho	Gain
<u>December 31, 2013</u>										
Commodity futures										
Copper	Buy	3,800	2013.04.02- 2013.12.31	2014.01.15- 2014.10.15	US\$	27,424	US\$	27,976	US\$	552
Copper	Sell	2,850	2013.12.18- 2013.12.31	2014.02.19- 2014.03.30	US\$	20,775	US\$	21,051	US\$	(276)
Nickel	Sell	372	2013.10.16- 2013.12.03	2014.01.16- 2014.02.19	US\$	5,093	US\$	5,187	US\$	(94)
Copper	Buy	4,185	2013.08.09- 2013.12.26	2014.03.15- 2014.12.15	RMB	218,458	RMB	219,148	RMB	690
Copper	Sell	55	2013.12.25	2014.04.01	RMB	2,861	RMB	2,877	RMB	(16)
December 31, 2012										
Commodity futures										
Copper	Buy	4,875	2012.06.13- 2012.12.31	2013.01.15- 2013.11.20	US\$	43,613	US\$	44,025	US\$	412
Copper	Sell	8,600	2012.10.29- 2012.12.31	2013.01.16- 2013.03.28	US\$	68,319	US\$	68,261	US\$	58
Nickel	Sell	2,784	2012.11.13- 2012.12.19	2013.02.13- 2013.03.19	US\$	48,907	US\$	47,664	US\$	1,243

January 1, 2012	Type of Transaction	Quantity (Tons)	Trade Date	Expiration Date		se Price ousands)		et Price ousands)	(Loss	nation (s) Gain (ousands)
Commodity futures										
Copper	Buy	8,705	2011.08.05- 2011.12.30	2012.01.15- 2013.10.17	US\$	69,332	US\$	70,469	US\$	1,137
Copper	Sell	8,800	2011.11.30- 2011.12.30	2012.01.18- 2012.03.14	US\$	65,506	US\$	66,902	US\$	(1,396)
Nickel	Sell	1,890	2011.11.11- 2011.12.28	2012.02.10- 2012.03.21	US\$	33,999	US\$	35,419	US\$	(1,420)
									(Can al	/L . L

(Concluded)

At the end of the reporting period, outstanding exchange rate swap contracts not under hedge accounting were as follows:

Currencies	Contract Expiration Date	Contract Amount (In Thousands)	
January 1, 2012			
EUR to USD	2013.02.19	EUR4,000/USD5,675	

At the end of the reporting period, outstanding forward exchange contracts not under hedge accounting were as follows:

	Currencies	Contract Expiration Date	Contract Amount (In Thousands)
<u>December 31, 2013</u>			
Buy forward exchange contracts	USD to NTD	2014.01.13-2014.03.06	USD100,000/NTD2,935,420
	EUR to MYR	2014.01.30-2014.04.30	EUR582/MYR2,739
	USD to RMB	2014.12.03	USD19,000/RMB116,803
<u>December 31, 2012</u>			
Sell forward exchange contracts	EUR to MYR	2013.01.04-2013.04.06	EUR889/MYR3,563
conducts	EUR to USD	2013.02.19	EUR2,000/US\$2,501
<u>January 1, 2012</u>			
Buy forward exchange contracts	USD to NTD	2012.01.19-2012.04.16	USD75,000/NTD2,262,885
	USD to RMB	2012.01.12-2012.12.27	USD365,902/RMB2,339,912
	USD to IDR	2012.01.03-2012.02.21	USD3,478/IDR32,000,000
Sell forward exchange contracts	EUR to MYR	2012.02.06	EUR111/MYR476
	USD to MYR	2012.01.31	USD200/MYR635
	EUR to USD	2012.01.13	EUR3,500/USD4,825

Common stock warrants as of January 1, 2012 were as follows:

	Warrant	Warrant Exercisable		Contract Expiration
Exercise Target	Unit	(Shares)	Exercise Price	Date
Microvision common stock	2,019,060	2,019,060	US\$2.185/share	2012.06.22

The right to exercise the Microvision common stock warrants had expired as of June 6, 2012, and loss on investment was US\$404 thousand (equivalent to NT\$11,977 thousand).

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company's strategy for commodity futures contracts, forward exchange contracts and exchange rate swap contracts was to hedge exposures to fluctuations of essential materials' prices and foreign exchange rates. However, those derivative financial instruments did not meet the criteria of hedge effectiveness; and therefore, they were not accounted for by hedge accounting.

8. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
<u>Domestic investments</u>			
Domestic quoted stocks HannStar Display Corp. Hannstar Board Corp. Capella Microsystems, Inc. Others	\$ 2,351,640 860,790 -	\$ 1,106,123 - 159,321 4,413	\$ 983,738 - - 4,782
Foreign investments			
Overseas marketable equity securities Microvision, Inc.	-		64,823
	\$ 3,212,430	<u>\$ 1,269,857</u>	\$ 1,053,343
Current Non-current	\$ - 3,212,430	\$ 4,413 	\$ 4,782 1,048,561
	\$ 3,212,430	\$ 1,269,857	\$ 1,053,343

In November 2013, the Company reorganized the investment structure of its group and ceased to have significant influence on the investee, Hannstar Board Corp.; thus, the financial asset has been remeasured at its fair value and transferred to "available-for-sale financial assets - non-current". The difference between fair value and book value is NT\$977,952 thousand which was recorded as loss on disposal of investment.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company sold 743,250 shares of the common stock in Microvision, Inc. which resulted in loss on disposal of investment of US\$7,519 thousand (equivalent to NT\$223,373 thousand) which was recorded as loss on disposal of investment.

9. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR HEDGING

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Derivative financial assets under hedge accounting			
Cash flow hedges - foreign exchange forward contracts	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,571</u>
Current Non-current	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ - 3,571
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 3,571</u>
Derivative financial liabilities under hedge accounting			
Fair value hedges - interest rate swaps	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 46,953
Cash flow hedges - foreign exchange forward contracts	-	287	
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 287</u>	<u>\$ 46,953</u>
Current Non-current	\$ - -	\$ 287 	\$ 46,953
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 287</u>	<u>\$ 46,953</u>

Fair Value Hedges

The Company used interest rate swaps to minimize its exposure to fair value changes of its floating-rate borrowings by swapping a portion of the floating-rate borrowings from floating rates to fixed rates. The interest swaps and the corresponding borrowings had the same terms and management believed the interest rate swaps were highly effective hedge instruments. The outstanding interest rate swaps of the Company at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

Contract Amount (In Thousands)	Contract Expiration Date	Range of Interest Rates Paid	Range of Interest Rates Received
January 1, 2012			
NT\$3,250,000	2012.11.20	2.455%-2.510%	0.861%

Cash Flow Hedges

The Company's hedge strategy is to enter foreign exchange forward contracts to avoid firm commitment of its exchange rate exposure. When forecast sales and purchases actually take place, the carrying amounts of the non-financial hedged items will be adjusted accordingly.

The terms of the foreign exchange forward contracts had been negotiated to match the terms of the respective designated hedged items. The outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts of the Company at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	Currencies	Contract Expiration Date	Contract Amount (In Thousands)
<u>December 31, 2012</u>			
Buy forward exchange contracts	EUR to NTD	2013.03.15-2013.04.15	EUR6,695/NTD257,945
<u>January 1, 2012</u>			
Buy forward exchange contracts	EUR to NTD	2013.03.15-2013.04.15	EUR6,695/NTD257,945

The Company signed foreign exchange forward contracts to avoid its exchange rate exposure due to the equipment purchase contracts signed with foreign suppliers. Those foreign exchange forward contracts were designated as cash flow hedges. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, fair value gain of NT\$287 thousand and loss of NT\$3,858 thousand, respectively, had been recognized in other comprehensive income due to the valuation adjustments of the foreign exchange forward contracts for the exchange rate exposure of expected future equipment purchase. The equipment purchase occurred in April 2013; at that time the amounts originally deferred and recognized in equity were reclassified to book value of property, plant and equipment.

10. NOTES RECEIVABLE, TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Notes receivable			
Notes receivable	\$ 7,943,404	\$ 5,407,147	\$ 7,532,927
<u>Trade receivables</u>			
Trade receivables Less: Allowance for impairment loss	\$ 9,550,633 (116,237)	\$ 10,863,664 (149,075)	\$ 9,165,973 (156,759)
	<u>\$ 9,434,396</u>	\$ 10,714,589	\$ 9,009,214

The average credit period on sales of goods was 60 days. In determining the collectibility of a trade receivable, the Company considered any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable since the date credit was initially granted to the end of the reporting period. Allowance for impairment loss based on estimated uncollectible amounts determined by reference to age of receivables, past default experience of the counterparties and an analysis of their current financial position.

The concentration of credit risk was limited due to the fact that the customer base was large and unrelated.

Age of receivables was as follows:

	De	cember 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	Jan	uary 1, 2012
Not overdue	\$	8,256,950	\$ 10,016,024	\$	7,852,407
Less than 90 days		757,977	631,910		1,004,198
91-180 days		59,624	124,280		207,734
181-365 days		372,260	48,603		71,775
Overdue more than one year		103,822	42,847		29,859
	<u>\$</u>	9,550,633	<u>\$ 10,863,664</u>	\$	9,165,973

Above analysis was based on the past due date.

Changes in the allowance for impairment loss recognized on notes receivable and trade receivables were as follows:

	2013	2012
Balance at January 1	\$ 149,075	\$ 156,759
Add: Impairment losses	23,066	7,902
Add: Amounts recovered from prior year write-off	959	-
Less: Amounts written off during the period as		
uncollectible	(4,058)	(9,940)
Less: Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	(60,262)	-
Foreign exchange translation gains and losses	7,457	(5,646)
Balance at December 31	\$ 116,237	<u>\$ 149,075</u>

11. FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Finance lease receivables			
Current portion Long-term	\$ 69,379 2,653,354 2,722,733	\$ 55,590 1,905,899 1,961,489	\$ 17,786 <u>778,842</u> 796,628
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	_	<u>-</u>	_
	\$ 2,722,733	<u>\$ 1,961,489</u>	\$ 796,628

The power supply contracts of solar power equipment are processed by financial lease accounting policy. The average term of finance leases entered into was 20 years.

The interest rate inherent in the leases was fixed at the contract date for the entire lease term. The average effective interest rate contracted was approximately 3.30%, 3.49% and 3.31% per annum as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012.

The finance lease receivables as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012 were neither past due nor impaired.

Refer to Note 30 for the carrying amount of finance lease receivables pledged as security for bank borrowings of the Company.

12. INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Manufacturing and trading industries			
Raw materials	\$ 4,498,614	\$ 5,961,290	\$ 6,059,109
Raw materials in transit	1,772,055	1,289,690	5,510,425
Supplies	468,168	748,577	553,599
Work-in-process	1,774,501	1,925,946	2,134,902
Finished goods and merchandise	5,662,452	5,174,636	9,299,167
Contracts in progress	6,812	200,395	16,063
	14,182,602	15,300,534	23,573,265
Real estate development industry			
Undeveloped land	2,484	2,484	3,634
Buildings and land held for sale	328,304	292,563	-
Contracts in progress	6,547,786	5,149,010	5,804,384
	6,878,574	5,444,057	5,808,018
	\$ 21,061,176	<u>\$ 20,744,591</u>	\$ 29,381,283

The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold in the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was NT\$143,653,255 thousand and NT\$149,621,347 thousand, respectively.

The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold in the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, included NT\$97,400 thousand and NT\$640,182 thousand reversal of write-downs of inventories. Previous write-downs had been reversed as a result of increased selling prices in inventories.

Contracts in progress of the manufacturing industry included construction costs of cable and wire installation projects not completed as of the balance sheet dates.

The inventory of real estate development industry is primarily the land for future construction and contracts in progress of Walsin (Nanjing) Construction Limited.

Walsin (Nanjing) Construction Limited entered into an agreement with two China banks for selling office building in November 2011; the selling price was RMB1,297,580 thousand (equivalent to NT\$5,994,495 thousand). As of January 1, 2012, Walsin (Nanjing) Construction Limited has received RMB610,191 thousand (equivalent to NT\$2,931,938 thousand) recorded as "advance receipts on real estate". As of December 31, 2012, the transaction has been completed and gross profit of RMB491,192 thousand (equivalent to NT\$2,304,133 thousand) has been recognized.

Walsin (Nanjing) Construction Limited entered into an agreement with third parties for selling real estate as of December 31, 2013; the selling price was RMB1,025,600 thousand (equivalent to NT\$5,013,769 thousand). As of December 31, 2013, Walsin (Nanjing) Construction Limited

has received RMB960,349 thousand (equivalent to NT\$4,694,783 thousand) and recorded as "advance receipts on real estate".

Refer to Note 30 for the carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for bank borrowings of the Company.

13. NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

Non-current assets held for sale

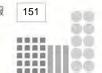
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012	
Production line and sale of cables and wires				
Non-current assets held for sale Liabilities directly associated with non-current assets classified as held for	\$ 3,955,006	<u>\$ 33,676</u>	<u>\$</u>	
sale	<u>\$ 952,803</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	

The board of directors resolved to dispose of Dongguan Walsin Wire & Cable Co., Ltd on July 3, 2013 and Hangzhou Walsin Power Cable & Wire Co., Ltd. on November 28, 2013. The Company is actively seeking a buyer and expects to complete the transaction within 12 months. The assets and liabilities attributable to the production line were reclassified to disposal groups held for sale, and presented separately in the consolidated balance sheets. Refer to paragraph below for details. The production line was included in the Company's cables and wires goods activities for segment reporting purposes.

The major classes of assets and liabilities of the production line classified as held for sale were as follows:

	December 31, 2012
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 141,680
Trade receivables	1,244,474
Inventories	511,785
Other current assets	188,043
Property, plant and equipment	1,597,472
Other non-current assets	271,552
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	<u>\$ 3,955,006</u>
Trade payable	\$ 185,935
Other payable	184,615
Other current liabilities	580,278
Other non-current liabilities	1,975
Liabilities directly associated with non-current assets classified as	
held for sale	<u>\$ 952,803</u>

As of December 31, 2013, the amount of non-current assets held for sale and the amount of liabilities directly associated with non-current assets held for sale had been excluded respectively



from the trade receivables NT\$2,410 thousand and other payable NT\$2,888,186 thousand due to internal transaction.

14. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT COST

	Dec	ember 31, 2013	Dec	eember 31, 2012	Janu	ary 1, 2012
Domestic unlisted common shares						
Kuong Tai Welding Ind. Co., Ltd.	\$	101,548	\$	101,548	\$	101,548
United Industrial Gases Co., Ltd.		-		260,411		-
Taiwan High Speed Rail Corp.		134,000		134,000		134,000
Dachien Investing Corp.		-		-		413,303
Powertec Energy Corp.		205,706		-		550,000
Others		109,835		335,226		209,931
Overseas unlisted common shares Shannxi Tianhong Silicon Industrial						
Corp.		655,075		620,414		1,073,265
Others		190,657		96,939		105,397
	<u>\$</u>	1,396,821	<u>\$</u>	1,548,538	<u>\$</u>	2,587,444
Classified according to financial asset measurement categories						
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$	1,396,821	\$	1,548,538	\$	<u>2,587,444</u>

Powertec Energy Corp. shares held by the Company had been recorded as "financial assets carried at cost - noncurrent". On December 31, 2012, the Company increased ownership percentage of Powertec Energy Corp. due to Chin-Xin investment Co., Ltd. merger with Dachien Investing Corp. and Win Investment Inc. and gained significant influence on the investee; thus, the financial asset has been transferred to "investments accounted for using equity method". On November 27, 2013, the Company sold parts of its interest in Chin-Xin and lost control but still had significant influence. While Chin-Xin was excluded from consolidation, the Company lost significant influence on Powertec Energy Corp; thus, in November 2013, the financial asset has been transferred back to "financial assets carried at cost - noncurrent".

Jinhan Optoelectronics Material Co., Ltd. was held by the Company. In order to improve the operational efficiency, on May 28, 2013, the board of directors of Jinhan Optoelectronics Material Co., Ltd. approved to merge with Crystal Applied Technology Inc. The merger was effective on August 1, 2013. Crystal Applied Technology Inc. is the surviving company and Jinhan Optoelectronics Material Co., Ltd. is the dissolved company. Every two shares of Jinhan Optoelectronics Material Co., Ltd. converted into one share of Crystal Applied Technology Inc. The Company had sold 1,700,617 shares of Crystal Applied Technology Inc. to third parties at market value on the Taiwan Stock Exchange in the year ended December 31, 2013 that resulted in net gain of NT\$5,020 thousand which was recorded as gain on disposal of investment for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Management believed that fair value of the above unlisted equity investments held by the Company cannot be reliably measured due to the very wide range of reasonable fair value estimates; therefore, the investments were measured at cost less impairment at the end of reporting period.

The Company recognized impairment loss on financial assets carried at cost of NT\$538,000 thousand and NT\$462,315 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, after appropriate evaluation.

15. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

Investments in associates:

	December 3	31, 2013	December 31, 2012		January 1, 2012		
		Ownership		Ownership	'	Ownership	
Name of Associate	Carrying Value	Percentage	Carrying Value	Percentage	Carrying Value	Percentage	
Listed companies							
Winbond Electronics Corp.	\$ 8,192,573	23.26	\$ 7,739,853	23.28	\$ 8,182,279	23.32	
Walton Advanced Engineering,							
Inc.	1,499,566	21.90	1,414,596	21.81	1,478,432	21.81	
Walsin Technology Corp.	2,373,592	18.11	2,361,309	18.33	2,685,818	18.51	
Hannstar Board Corp.	-	-	2,769,649	25.25	3,357,740	29.81	
Nuvoton Technology Corp.	-	-	58,931	0.89	-	-	
Unlisted companies:							
WuXi Xingcheng Walsin Steel							
Products Co., Ltd.	1,154,663	50.00	-	-	-	-	
Solarion AG	-	49.00	-	49.00	1,220,116	49.00	
Chin-Xin	2,260,375	37.67	-	-	-	-	
Others	1,413,334		2,786,912		1,288,523		
	<u>\$ 16,894,103</u>		\$ 17,131,250		\$ 18,212,908		

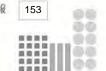
Nuvoton Technology Corp. is a subsidiary of Winbond Electronics Corp. which is an investee company under the equity method, so the Company has significant influence on Nuvoton Technology Corp.

Publicly traded investments accounted for using the equity method were priced based on the closing price of those investments at the balance sheet date and were summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Winbond Electronics Corp.	\$ 6,864,732	\$ 4,333,966	\$ 3,604,486
Walton Advanced Engineering, Inc.	\$ 1,173,024	\$ 920,878	\$ 1,052,432
Walsin Technology Corp.	\$ 1,000,014	\$ 899,527	\$ 1,030,959
Hannstar Board Corp.	\$ -	\$ 1,520,152	\$ 1,597,178
Nuvoton Technology Corp.	\$ -	\$ 58,931	\$ -

The summarized financial information in respect of the Company's associates was set out below:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Total assets Total liabilities	\$ 112,688,355 \$ 42,218,968	\$ 175,773,073 \$ 92,841,192	\$ 171,893,922 \$ 90,210,630
		For the Year End	led December 31
		2013	2012
Revenue Loss for the period Other comprehensive income		\$ 56,426,153 \$ (808,375) \$ 2,601,469	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\



The Company had sold 1,236 thousand shares of Walsin Technology Corp. and 20,910 thousand shares of Hannstar Board Corp. to third parties at market value on the Taiwan Stock Exchange in the year ended December 31, 2012 that resulted in net loss of NT\$20,944 thousand and NT\$194,768 thousand which was recorded as loss on disposal of investment for the year ended December 31, 2012.

To reorganize the investment structure of its group, the Company sold parts of its interest in Chin-Xin at fair value in 2013 and 2012; please refer to Note 29(10). After the disposal of Chin-Xin, the Company lost control and thus remeasured the remaining shares of Chin-Xin at fair value and transferred it to "investment accounted for using equity method".

Analysis of asset and liabilities on the date control was lost is as follows:

Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	\$ 1,749,939 58,265
Other current assets	15
Non-current assets	10
Available-for-sale financial assets - non-current	2,762,100
Investment accounted for using equity method	2,261,657
Financial assets measured at cost - non-current	427,047
Other non-current assets	3,410
Total assets	<u>\$ 7,262,433</u>
Current liabilities	
Short-term borrowings	\$ 323,980
Other payables	8,524
Other current liabilities	15
Total liabilities	\$ 332,519

a. Loss on disposal of subsidiary. The Company recognized loss because of disposal of equity transactions and by remeasuring the remaining shares at fair value.

Consideration received	\$ 150,782
The remaining investments at fair value	2,279,872
The carrying value of the investment of Chin-Xin on the disposal date	(3,060,355)
Loss on disposal	\$ (629,701)

The loss on disposal of equity transactions and loss arisen from remeasuring the remaining shares at fair value amounted to NT\$590,428 thousand which were recorded as loss on disposal of investment.

b. The effect on cash flows from disposal of subsidiary

	December 31, 2013		
Consideration received in cash and cash equivalents Less: Cash and cash equivalent balances disposed of	\$	150,782 (1,749,939)	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalent	\$	(1,599,157)	

The Company's share of profit and other comprehensive income of associates for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was based on the associates' financial statements audited by independent accountants for the same period. The financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 of certain equity-method investees were audited by other independent accountants. The Solarion AG's 2012 financial statements were not audited. The investments in such investee amounted to NT\$339,780 thousand, NT\$331,307 thousand and NT\$1,220,116 thousand as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, respectively; investment loss amounted to NT\$254 thousand and NT\$112,287 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. As of September 30, 2012, the Company lost the significant influence on Solarion AG's so the Company did not recognize investment gain or loss on Solarion AG for the fourth quarter of 2012.

16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		Land	Buildings and Improvements	Machinery and Equipment	Other Equipment	for Purchase of Equipment and Construction in Progress	Total
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2012 Additions Disposals Reclassified Transfer to non-current	\$	2,389,608 34,017	\$ 10,048,812 85,027 (104,221) 94,465	\$ 24,230,754 1,840,710 (368,210) 593,821	\$ 6,673,535 169,568 (263,275) 307,874	\$ 3,468,019 5,594,624 (94,229) (996,160)	\$ 46,810,728 7,723,946 (829,935)
assets held for sale		-	-	(81,743)	-	-	(81,743)
Acquisition from combination Transfer to intangible assets		-	-	-	142	(10,593)	142 (10,593)
Transfer to other assets Transfer to lease receivables (current		-	-	-	-	(66)	(66)
and noncurrent) Effect of foreign currency exchange		-	-	-	-	(2,607,387)	(2,607,387)
differences	_	<u>-</u>	(193,388)	(577,436)	(157,269)	(98,589)	(1,026,682)
Balance at January 1, 2012	<u>\$</u>	2,423,625	<u>\$ 9,930,695</u>	<u>\$ 25,637,896</u>	<u>\$ 6,730,575</u>	\$ 5,255,619	\$ 49,978,410 (Continued)

Prenayments

	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Machinery and Equipment	Other Equipment	Prepayments for Purchase of Equipment and Construction in Progress	Total
Accumulated		•	• •	• •	· ·	
depreciation						
and impairment Balance at January 1,						
2012	\$ 16,000	\$ 4,240,018	\$ 13,492,802	\$ 4,165,648	\$ -	\$ 21,914,468
Disposals		(61,333)	(214,893)	(248,614)	-	(524,840)
Reclassified	-	(81)	(8,413)	8,494	-	-
Transfer to non-current						
assets held for sale	-	-	(48,066)	-	-	(48,066)
Acquisition from combination	_	_	_	40	_	40
Depreciation expense	-	446,485	1,500,969	495,239	-	2,442,693
Impairment losses		•		,		
recognized in profit or						
loss	-	7,963	638,207	72,357	-	718,527
Reversals of impairment losses recognized in						
profit or loss	_	_	_	(10)	_	(10)
Effect of foreign				(10)		(10)
currency exchange						
differences		(50,405)	(288,508)	(30,463)	_	(369,376)
Balance at December 31.						
2012	\$ 16,000	\$ 4,582,647	\$ 15,072,098	\$ 4,462,691	\$ -	\$ 24,133,436
		- 1,- 2 - 1, 2 - 1				
Carrying amounts at						
January 1, 2012	<u>\$ 2,373,608</u>	\$ 5,808,794	<u>\$ 10,737,952</u>	<u>\$ 2,507,887</u>	<u>\$ 3,468,019</u>	<u>\$ 24,896,260</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2012	\$ 2,407,62 <u>5</u>	\$ 5,348,048	\$ 10,565,798	\$ 2,267,884	\$ 5,255,619	\$ 25,844,974
December 31, 2012	Ψ 2,401,023	Ψ 3,340,040	<u>Ψ 10,303,730</u>	<u>\$\pi\$ 2,207,004</u>	<u>Ψ 3,233,017</u>	<u>Ψ 23,044,714</u>
Cost						
Balance at January 1, 2013	\$ 2,423,625	\$ 9,930,695	\$ 25,637,896	\$ 6,730,575	\$ 5,255,619	\$ 49,978,410
Additions	\$ 2,423,023 60	177,206	738,261	344,403	842,906	2,102,836
Disposals	(15,254)	(106,330)	(1,854,430)	(417,382)	(5,108)	(2,398,504)
Reclassified	-	815,339	3,489,031	902,246	(5,206,616)	-
Transfer to investment		.=				
properties Transfer to other assets	(261,309)	(390,089)	(137,910)	150,023	-	(651,398) 12,113
Transfer to other assets Transfer to lease	-	-	(137,910)	130,023	-	12,115
receivables (current						
and noncurrent)	-	-	-	-	(584,377)	(584,377)
Transfer to non-current						
assets held for sale	-	(1,178,231)	(2,059,385)	(432,657)	(23,193)	(3,693,466)
Transfer from inventories	_	300,946	_	_	_	300,946
Effect of foreign		300,740				300,740
currency exchange						
differences		279,489	652,399	233,510	35,725	1,201,123
Palanca at Dasambar 21						
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 2,147,122	\$ 9,829,025	\$ 26,465,862	\$ 7,510,718	\$ 314,956	\$ 46,267,683
2010	~ ~,,.~~	2 2,022,02 <u>0</u>	<u> </u>	<u>* ',510,710</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
						(Continued)

	Land		nildings and	Machinery and Equipment	E	Other Equipment	for P Equi Cons	payments Purchase of pment and struction in Progress	Total
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			.	-4-F		1-1			
Balance at January 1,									
2013	\$ 16,000	\$	4,582,647	\$ 15,072,098	\$	4,462,691	\$	-	\$ 24,133,436
Disposals	(4,000)		(23,154)	(1,528,766)		(339,620)		-	(1,925,114)
Impairment losses recognized in profit or									
loss	-		1,325	1,293,593		282,648		-	1,577,566
Reversals of impairment losses recognized in									
profit or loss	-		-	(34,619)		(12,975)		-	(18,020)
Depreciation expense	-		450,918	1,483,624		491,530		-	2,426,072
Reclassified	-		(9,556)	(6,217)		15,773		-	-
Transfer to investment properties	-		(22,741)	-		-		-	(22,741)
Transfer to non-current			(201.225)	(4.404.500)		(202.124)			(2.007.004)
assets held for sale	-		(391,237)	(1,401,623)		(303,134)		-	(2,095,994)
Effect of foreign currency exchange									
differences	 	_	81,979	179,136		295,884			556,999
Carrying amounts at									
December 31, 2013	\$ 12,000	\$	4,670,181	<u>\$ 15,057,226</u>	\$	4,892,797	\$	<u>-</u>	\$ 24,632,204
Carrying amounts at	·							·	
December 31, 2013	\$ 2,135,122	\$	5,158,844	<u>\$ 11,408,636</u>	\$	2,617,921	\$	314,956	\$ 21,635,479 (Concluded)

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

Buildings and improvements	3-50 years
Machinery and equipment	3-20 years
Other equipment	3-15 years

The Company's main building and electrical and mechanical power equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives of 50 years and 20 years, respectively.

WLC owns parcels of land which were registered in the name of certain individuals because of certain regulatory restrictions. To secure its ownership of such parcels of land, WLC keeps in its possession the land titles with the annotation of being pledged to WLC. As of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, the recorded total carrying value of such parcels of land amounted to NT\$438,960 thousand, NT\$438,960 thousand and NT\$404,960 thousand, respectively.

Refer to Note 30 for the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment pledged as security for bank borrowings of the Company.

17. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Completed investment property Investment property in construction	\$ 10,952,192 	\$ 9,310,254 1,525,263	\$ 9,456,449 608,225
	\$ 10,952,192	\$ 10,835,517	<u>\$ 10,064,674</u>

	Completed Investment Property	Investment Property in Construction	Total	
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2012 Additions Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	\$ 9,856,475 - (3,220)	\$ 608,225 954,789 (37,751)	\$ 10,464,700 954,789 (40,971)	
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 9,853,255	<u>\$ 1,525,263</u>	<u>\$ 11,378,518</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2013 Additions Disposals Transferred from investment property	\$ 9,853,255 97,016 (92,333)	\$ 1,525,263 - -	\$ 11,378,518 97,016 (92,333)	
in construction Transferred to inventories Transferred from property, plant and	1,167,940	(1,167,940) (415,719)	(415,719)	
equipment Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	651,398 26,947	58,39 <u>6</u>	651,398 85,343	
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 11,704,223	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 11,704,223</u>	
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
Balance at January 1, 2012 Depreciation expense Effect of foreign currency exchange	\$ 400,026 150,341	\$ -	\$ 400,026 150,341	
differences	(7,366)		(7,366)	
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 543,001	<u>\$</u>	\$ 543,001	
Balance at January 1, 2013 Disposals Depreciation expense Transferred from property, plant and	\$ 543,001 (1,923) 183,782	\$ - - -	\$ 543,001 (1,923) 183,782	
equipment Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	22,741 4,430	<u> </u>	22,741 4,430	
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 752,031	\$ -	<u>\$ 752,031</u>	

The completed investment properties are depreciated under straight-line method over $20\ \text{to}\ 55$ years.

The main investment properties of the Company are the Walsin Xin Yi Building and completed investment properties of Walsin (Nanjing) Construction Limited. The building valuation was commissioned by independent rating agencies (a third party). As of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, the completed investment properties' real estate value was NT\$29,954,492 thousand, NT\$24,682,773 thousand and NT\$24,502,090 thousand. The valuation was made by reference to market evidence of real estate transaction prices.

18. PREPAYMENTS FOR LEASE

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Current asset Non-current asset	\$ 32,150 	\$ 30,379 	\$ 20,050 1,632,457
	<u>\$ 1,226,512</u>	<u>\$ 1,566,458</u>	<u>\$ 1,652,507</u>

Prepaid lease payments include land use right which are located in Mainland China.

19. BORROWINGS

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Short-term bank borrowings	\$ 9,614,797	<u>\$ 11,772,817</u>	<u>\$ 12,378,037</u>
Short-term bills payable	<u>\$</u>	\$ 95,956	<u>\$</u>
Current portion of long-term debts	\$ 9,068,283	\$ 126,174	<u>\$ 27,134,125</u>
Long-term bank borrowings	<u>\$ 12,103,582</u>	\$ 19,589,042	<u>\$ 1,106,077</u>

a. Short-term bank borrowings as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012 were as follows:

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012		January 1, 2012	
	Interest Rate %	Amount	Interest Rate %	Amount	Interest Rate %	Amount
Materials procurement loans Bank lines of credit	0.94-3.60 1.12-3.00	\$ 1,354,799 8,259,998	0.86-1.55 1.13-4.00	\$ 3,415,526 8,357,291	0.82-2.28 0.08-6.63	\$ 947,171
		\$ 9,614,797		\$ 11,772,817		\$ 12,378,037

b. Short-term bills payable as of December 31, 2012 were as follows:

December 31, 2012

Institution	Nominal Amount	Discount Amount	Carrying Value	Rate
International Bills Finance Corporation/Mega Bills	<u>\$ 96,000</u>	<u>\$ 44</u>	<u>\$ 95,956</u>	1.47%-1.49%
Finance Co., Ltd.				

Refer to Notes 6, 11, 16 and 30 for collaterals pledged for short-term bank borrowings as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012.

c. Long-term bank borrowings as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012 were as follows:

	December 31, 2	013		December 31, 2012	, January 1, 2012	
	Significant Covenant	Rate	Amount	Amount	Amount	
Bank of Taiwan and others	Credit loan; every year to repay the principal at 10%, 10%,15%, 15%, 50% from the end of the third year from drawing date (August 2012)	1.59%	\$ 10,200,000	\$ 10,200,000	\$ -	
East West Bank Cathay United Bank	Monthly interest and principal repayments Credit loan; monthly interest and principal repayments until maturity from June 15, 2012	5.13% 2.50%	1,283,690 255,329	1,316,317 274,970	837,233 313,000	
Cathay United Bank	Credit loan; monthly interest and principal repayments until maturity from March 27, 2013	2.75%	249,908	141,000	-	
Cathay United Bank	Credit loan; monthly interest and principal repayments until maturity from August 21, 2012	2.50%	216,115	232,529	-	
Mega International Commercial Bank and others	Secured loan; interest and principal repayment in full at maturity on August 10, 2014	0.88%- 1.31%	8,911,823	7,550,400	10,323,775	
Taipei Fubon Bank	Credit loan; monthly interest and principal repayments until maturity from June 25, 2014	2.50%	55,000	-	-	
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and others	Secured loan; principal repayment in full at maturity on June 9, 2011 (24 months extension upon application)	-	-	-	7,235,725	
Hua Nan Commercial Bank and others	Credit loan; principal repayments are due at 50% each at the end of the fourth and fifth year from drawing date (November 2008)	-	-	-	6,000,000	
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and others	Credit loan; principal repayments are due at 50% each at the end of the fourth and fifth year from drawing date (November 2007)	-	-	-	3,500,000	
Loan for promoting industry development provided by Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs	Project loan; interest 1%, monthly interest payment and quarterly principal repayments until maturity from October 15, 2008	-	-	-	30,469	
Less current portion of long-term debts			21,171,865 (9,068,283)	19,715,216 (126,174)	28,240,202 (6,574,625)	
Less current portion due to breach of contract					(20,559,500)	
			<u>\$ 12,103,582</u>	<u>\$ 19,589,042</u>	<u>\$ 1,106,077</u>	

Under the loan agreements with Bank of Taiwan and Mega International Commercial Bank, WLC should maintain certain financial ratios calculated on annual and semi-annual consolidated financial statements audited by independent auditors, during the loan term. The financial ratios are as follows:

- 1) Ratio of current assets to current liabilities not less than 100%;
- 2) Ratio of total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents to tangible net worth not more than 120%;

- 3) Ratio of net income before interest expenses, taxation, depreciation and amortization to interest expenses not less than 150%;
- 4) Tangible net worth (net worth less intangible assets) not less than NT\$50,000,000 thousand.

As of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, the Company's current portion of long-term liabilities was NT\$9,068,283 thousand, NT\$126,174 thousand and NT\$6,574,625 thousand under the loan agreement, respectively. However, at December 31, 2011, in order to meet the required ratio of net income before interest expenses, taxation, depreciation and amortization to interest expenses, the Company reclassified its long-term debts in the amount of NT\$20,559,500 thousand to current portion of long-term liabilities. The Company had obtained waiver from the banks in May 2012. The Company's consolidated financial reports for the year ended December 31, 2012 and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 showed that the Company was in compliance with these ratio requirements.

Refer to Note 30 for collaterals pledged on bank borrowings as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012.

20. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

WLC and its subsidiaries in ROC adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (the "LPA"), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Based on the LPA, WLC and its subsidiaries in ROC make monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

The total expense recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was NT\$61,047 thousand and NT\$75,794 thousand, respectively, which represents contributions payable to these plans by the Company at rates specified in the rules of the plans.

b. Defined benefit plans

WLC and Walsin Info-Electric adopted the defined benefit plan under the LSL; pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. WLC and Walsin Info-Electric contribute amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name.

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

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Discount rate	1.75%-2.00%	1.50%-1.75%	1.70%-1.75%
Expected return on plan assets	1.75%-2.00%	1.75%-2.00%	2.00%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%

Amounts recognized in profit or loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:

	2013	2012
Current service cost	\$ 18,062	\$ 19,754
Interest cost	23,081	22,930
Expected return on plan assets	(308)	(229)
Past service cost	(480)	(480)
Losses/(gains) arising from curtailment or settlement	(1,880)	(4,960)
	<u>\$ 38,475</u>	<u>\$ 37,015</u>
An analysis by function		
Operating cost	\$ 23,801	\$ 24,435
Marketing expenses	2,950	2,405
Administration expenses	11,678	10,128
Research and development expenses	<u>46</u>	<u>47</u>
	<u>\$ 38,475</u>	<u>\$ 37,015</u>

Actuarial gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were NT\$85,756 thousand and NT\$80,079 thousand, respectively. The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 was NT\$5,677 thousand and NT\$80,079 thousand, respectively.

The amount included in the consolidated balance sheets for the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans was as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation Fair value of plan assets Deficit Past service cost not yet recognized	\$ 1,206,243 (16,122) 1,190,121 5,455	\$ 1,342,743 (25,300) 1,317,443 5,935	\$ 1,318,843 (11,827) 1,307,016 6,415
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	<u>\$ 1,195,576</u>	<u>\$ 1,323,378</u>	<u>\$ 1,313,431</u>

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2013	2012
Opening defined benefit obligation	\$ 1,342,743	\$ 1,318,843
Current service cost	18,062	19,754
Interest cost	23,081	22,930
Actuarial (gains) losses	(82,393)	27,273
Gains on curtailments	(1,880)	(4,960)
Benefits paid	(66,565)	(38,505)
Account paid	(26,805)	(2,592)
Closing defined benefit obligation	\$ 1,206,243	\$ 1,342,743

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2013	2012	
Opening fair value of plan assets	\$ 25,300	\$ 11,827	
Expected return on plan assets	308	229	
Actuarial gains (losses)	(115)	(90)	
Contributions from the employer	57,194	51,839	
Plan assets paid	<u>(66,565</u>)	(38,505)	
Closing fair value of plan assets	<u>\$ 16,122</u>	<u>\$ 25,300</u>	

The major categories of plan assets at the end of the reporting period were disclosed based on the information announced by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee.

The overall expected rate of return was based on historical return trends and analysts' predictions of the market for the asset over the life of the related obligation, with reference to the use of the Labor Pension Fund by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee, taking into consideration the effect of possible differences between the guaranteed minimum income and the return on local banks' two-year time deposits.

21. EQUITY

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Share capital			
Common shares	\$ 35,760,002	\$ 36,160,002	\$ 36,160,002
Capital surplus	15,629,054	15,742,724	15,724,835
Retained earnings	7,758,681	10,417,431	13,882,463
Others	823,535	(3,615,988)	(2,580,595)
Treasury shares	-	(1,055,961)	(769,842)
Non-controlling interests	2,226,005	4,218,690	1,871,925
	\$ 62,197,277	\$ 61,866,898	\$ 64,288,788

a. Share capital

Common shares

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Number of shares authorized (in thousands) Amount of authorized shares Number of shares issued and fully	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 65,000,000	65,000,000
paid (in thousands) Amount of issued shares	3,576,001	3,616,001	3,616,001
	\$ 35,760,002	\$ 36,160,002	\$ 36,160,002

As of December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, the balance of WLC's capital account was NT\$36,160,002 thousand, divided into 3,616,001 thousand shares at NT\$10.00 par value.

WLC cancelled 40,000 thousand shares treasury stock in June 2013. As of December 31, 2013, the balance of WLC's capital account was NT\$35,760,002 thousand, divided into 3,576,001 thousand shares at NT\$10.00 par value.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Arising from issuance of common shares	\$ 10,938,230	\$ 11,060,582	\$ 11,042,685
Arising from treasury share transactions	1,589,157	1,580,468	1,580,468
Arising from gain on disposal of property plant and equipment Others	2,074,231 1,027,436	2,074,231 1,027,443	2,074,231 1,027,451
	<u>\$ 15,629,054</u>	\$ 15,742,724	<u>\$ 15,724,835</u>

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

The capital surplus from long-term investments, employee share options and share warrants may not be used for any purpose.

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

Based on the Company Law of the ROC and WLC's Articles of Incorporation, 10% of WLC's annual earnings, net of tax and any deficit, should be appropriated as legal reserve until this reserve equals WLC's paid-in capital. Also, the Company appropriated earnings to special reserve based on the applicable laws and regulations.

Any remaining balance of distributable earnings, unless it will be retained partially by WLC or resolved otherwise by the stockholders, should be appropriated in the following order:

- 1) 91.5% as dividends;
- 2) 3% as bonus to employees;
- 3) 1.5% as remuneration to directors and supervisors; and
- 4) All or part of the remainder as special reserve.

Due to deficit at December 31, 2013 and 2012, WLC did not accrue for bonus to employees and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. Material differences between such estimated amounts and the amounts proposed by the board of directors in the following year are adjusted in the current year. If the actual amounts subsequently resolved by the stockholders differ from the proposed amounts, the differences are recorded in the year of stockholders' resolution as a change in accounting estimate. If bonus shares are resolved to be distributed to employees, the number of shares is determined by dividing the amount of bonus by the closing price (after considering the effect of cash and stock dividends) of the shares of the day preceding the stockholders' meeting.

Under Rule No. 100116 and Rule No. 0950000507 issued by the FSC, an amount equal to the net debit balance of certain shareholders' equity accounts (including unrealized revaluation increment, unrealized gain or loss on financial instruments, net loss not recognized as pension cost, cumulative translation adjustments) shall be transferred from unappropriated earnings to special reserve. Any special reserve appropriated may be reversed to the extent of the decrease in the net debit balance.

Under Rule No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC on April 6, 2012 and the directive titled "Ouestions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs", on the first-time adoption of IFRSs, a company should appropriate to a special reserve the total amount of unrealized revaluation increment and cumulative translation differences (gains) transferred to retained earnings as a result of the company's use of exemptions under IFRS 1. However, at the date of transitions to IFRSs, if the increase in retained earnings that resulted from all IFRSs adjustments is not enough, i.e. less than the total of revaluation and translation differences, only the increase in retained earnings that resulted from all IFRSs adjustments will be appropriated to special reserve. The special reserve appropriated may be reversed to retained earnings in proportion to the usage, disposal or reclassification of the related assets and thereafter distributed. The special reserve appropriated on the first-time adoption of IFRSs may be used to offset deficit in subsequent years. No appropriation of earnings shall be made until any shortage of the special reserve is appropriated in subsequent years when the company has earnings and the original need to appropriate for special reserve is not eliminated.

The stockholders of WLC approved the reversal of special reserve in the amount of NT\$2,354,409 thousand under Rule No. 100116 issued by the FSC and used the special reserve of NT\$368,627 thousand to offset deficit on June 12, 2012. There were no available earnings for distribution after offset of deficit at the end of year.

The stockholders of WLC approved the reversal of special reserve in the amount of NT\$794,296 thousand under Rule No. 100116 issued by the FSC and also approved to use special reserve of NT\$1,136,328 thousand and legal reserve of NT\$2,986,426 thousand to offset deficit on June 11, 2013. There were no available earnings for distribution after offset of deficit at the end of year.

The appropriation of 2012 earnings was based on WLC's financial statements which were prepared in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China and ROC GAAP and were also based on WLC's Balance Sheets prepared in accordance with the amended Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China and IFRSs.

On March 5, 2014, the board of directors approved not to make distribution from 2013 earnings except to make up for deficit for the year. The 2013 offset of deficit will be resolved in the shareholders meeting scheduled on June 11, 2014.

Information on the bonus to employees directors and supervisors proposed by the stockholders of WLC is available on the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) on the web site of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

d. Special reserves appropriated following first-time adoption of IFRSs

The Company's special reserves following first-time adoption of IFRSs were as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Special reserve	\$ 2,713,159	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>

Information regarding the above special reserve was as follows:

	December 31, 2013
Balance at December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012	\$ -
Appropriation on January 1, 2013	2,933,130
Reversed on elimination of the original need to appropriate a special reserve	
Disposal of subsidiaries	(85,045)
Disposal of associates	<u>(134,926)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2013	<u>\$ 2,713,159</u>

e. Other equity items

1) Foreign currency translation reserve

	2013	2012
Balance at January 1	\$ (1,478,713)	\$ -
Share of exchange difference of associates accounted for using the equity method	1,761,012	(1,478,713)
Disposal of associates accounted for using the equity method	(18,051)	-
Disposal of subsidiaries	53,018	
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 317,266</u>	<u>\$ (1,478,713)</u>

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Company's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Company's presentation currency (i.e. New Taiwan dollars) were recognized directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. Exchange differences previously accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve were reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the foreign operation.

2) Investments revaluation reserve

	2013	2012
Balance at January 1	\$ (2,136,988)	\$ (2,518,591)
Unrealized gain arising on revaluation of		
available-for-sale financial assets	1,701,228	12,769
Disposal of associates accounted for using the		
equity method	53,457	-
Disposal of subsidiaries	(250,254)	-
Share of unrealized gain on revaluation of		
available-for-sale financial assets of associates		
accounted for using the equity method	1,138,826	368,834
Balance at December 31	\$ 506,269	<u>\$ (2,136,988)</u>

The investments revaluation reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets that have been recognized in other comprehensive income, net of amounts reclassified to profit or loss when those assets have been disposed of or are determined to be impaired.

3) Cash flow hedging reserve

	2	2013	2012
Balance at January 1 Gain/(loss) arising on changes in fair value of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges	\$	(287)	\$ (62,004)
Forward foreign exchange contracts Interest rate swaps		287	(3,858) 46,953
Others	_	<u>-</u>	18,622
Balance at December 31	<u>\$</u>	<u> </u>	<u>\$ (287)</u>

The cash flow hedging reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges. The cumulative gain or loss arising on changes in fair value of the hedging instruments that was recognized and accumulated under the heading cash flow hedging reserve will be reclassified to profit or loss only when the hedged transaction affects the profit or loss, or included as a basis adjustment to the non-financial hedged item.

f. Treasury shares

Treasury stock transactions for the year ended December 31, 2013 were summarized as follows:

Purpose of Reacquisition of Common Shares	Number of Treasury Shares as of January 1, 2013	Treasury Share Increase During the Period	Treasury Share Decrease During the Period	Number of Treasury Shares as of December 31, 2013
Common shares held by WLC as reserve for employees' incentives	40,000,000	-	40,000,000	<u>-</u>
Common shares held by subsidiaries	102,187,289	_	102,187,289	-
	142,187,289	_	142,187,289	_

Treasury stock transactions for the year ended December 31, 2012 were summarized as follows:

Purpose for Reacquisition of Common Shares	Number of Treasury Shares as of January 1, 2012	Treasury Share Increase During the Period	Treasury Share Decrease During the Period	Number of Treasury Shares as of December 31, 2012
Common shares held by WLC as reserve for employee incentives Common shares held by subsidiaries are reclassified from long-term equity investment to treasury	40,000,000	-	-	40,000,000
stocks	<u>18,966,701</u>	83,220,588	_	102,187,289
	<u>58,966,701</u>	83,220,588		142,187,289

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

Name of Subsidiary	Number of Shares Held (In Thousands)	Carrying Amount	Market Price
<u>December 31, 2012</u>			
Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd.	102,187,289	\$ 542,298	\$ 1,013,698
<u>January 1, 2012</u>			
Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd.	18,966,701	<u>\$ 256,179</u>	<u>\$ 165,390</u>

On November 27, 2012, the board of directors approved to merge of Dachien Investing Corp. and Win Investment Inc. and Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd. Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd. was the surviving company. The merger was effective on December 31, 2012. As of December 31, 2012, Dachien Investing Corp. and Win Investment Inc. held 66,720,538 shares and 16,500,050 shares, respectively, of WLC. After the merger, the shares assumed by Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd. were recorded as treasury stock. In November 2013, the Company sold parts of its interest in Chin-Xin and lost control. Chin-Xin was transferred to investments in associates so the WLC shares held by Chin-Xin were not accounted for as treasury stocks.

Article 28.2 of the Securities and Exchange Law stipulates that the number of treasury shares held by WLC should not exceed 10% of the number of shares issued and that the cost of acquisition of treasury shares should not exceed the total of retained earnings, additional-paid-in capital and other realized capital surplus. In addition, WLC shall neither pledge treasury stock nor exercise shareholders' rights on these shares, such as rights to dividends and to vote, or exercise other stockholder's rights on the treasury stock.

WLC's stock held by subsidiaries is treated as treasury stock, and the holders are entitled to the rights of shareholders, except for the right to participate in WLC's share issuance for cash and vote in shareholders' meeting.

22. REVENUE

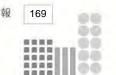
	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2013	2012	
Sales revenue	\$ 146,014,928	\$ 155,825,175	
Revenue from the rendering of services	407,908	468,863	
Construction contract revenue	1,433,672	562,761	
Rental income from property	617,542	511,280	
Other revenue	160,907	94,972	
	<u>\$ 148,634,957</u>	<u>\$ 157,463,051</u>	

23. NET PROFIT (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Non-operating income and expense-other income

	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2013	2012	
Relocation compensation revenue Others	\$ 532,601 210,675	\$ - <u>221,810</u>	
	<u>\$ 743,276</u>	<u>\$ 221,810</u>	

Relocation compensation revenue consisted of the compensation revenue of Jiangyin Walsin Steel Cable Co., Limited of RMB121,554 thousand (equivalent to NT\$571,035 thousand), which is due to the resumption of land-use right from the finance bureau of Jiangyin high-tech industrial development zone and the deduction of the book value of plants, and land-use rights of RMB8,181 thousand (equivalent to NT\$38,434 thousand).



Non-operating income and expense-loss on disposal of investment

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2013	2012
Gain (loss) on disposal of investment - commodity futures		
settled	\$ 1,042,667	\$ (179,496)
Gain (loss) on disposal of investments - forward exchange contracts settled	23,332	(106,404)
Loss on disposal of investment - exchange rate swap contracts settled	(4,825)	(20,851)
Gain (loss) on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method (Note 15)	(1,646,684)	(297,572)
Gain (loss) on disposal of investments - financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	(12,187)	-
Gain on disposal of investments - financial asset measured cost - noncurrent	4,308	96.859
Loss on disposal of investments - available-for-sale financial assets - current	(2,431)	(223,373)
individu dissolis Current		
	<u>\$ (595,820)</u>	<u>\$ (730,837</u>)

Non-operating income and expense-impairment loss

	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2013	2012	
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,559,546	\$ 718,517	
Financial assets measured at cost - non-current	538,000	462,315	
Held-to-maturity financial assets - non-current	-	227,340	
Investment accounted for using equity method	-	1,261,265	
Others	440,484	_	
	<u>\$ 2,538,030</u>	\$ 2,669,437	

Employee benefits expense, depreciation and amortization

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Nonoperating Expenses and Losses	Total
Short-term employment benefits Post-employment benefits Other employee benefits	\$ 2,338,718 \$ 154,045 \$ 311,169	\$ 1,376,833 \$ 87,250 \$ 151,480	\$ - \$ - \$ -	\$ 3,715,551 \$ 241,295 \$ 462,649
Depreciation Property, plant and equipment Investment property	\$ 2,086,751 146,229	\$ 338,306 37,553	\$ 1,015	\$ 2,426,072 183,782
	\$ 2,232,980	\$ 375,859	<u>\$ 1,015</u>	\$ 2,609,854
Amortization	<u>\$ 11,795</u>	\$ 92,621	<u>\$ 5,597</u>	\$ 110,013

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2012			
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Nonoperating Expenses and Losses	Total
Short-term employment benefits Post-employment benefits Other employee benefits	\$ 2,099,628 \$ 192,855 \$ 269,812	\$ 1,687,986 \$ 101,651 \$ 164,540	<u>\$</u> - <u>\$</u> - <u>\$</u> - <u>-</u>	\$ 3,787,614 \$ 294,506 \$ 434,352
Depreciation Property, plant and equipment Investment property	\$ 2,097,160 145,452	\$ 345,533 4,889	\$ - -	\$ 2,442,693 150,341
	\$ 2,242,612	\$ 350,422	<u>\$</u>	\$ 2,593,034
Amortization	\$ 6,890	<u>\$ 89,195</u>	<u>\$ 8,716</u>	<u>\$ 104,801</u>

24. INCOME TAXES RELATING TO CONTINUING OPERATIONS

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

	For the Year Ended December 31			
		2013		2012
Current tax				
In respect of the current year	\$	(588,848)	\$	(87,538)
In respect of prior periods		(75,980)		19,046
Others		(846)		2
		(665,674)		(68,490)
Deferred tax				
In respect of the current year		780,959	-	1,429,807
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$</u>	115,285	<u>\$</u>	1,361,317

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expenses, average effective tax rate and the applicable tax rate is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2013	2012	
Profit before tax from continuing operations	<u>\$ (2,316,137)</u>	\$ (1,763,522)	
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	(901,363)	(549,116)	
Equity in investees' net loss	477,303	587,295	
Dividend income	(1,544)	(2,100)	
Net (gain) loss on disposal of investments	(226,000)	36,700	
Others	62,756	(160,317)	
Unrecognized loss carryforwards/deductible temporary			
differences/investment credits	780,959	1,429,807	
Adjustments for prior years' tax	(75,980)	19,046	
Others	(846)	2	
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 115,285</u>	<u>\$ 1,361,317</u>	

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

b. Current tax assets and liabilities

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Current tax assets Tax refund receivable (recorded under other non-current assets)	<u>\$ 198,102</u>	<u>\$ 158,501</u>	<u>\$ 2,356</u>
Current tax liabilities Income tax payable	<u>\$ 173,230</u>	<u>\$ 923,755</u>	<u>\$ 430,867</u>

c. Deferred tax assets and liabilities:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Deferred tax assets			
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 852,767	\$ 380,387	\$ 143,612
Pension expense not currently deductible	232,000	227,000	222,000
Provision for devaluation loss on			
obsolete and slow-moving inventories	45,575	43,848	161,058
Provision for impairment loss on idle			
assets	16,000	16,000	16,000
Unrealized gross profit from			
intercompany transactions	403	142,329	374,531
Provision for permanent devaluation loss			
on long-term investments	72,460	76,000	448,460
Difference between financial and tax			
accounting of the depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(45,604)	(60,595)	35,437
Others	297,992	308,812	139,090
Deferred income tax liabilities	271,772	300,012	137,070
Difference between financial and tax			
accounting of the depreciation of	(62.750)	(65.040)	(76 177)
property, plant and equipment	(62,759)	(65,049)	(76,177)
Others	(293,483)	(255,489)	(262,053)
	<u>\$1,115,351</u>	\$ 813,243	<u>\$1,201,958</u>
			(0 .: 1)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Deferred income tax assets - noncurrent (recorded under other non-current assets) Deferred income tax liabilities - noncurrent (recorded under other non-current	\$ 1,471,593	\$ 1,133,781	\$ 1,540,188
liabilities)	(356,242)	(320,538)	(338,230)
	<u>\$ 1,115,351</u>	<u>\$ 813,243</u>	\$ 1,201,958 (Concluded)

d. The Company's loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2013 for income tax purposes were as follows:

	December 31, 2013
Expiry Year	Net Operating Loss Tax Credit
2014	\$ 1,365
2020	766
2022	380,065
2023	470,571
	<u>\$ 852,767</u>

e. The information on imputation credit accounts was as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Balance of Imputation Credit Account Unappropriated earnings generated	<u>\$ 1,240,934</u>	<u>\$ 1,082,211</u>	\$ 499,499
before January 1, 1998 Unappropriated earnings generated	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
on and after January 1, 1998	<u>\$ 1,813,125</u>	\$ 3,856,576	\$ 4,598,572

f. WLC's income tax returns through 2011 had been examined and cleared by the tax authorities.

25. LOSS PER SHARE

	For the Ye	ear Ended Decembe	er 31, 2013	For the Ye	ear Ended Decembe	er 31, 2012
			Deficit Per			Deficit Per
	Amounts		Share (In	Amounts		Share (In
	(Numerator)		Dollars)	(Numerator)		Dollars)
	After Income		After Income	After Income		After Income
	Tax		Tax	Tax		Tax
	(Attributable	Shares	(Attributable	(Attributable	Shares	(Attributable
	to Parent's	(Denominator)	to Parent's	to Parent's	(Denominator)	to Parent's
	Stockholders)	(In Thousands)	Stockholders)	Stockholders)	(In Thousands)	Stockholders)
Basic loss per share						
Net loss	<u>\$ (2,688,696)</u>	3,482,328	<u>\$ (0.77)</u>	<u>\$ (3,186,541)</u>	3,557,094	<u>\$ (0.90)</u>

26. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

For year ended December 31, 2012, the Company entered into the following non-cash investing and financing activities which were not reflected in the consolidated statement of cash follows:

Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd., the Company's subsidiary, has acquired 100% of the share of Dachien Investing Corp. and Win Investment Inc. though stock swap. The fair values of the assets and liabilities of the acquired companies were as follows:

Cash	\$	518,486
Other current assets		88
Investments accounted for by the equity method		625,868
Available-for-sale financial assets - noncurrent		1,095,799
Financial assets carried at cost - noncurrent		419,338
Property, plant and equipment		102
Refundable deposits		2,450
Temporary income tax payments		158
Other assets - other		1,230
Other payables		(137)
Other current liabilities	_	(11)
Net assets of Dachien Investing Corp. and Win Investment Inc.		2,663,371
Deduction: Investment accounted for by the equity method - Dachien		
Investing Corp.		(18,007)
Deduction: Issuance of new shares (common stock NT\$2,418,677 thousand		
and additional paid-in capital in excess of par NT\$226,687 thousand)		(2,645,364)
Payment for stock swap	<u>\$</u>	<u>-</u>

27. OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. The Company as lessee

As of December 31, 2013, the Company's future minimum lease payments on non-cancellable operating lease commitments were as follows:

Years of 2014	\$ 29,133
2015-2019	95,864
After 2019	<u>251,645</u>
	\$_376,642

b. The Company as lessor

Lease arrangements

Operating leases relate to the investment property owned by the Company with lease terms between 5 and 10 years, with an option to extend for additional 10 years. All operating lease contracts contain market review clauses in the event that the lessee exercises its option to renew. The lessee does not have a bargain purchase option to acquire the property at the expiry of the lease period.

As of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, deposits received under operating leases amounted to NT\$152,530 thousand, NT\$141,979 thousand and NT\$143,890 thousand, respectively (recorded under other liabilities - non-current).

As of December 31, 2013, the Company's future minimum lease receivables on non-cancellable operating lease commitments were as follows:

Years of 2014	\$ 600,663
2015-2019	1,235,927
After 2019	15,159
	\$ 1,851,749

28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital management objective is to ensure it has the necessary financial resources and operational plan so that it can cope with the next twelve months working capital requirements, capital expenditures, debt repayments and dividends spending.

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

Key management personnel of the Company review the capital structure on a quarterly basis. Based on recommendations of the key management personnel, in order to balance the overall capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, the number of new shares issued or repurchased, and/or the amount of new debt issued or existing debt redeemed.

29. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Balances and transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries had been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Company and other related parties were disclosed below.

a. Sales

Associates

For the Year Ended December 31			
2013	2012		
\$ 435,122	\$ -		

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b. Rental income

	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2013	2012	
Associates Other related parties	\$ 17,166 	\$ 16,137 	
	<u>\$ 18,885</u>	<u>\$ 17,876</u>	

c. Purchases

	For the Year End	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2013	2012		
Associates	<u>\$ 63,392</u>	<u>\$</u>		

d. Administrative expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2013	2012	
Associates Other related parties	\$ 11,231 	\$ 11,661 	
	<u>\$ 25,614</u>	\$ 27,605	

The stock registration matters of WLC and related parties were handled together. The related fees allocated to the related parties were charged against general and administrative expenses.

e. Notes receivable

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Associates Other related parties	\$ 2,981	\$ 3,232	\$ 15,091 4,103
	\$ 2,981	\$ 3,232	<u>\$ 19,194</u>

f. Trade receivable

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Associates	<u>\$ 430,489</u>	<u>\$ 1,280</u>	<u>\$</u>

g. Trade payables

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012	
Associates	<u>\$ 116,768</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	

h. Other receivables

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Associates Other related parties	\$ 2,152 2,858	\$ 2,033 2,938	\$ 2,064 4,146
	<u>\$ 5,010</u>	<u>\$ 4,971</u>	\$ 6,210

Trading transactions with related parties do not have significant difference with the general customers.

i. Financial assets acquired

For the year ended December 31, 2013

Related Parties Types	Account Items	Number of Shares	Underlying Assets	Price
Other related parties	Investment accounted for using equity method	<u>1,080,129</u>	Chin-Cherng	<u>\$19,501</u>

j. Financial assets disposed

For the year ended December 31, 2013

Related Parties Types	Account Items	Number of Shares	Underlyin g Assets	Price	Gain (Loss) on Disposal
Other related parties	Investment accounted for using equity method	21,500,000	Chin-Xin	\$ 278,662	Note
Associates	Investment accounted for using equity method	12,128,000	Chin-Xin	150,782	\$ (39,273)

Note: The difference between the disposal price and the book value was NT\$56,407 thousand. This transaction didn't result in loss of control so the loss was accounted for as equity transactions and debited retained earnings in 2013.

For the year ended December 31, 2012

Related Parties Types	Account Items	Number of Shares	Underlying Assets	Price	Gain (Loss) on Disposal
Associates	Investment accounted for using equity method	50,000,000	Chin-Xin	\$ 503,306	Note

Note: The difference between the disposal price and the book value was NT\$195,340 thousand. This transaction didn't result in loss of control so the loss was accounted for as equity transactions and debited retained earnings in 2012.

k. Property, plant and equipment disposed

	For the Year Ended December 31				
	20	2013		012	
Related Parties Types	Price	Gain on Disposal	Price	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	
Associates	\$ 375,124	\$ 69,259	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	

1. Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2013	2012	
Short-term benefits Post-employment benefits	\$ 153,525 5,275	\$ 164,934 5,368	
	<u>\$ 158,880</u>	<u>\$ 170,302</u>	

The remuneration of directors and key executives was determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

30. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collaterals for bank borrowings and guarantees for tariff of imported raw materials:

	Dec	cember 31, 2013	De	cember 31, 2012	Janu	ary 1, 2012
Time deposits (recorded under other	¢	707.057	¢	640 201	¢	704 520
financial assets - current) Finance lease receivables - current	\$	797,957 69,379	\$	649,281 55,590	\$	704,530
Finance lease receivables -non current		2,653,354		1,905,899		_
Other receivables		-		3,858		90,406
Inventories		-		130,482		319,395
Property, plant and equipment		2,136,438		2,702,551		1,937,494
Other assets		154,969		106,698		600
	<u>\$</u>	5,812,097	<u>\$</u>	5,554,359	<u>\$</u>	3,052,425

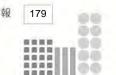
31. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant commitments and contingencies of the Company as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012 were as follows:

a. Outstanding letters of credit not reflected in the accompanying financial statements as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012 were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
U.S. dollars	US\$ 55,569	US\$ 44,009	US\$ 125,073
Japanese yen	JPY 105,750	JPY 65,319	JPY 162,694
Euro	EUR 660	EUR 1,295	EUR 69,914
New Taiwan dollars	NT\$ 34,135	NT\$ 45,179	NT\$ 97,199

- b. As of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, outstanding standby letters of credit not reflected in the accompanying financial statements amounted to approximately NT\$545,775 thousand and RMB34,160 thousand, NT\$676,101 thousand, NT\$583,526 thousand and RMB76,882 thousand; tariff letters of credit amounted to approximately NT\$663,000 thousand and RMB6,000 thousand, NT\$589,000 thousand and NT\$709,000 thousand.
- c. Noncancelable copper and nickel procurement contracts with total contract value of US\$35,012 thousand and RMB11,993 thousand, US\$30,695 thousand and US\$159,995 thousand were in effect as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012.
- d. As of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, the banks provided guarantees for NT\$10,482 thousand, NT\$40,447 thousand and NT\$91,787 thousand for Walsin Info-Electric's construction contracts.



32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

- a. Fair value of financial instruments
 - 1) Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value

Except for financial assets carried at cost, the management considers the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements as approximate of fair values.

2) Fair value measurements recognized in the consolidated balance sheets

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 2 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

a) Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. They were as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Financial assets at FVTPL Available-for-sale financial	\$ 8,723	\$ 50,191	\$ 12,615
assets	3,212,430	1,269,857	1,053,343
	\$ 3,221,153	<u>\$ 1,320,048</u>	<u>\$ 1,065,958</u>
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 50,822</u>

b) Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. They were as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Financial assets at FVTPL Financial liabilities at	<u>\$ 46,707</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 13,849</u>
FVTPL	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,529</u>	<u>\$ 18,810</u>

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

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities were determined as follows:

- a) The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded in active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices. If such prices were not available, valuation techniques were applied.
- b) The fair values of derivative instruments were calculated using quoted prices. The estimates and assumptions used by the Company were consistent with those that market participants would use in setting a price for the financial instrument.

b. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Financial assets			
Loans and receivables Cash and cash equivalents Notes receivable and trade receivables (included related	\$ 7,556,082	\$ 6,060,115	\$ 12,939,836
parties) Finance lease receivables current	17,377,800	16,121,736	16,542,141
and non-current Other receivables	2,722,733 796,544	1,961,489 503,293	796,628 1,906,577
Other financial assets Refundable deposits Restricted assets - noncurrent (recorded under other assets -	797,957 325,085	649,281 417,041	704,530 511,582
other)	93,636	36,098	-
Financial assets at FVTPL Available-for-sale financial assets	55,430	50,191	26,464
(current and non-current) Held-to-maturity financial assets	3,212,430	1,269,857	1,053,343 235,080
Financial assets measured at cost	1,396,821	1,548,538	2,587,444
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at FVTPL Amortized cost	-	4,529	69,632
Short-term bank borrowings Short-term bills payable	9,614,797	11,772,817 95,956	12,378,037
Notes payable and trade payables	6,813,230	5,945,211	10,464,810
Other payables Long-term debts (included	3,373,315	3,829,810	2,646,433
current portion) Deposits received (recorded as other non-current liabilities -	21,171,865	19,715,216	28,240,202
other)	389,462	359,646	757,486

c. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments included equity and debt investments, trade receivable, trade payables. The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company sought to minimize the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provides written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits if reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Company did not enter into or trade financial instruments for speculative purposes.

1) Market risk

The Company is exposed primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company uses forward foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps contracts to hedge foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

There had been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks were managed and measured.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company had foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposed the Company to foreign currency risk. Exchange rate exposures were managed within approved policy parameters utilizing forward foreign exchange contracts.

It is the Company's policy to negotiate the terms of the hedge derivatives to match the terms of the hedged item to maximize hedge effectiveness

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities (including those eliminated on consolidation) at the end of the reporting period were as follows.

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012	
<u>Assets</u>				
U.S. dollar	\$ 4,732,540	\$ 3,078,582	\$ 3,198,632	
Japanese yen	26,938	14,077	2,290	
Euro	163,804	100,726	2,177,802	
Ringgit Malaysia	110,842	-	-	
Hong Kong dollar	16,615	34,553	28,584	
Australian dollar	-	9,609	7,482	
<u>Liabilities</u>				
U.S. dollar	14,341,524	16,117,332	26,980,166	
Japanese yen	222,875	4,362	33,716	
Ringgit Malaysia	5,433	-	-	
Euro	-	1,045	29,071	

The carrying amounts of the Company's derivatives exposed to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period were as follows.

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012	
Assets				
U.S. dollar Euro	\$ 3,546,795	\$ - -	\$ 2,270,625 403,789	
<u>Liabilities</u>				
U.S. dollar Euro	112,533	- 368,888	11,189,035	

Sensitivity analysis

The Company was mainly exposed to the U.S. dollar.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in New Taiwan dollars (the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items at the end of the reporting period.

	U.S. Dollar Impact			
	For the Year Ended			
	 December 31			
	2013	2012		
Profit or loss	\$ (60,622)	\$ (130,388)		

b) Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises primarily from fixed and floating rate deposits and borrowings.

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

	Dec	cember 31, 2013	Dec	cember 31, 2012	Jan	uary 1, 2012
Fair value interest rate risk Financial assets Cash flow interest rate risk	\$	206,610	\$	272,034	\$	3,941,358
Financial assets Financial liabilities	3	7,182,254 30,786,662	3	4,152,185 31,583,989		7,763,788 40,618,239

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below shows the possible effect on profit and loss assuming a change in the interest rates at the end of the reporting period.

If interest rates at end of the reporting period were higher by 1% and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax loss for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 would have been higher by NT\$233,978 thousand and NT\$271,598 thousand.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. As at the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Company due to failure of counterparties to discharge their obligation and financial guarantees would equal to the following:

- a) The carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the condensed balance sheets; and
- b) The amount of contingent liabilities in relation to financial guarantee issued by the Company.

The Company 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 Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst the approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by setting credit limits that are reviewed and approved by the risk management committee annually.

In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Company has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue receivables. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade receivables at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

3) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company'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.

a) The Company's non-derivative financial liabilities with their agreed repayment period were as follows:

	December 31, 2013						
	1 Year	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	5+ Years	Total		
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Variable interest rate liabilities Non-interest bearing	\$ 18,683,080 10,186,545	\$ 221,471	\$ 11,141,230	\$ 740,881 	\$ 30,786,662 10,257,019		
	\$ 28,869,625	<u>\$ 221,471</u>	<u>\$ 11,141,230</u>	<u>\$ 811,355</u>	<u>\$ 41,043,681</u>		

	December 31, 2012					
	1 Year	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	5+ Years	Total	
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Variable interest rate liabilities Non-interest bearing	\$ 11,994,947 <u>9,775,021</u>	\$ 36,054	\$ 19,411,988 	\$ 141,000 <u>74,574</u>	\$ 31,583,989 9,849,595	
	\$ 21,769,968	<u>\$ 36,054</u>	<u>\$ 19,411,988</u>	<u>\$ 215,574</u>	<u>\$ 41,433,584</u>	
			January 1, 2012			
	1 Year	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	5+ Years	Total	
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Variable interest rate liabilities Non-interest bearing	\$ 39,512,162 13,111,243	\$ 27,766	\$ 1,075,014 	\$ - 39,769	\$ 40,614,942 13,151,012	
	\$ 52,623,405	<u>\$ 27,766</u>	\$ 1,075,014	\$ 39,769	\$ 53,765,954	

b) The Company's derivative financial instruments with agreed settlement date were as follows:

]	December 31, 2013	3	
	On Demand or Less Than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Total
Net settled					
Commodity futures contracts Forward exchange contracts	\$ (8) (268)	\$ 2,057 45,051	\$ 6,674 1,924	\$ - -	\$ 8,723 46,707
	<u>\$ (276)</u>	<u>\$ 47,108</u>	<u>\$ 8,598</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 55,430</u>
]	December 31, 2012	2	
	On Demand or Less Than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Total
Net settled					
Commodity futures contracts Forward exchange contracts	\$ - -	\$ 38,500	\$ 7,711 (4,529)	\$ 3,539 (287)	\$ 49,750 (4,816)
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 38,500</u>	<u>\$ 3,182</u>	\$ 3,252	<u>\$ 44,934</u>
			January 1, 2012		
	On Demand or Less Than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Total
Net settled					
Commodity futures contracts Forward exchange contracts Exchange rate swaps contracts Interest rate swaps contracts	\$ - - -	\$ (66,674) 10,360 -	\$ 15,852 (29,170) - (46,953)	\$ - 3,571 13,849	\$ (50,822) (15,239) 13,849 (46,953)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (56,314)</u>	<u>\$ (60,271)</u>	<u>\$ 17,420</u>	<u>\$ (99,165)</u>

33. EXCHANGE RATE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

<u>December 31, 2013</u>

	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
Financial assets			
Monetary items U.S. dollars Japanese Yen Euros Hong Kong dollars Ringgit Malaysia Non-monetary items U.S. dollars	\$ 158,783 94,887 3,986 4,323 12,276	29.805 0.2839 41.090 3.843 9.02928	\$ 4,732,540 26,938 163,804 16,615 110,842 51,436
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items U.S. dollars Japanese Yen Ringgit Malaysia Swiss francs December 31, 2012	481,178 785,049 602 17	29.805 0.2839 9.02928 32.615	14,341,524 222,875 5,433 554
Financial assets			
Monetary items U.S. dollars Japanese Yen Euros Hong Kong dollars Australian dollars Renminbi Non-monetary items U.S. dollars Renminbi Euros Investments accounted for using equity method Renminbi U.S. dollars	390,626 41,847 2,033 6,207 319 386,068 2,129 134,000 19,000	29.040 0.3364 38.490 3.747 30.165 4.62026 29.040 4.62026 38.490	11,343,767 14,077 78,266 23,257 9,609 1,783,734 61,814 619,115 731,310 352,129 331,307
			(Continued)

	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars	
Financial liabilities		G		
Monetary items U.S. dollars Japanese Yen Euros Swiss francs Renminbi Nonmonetary items U.S. dollars Euros	\$ 620,759 12,968 22 17 422 145 7	29.040 0.3364 38.490 31.825 4.62026 29.040 38.490	\$ 18,026,841 4,362 853 541 6,571 4,207 287	
<u>January 1, 2012</u>				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Monetary items U.S. dollars Japanese Yen Euros Hong Kong dollars Australian dollars Renminbi Non-monetary items U.S. dollars Renminbi Investments accounted for using equity method Euros Renminbi	558,106 5,862 55,316 2,452 243 690,357 3,521 994,405	30.275 0.3906 39.180 3.897 30.735 4.80495 30.275 4.80495	16,896,654 2,290 2,167,800 9,557 7,482 3,317,131 106,584 4,778,066 1,220,116 392,331	
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items U.S. dollars Japanese Yen Euros Swiss francs Great Britain pounds Renminbi Non-monetary items U.S. dollars	1,047,470 86,318 742 17 9 7,856	30.275 0.3906 39.180 32.175 46.730 4.80495	31,712,167 33,716 29,071 547 421 37,748 93,972 (Concluded)	

34. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

Information on significant transactions and information on investees:

- a. Lending funds to others: Please see Table 1 attached;
- b. Providing endorsements or guarantees for others: Please see Table 2 attached;
- c. Holding of securities at the end of the period: Please see Table 3 attached;
- d. Aggregate purchases or sales of the same securities reaching NT\$300 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital or more: Please see Table 4 attached;
- e. Acquisition of real estate reaching NT\$300 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital or more: None:
- f. Disposal of real estate reaching NT\$300 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital or more: None;
- g. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital or more: Please see Table 5 attached;
- h. Trade receivables from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital or more: Please see Table 6 attached;
- i. Trading in derivative instruments: Please see Notes 7 and 9;
- j. Information on investees: Please see Table 7 attached;
- k. Others: Information on intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions: Please see Table 9 attached;

Information on investments in mainland China:

- a. Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, shareholding ratio, investment gain or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriated investment gains, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area: Please see Table 8 attached;
- b. Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third area, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses: None.
 - 1) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period.
 - 2) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period.
 - 3) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses.

- 4) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes.
- 5) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds.
- 6) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services.

35. OPERATION SEGMENT FINANCIAL INFORMATION

a. Basic information

1) Classification

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of goods or services delivered or provided.

a) Wires and cables

The segment's main products include copper rods, wires, connector and components which are sold to industries involving cables and wires, communications cable, heavy electronics, home electrical appliances and construction.

b) Specialty steel

The segment's main products included smelting, rolled stainless steel, carbon steel and precision alloy wire which are sold to industries involving construction components, crankshaft, machine tools, plumbing, heat exchanger, drain, petrochemical and construction.

c) MEMS

MEMS (micro electro mechanical system) is responsible for the development of LED epitaxial wafer and core plate, LED module and solid-state lighting, etc. The products are applicable to LED backlight, display board lighting, general lighting, auto lighting, LED lamp and bulb, LED spotlights and factories and mines lamps.

d) Real estate

Real estate is responsible for the development of commercial and real estate complex and real estate management. Furthermore, the modes of operation are construction of residences, offices, markets and hotels, and offer renting, operating management and after-sales services.

e) Administration and investing

The segment of administration and investing refers to other investment in Mainland China.

2) Estimates of operating segment income and expenses, assets and liabilities

Accounting policies of operating segments are the same with those summarized in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements. Operating segment income and expenses are measured based on estimated future potential profit and pre-tax operating profit adjusted by hedge accounting. Sales and transfers between segments are treated as transactions with third parties and evaluated at fair value.

The Company does not allocate income tax expense (benefit), investment income (loss) recognized under equity method, foreign exchange gain (loss), net investment income (loss), gain (loss) on disposal of investments, gain (loss) on valuation of financial assets and liabilities and extraordinary items to reportable segments. The amounts reported are consistent with the report used by operating decision-makers.

3) Identification of operating segment

The reported operating segments are classified according to the different products and services that are managed separately because they use different technology and selling strategies.

b. Financial information

1) Segment revenues and results:

(NT\$ in Thousand)

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2013						
	Wires and Cables	Specialty Steel	MEMS	Real Estate	Administration and Investing	Total	
External net sales and	¢ 102.050.650	¢ 20,000,240	ф. 222.700	Ф 072.000	Φ 4.661.250	₾ 140.624.057	
operating revenues Operating profit (loss)	\$ 102,859,650 550,707	\$ 39,808,249 860,808	\$ 332,700 (844,036)	\$ 972,999 (24,206)	\$ 4,661,359 71,862	\$ 148,634,957 615,135	
Net nonoperating income and	330,707	800,808	(844,030)	(24,200)	71,002	015,155	
expenses							
Net interest income and							
expenses						(206,267)	
Share of profit (loss) of							
associates accounted						(251,001)	
under equity method Dividend income						32,835	
Gain on disposal of						32,033	
property, plant and							
equipment						507,196	
Loss on disposal of						(1.200.200)	
investments Foreign exchange gain, net						(1,300,280) 598,678	
Gain on financial assets						390,070	
and liabilities at fair							
value through profit or							
loss						65,411	
Impairment loss						(2,538,030)	
Net other income and expenses						160,186	
capenses						100,180	
Consolidated loss before							
income tax						<u>\$ (2,316,137)</u>	

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2012						
	Wires and Cables	Specialty Steel	MEMS	Real Estate	Administration and Investing	Total	
External net sales and							
operating revenues	\$ 102,412,864	\$ 45,679,146	\$ 671,000	\$ 6,759,127	\$ 1,940,914	\$ 157,463,051	
Operating profit (loss)	667,550	1,035,245	(1,340,720)	(2,201,620)	(149,689)	2,414,006	
Net nonoperating income and							
expenses							
Net interest income						(150.150)	
(expenses)						(158,170)	
Share of profit (loss) of associates accounted							
						(829,130)	
under equity method Dividend income						55,353	
Gain on disposal of						33,333	
property, plant and							
equipment						11,226	
Loss on disposal of						11,220	
investments						(802,938)	
Foreign exchange gain, net						149,787	
Gain on financial assets						. ,	
and liabilities at fair							
value through profit or							
loss						29,587	
Impairment loss						(2,669,437)	
Net other income and							
expenses						36,194	
Consolidated loss before							
income tax						<u>\$ (1,763,522)</u>	

2) Segment assets and liabilities

	Wires and Cables	Specialty Steel	MEMS	Real Estate	Administration and Investing	Total
Segment assets						
December 31, 2013 December 31, 2012 January 1, 2012	\$ 24,688,323 24,986,934 29,930,726	\$ 26,243,143 24,961,552 25,736,481	\$ 3,038,586 3,712,522 4,883,395	\$ 21,468,159 20,493,516 22,143,996	\$ 37,970,130 34,467,805 43,284,946	\$ 113,408,341 \$ 108,622,329 \$ 125,979,544
Segment liabilities						
December 31, 2013 December 31, 2012 January 1, 2012	11,569,557 9,934,144 11,444,269	12,288,015 13,145,722 14,513,294	1,713,212 913,986 2,637,955	14,111,160 9,166,328 7,472,467	11,529,120 13,595,251 25,622,771	\$ 51,211,064 \$ 46,755,431 \$ 61,690,756

3) Geographical information

The Company's revenue from external customers and noncurrent assets, excluding those classified as held for sale, financial instruments, deferred tax assets, and post-employment benefit, categorized by geographical location are as follows:

	Revenue from Ex	ternal Customers		Non-current Asset	S
	2013	2012	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Asia	\$ 142,987,240	\$ 148,299,008	\$ 30,912,414	\$ 35,089,057	\$ 34,131,798
United States of America	3,823,222	3,521,760	2,212,635	2,387,713	1,387,154
Europe	942,032	1,616,994	_	-	_
Others	882,463	4,025,289	-		
	\$ 148.634.957	\$ 157.463.051	\$ 33.125.049	\$ 37,476,770	\$ 35.518.952

Note: Revenue from external customers classified by geographical location.

4) Major customer

No individual customer accounted for at least 10% of consolidated revenue in 2013 and 2012.

36. FIRST-TIME ADOPTION OF IFRSs

a. Basis of the preparation of financial information under IFRSs

The Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013 were the first IFRS financial statements. The Company not only follows the significant accounting policies stated in Note 4 but also applies the requirements under IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of IFRS" as the basis for the preparation.

b. Impact of the transition to IFRSs

After transition to IFRSs, the effect on the Company's consolidated balance sheets and consolidated statements of comprehensive income is stated as follows:

1) Reconciliation of the consolidated balance sheet as of January 1, 2012 was as follows:

,		Effect of Trans	sition to IFRSs		3 /	
ROC GAAP		Recognition and Measurement	Presentation		IFRSs	
Item	Amount	Difference	Difference	Amount	Item	Explanation
Current assets					Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,939,836	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,939,836	Cash and cash equivalents	
Financial assets at fair value through	12,615	φ -	J -	12,615	Financial assets measured at fair value	
profit or loss - current	12,013	-	-	12,013	through profit and loss - current	
Available-for-sale financial assets -	4,782			4,782	Available-for-sale financial asset -	
current	4,762			4,762	current s	
Notes receivable, net	7,532,927	_	_	7,532,927	Notes receivable, net	
Accounts receivable, net	9,027,000	_	_	9,027,000	Accounts receivable, net	
Other financial assets - current	1,906,577	_	_	1,906,577	Other financial assets - current	
Inventories	30,074,008	-	(692,725)	29,381,283	Inventories	5) f), 5) g)
Restricted assets - current	704,530	-	-	704,530	Restricted assets - current	, ,, , ,
Other current assets	2,683,307	(558,618)	20,050	2,144,739	Other current assets	5) a), 5) f)
Total current assets	64,885,582	(558,618)	(672,675)	63,654,289	Total current assets	
Fund and investment					Noncurrent assets	
Investments accounted for by the equity method	18,399,500	(186,592)	-	18,212,908	Investments accounted for by the equity method	5) d), 5) h), 5) k)
Real estate investment	222,606	-	(222,606)	-		5) g)
Prepayment for investments	6,006	-	-	6,006	Prepayment for investment	
Financial assets at fair value through	13,849	-	-	13,849	Financial assets measured at fair value	
profit or loss - noncurrent					through profit and loss - noncurrent	
Available-for-sale financial assets - noncurrent	1,048,561	-	-	1,048,561	Available-for-sale financial assets - noncurrent	
Held-to-maturity financial assets - noncurrent	235,080	-	-	235,080	Held-to-maturity financial assets - noncurrent	
Financial assets held for hedging - noncurrent	3,571	-	-	3,571	Financial assets held for hedging - noncurrent	
Financial assets carried at cost - noncurrent	2,587,444	-	-	2,587,444	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss - noncurrent	
					0 1	
Total fund and investments	22,516,617	(186,592)	(222,606)			
Property, plant and equipment, net	34,060,573	52,462	(9,233,843)	24,879,192	Property, plant and equipment, net	5) g), 5) k)
Investment property, net			10,064,674	10,064,674	Investment property, net	5) g)
Intangible assets						
Land use right	1,568,007	-	(1,568,007)	-		5) f)
Others	187,259	236	=	187,495	Other intangible assets	5) k)
Total intangible assets	1,755,266	236	(1,568,007)			
Other assets						
Refundable deposits	511,582	-	-	511,582	Refundable deposits	- 0. \
Deferred income tax assets -	981,570	558,618	-	1,540,188	Deferred income tax assets - noncurrent	5) a)
noncurrent			1 (22 457	1 622 457	I am a dam a la company and a contract la	5) 6)
Long-term lease payment receivable	1.402.308	- (60)	1,632,457	1,632,457	Long-term lease payment receivable	5) f)
Others Total other assets	2,895,460	(60) 558,558	1,632,457	1,402,248 62,325,255	Other assets Total noncurrent assets	5) k)
Total assets	\$126,113,498	(133,954)	<u>\$</u>	\$ 125,979,544	Total assets	
Comment linkilities					Cumont liabilities	
Current liabilities	¢ 12.270.027	¢	•	¢ 12 270 027	Current liabilities	
Short-term bank borrowing	\$ 12,378,037 69,632	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,378,037 69,632	Short-term bank borrowing	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	09,032	-	-	09,032	Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss -	
Financial liabilities held for hedging -	46,953	-	-	46,953	current Financial liabilities held for hedging -	
current					current	
Notes payable	939,907	-	-	939,907	Notes payable	
Accounts payable	9,524,903	-	-	9,524,903	Accounts payable	
Income tax payable	430,867	-	-	430,867	Income tax payable	
Other payable	2,631,433	15,000	-	2,646,433	Other payable	5) b)
Advance receipt on real estate	2,931,938	-	-	2,931,938	Advance receipt on real estate	
Current portion of long-term liabilities	27,134,125	-	-	27,134,125	Current portion of long-term liabilities	
Other current liabilities	1,489,257	(128,773)		1,360,484	Other current liabilities	5) a)
Total current liabilities	57,577,052	(113,773)		57,463,279	Total current liabilities	
					(C	(hound)

		Effect of Trans	sition to IFRSs			
		Recognition and				
ROC GAAP		Measurement	Presentation		IFRSs	
Item	Amount	Difference	Difference	Amount	Item	Explanation
Long-term liabilities					Noncurrent liabilities	
Long-term debts	\$ 1,145,846	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,145,846	Long-term debts	
Reserve for land revaluation	131,132	(131,132)	-	-		4) b)
increment tax						
Other liabilities						
Accrued pension cost	1,334,199	1,905	-	1,336,104	Accrued pension cost	5) c)
Deferred income tax liabilities -	78,325	259,905	=	338,230	Deferred income tax liabilities -	4) b), 5) a)
noncurrent					noncurrent	
Unrealized profits from	58,482	(58,482)	=	=		5) h)
intercompany transactions						
Others	1,407,297			1,407,297	Others	
Total other liabilities`	2,878,303	203,328		4,227,477	Total other liabilities`	
Total liabilities	61,732,333	(41,577)		61,690,756	Total liabilities	
Equity attributable to stockholders of					Stockholders` equity	
the parent						
Capital					Capital	
Common stock	36,160,002	-	-	36,160,002	Common stock	
Capital surplus					Capital surplus	
Additional paid-in capital	11,042,685	-	-	11,042,685	Additional paid-in capital	
Treasury stock transactions	1,580,468	=	=	1,580,468	Treasury stock transactions	
Gain on disposal of property,	2,074,231	-	-	2,074,231	Gain on disposal of property, plant	
plant and equipment					and equipment	
Adjustment on long-term equity	4,508,977	(4,508,977)	-	-	Adjustment on long-term equity	5) e)
investments					investments	
Others	1,027,451		-	1,027,451	Others	
Unappropriated earnings	6,560,855	7,321,608	-	13,882,463	Unappropriated earnings	4) b), 4) c), 4) d), 5) b), 5) c), 5) d), 5) e)
Others					Others	-, -,
Cumulative translation adjustments	2,473,544	(2,473,544)	-	-	Cumulative translation adjustments	4) d), 5) d),5) k)
Unrealized loss on financial	(2,695,200)	114,605	=	(2,580,595)	Unrealized loss on financial instruments	5) d), 5) i),4) b)
Unrealized revaluation increments	426,405	(426,405)	-	-	mortunento	
Treasury stock	(650,178)	(119,664)	_	(769,842)	Treasury stock	5) i)
Total equity attributable to	62,509,240	(92,377)		62,416,863	Total equity attributable to	3).)
stockholders of the parent	02,507,210	(>2,311)		02,110,003	stockholders of the parent	
Minority interests	1,871,925	_	_	1.871.925	Minority interests	
Total stockholders' equity	64,381,165	(92,377)		64,288,788	Total stockholders' equity	
stockholders equity	01,001,100			0.1,200,700	stockholders equity	
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$126,113,498</u>	<u>\$ (133,954</u>)	<u>\$</u>	\$125,979,544	Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	

(Concluded)

2) Reconciliation of consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2012

		Effect of Trans	ition to IFRSs			
ROC GAAP		Recognition and Measurement	Presentation		IFRSs	
Item	Amount	Difference	Difference	Amount	Item	Explanation
Current assets					Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,060,115	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,060,115	Cash and cash equivalents	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	50,191	-	=	50,191	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss - current	
Available-for-sale financial assets - current	4,413	-	-	4,413	Available-for-sale financial assets - current	
Notes receivable, net	5,407,147	-	-	5,407,147	Notes receivable, net	
Accounts receivable, net	10,770,179	-	-	10,770,179	Accounts receivable, net	
Other financial assets - current	503,293	-	-	503,293	Other financial assets - current	
Inventory	22,366,618	-	(1,622,027)	20,744,591	Inventory	5) f), 5) g),
Noncurrent assets classified as held for sale	33,676	-	Ē	33,676	Noncurrent assets classified as held for sale	
Restricted assets - current	649,281	-	-	649,281	Restricted assets - current	
Other current assets	1,821,981	(130,215)	30,379	1,722,145	Other current assets	5) a), 5) f)
Total current assets	47,666,894	(130,215)	(1,591,648)	45,945,031	Total current assets	
Fund and investment						
Investments accounted for by the equity method	17,300,710	(169,460)	-	17,131,250	Investments accounted for by the equity method	5) d), 5) h), 5) k)
Real estate investment	163,017	-	(163,017)	-	Real estate investment	5) g)
Available-for-sale financial assets - noncurrent	1,265,444	-	=	1,265,444	Available-for-sale financial assets - noncurrent	
Financial assets carried at cost - noncurrent	1,547,322	1,216	-	1,548,538	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss - noncurrent	5) k)
Total fund and investments	20,276,493	(168,244)	(163,017)			
Property, plant and equipment, net	34,973,051	84	(9,128,161)	25,844,974	Property, plant and equipment, net	5) g), 5) j), 5) k)
Investment property Intangible assets			10,835,517	10,835,517	Investment property	5) g)
Land use right	1,469,694	-	(1,469,694)	-		5) f)
Others	191,401			191,401	Other intangible assets	
Total intangible assets	1,661,095		(1,469,694)			

(Continued)

		Effect of Trans	sition to IFRSs			
		Recognition and				
ROC GAAP		Measurement Difference	Presentation		IFRSs	E14'
Item	Amount	Difference	Difference	Amount	Item	Explanation
Other assets						
Refundable deposits	\$ 417,041	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 417,041 109,221	Refundable deposits	
Deferred charges Deferred income tax assets -	109,221 1,005,010	128,771	-	1,133,781	Deferred charges Deferred income tax assets -	5) a)
noncurrent	1,003,010	120,771	-	1,133,761	noncurrent	3) a)
Long-term lease payment receivable	_	_	1,536,079	1,536,079	Long-term lease payment receivable	5) f)
Others	2,694,344	(11,216)	(19,076)	2,664,052	Others	5) h), 5) j), 5) k)
Total other assets	4,225,616	117,555	1,517,003	62,677,298	Total noncurrent assets	
Total assets	<u>\$108,803,149</u>	<u>\$ (180,820)</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$108,622,329</u>	Total assets	
Current liabilities					Current liabilities	
Short-term bank borrowing	\$ 11,772,817	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,772,817	Short-term bank borrowing	
Short-term bills payable	95,956	-	-	95,956	Short-term bills payable	
Financial liabilities at fair value	4,529	-	-	4,529	Financial liabilities measured at fair	
through profit or loss - current					value through profit and loss - current	
Financial liabilities held for hedging -	287	=	-	287	Financial liabilities held for hedging	
current					- current	
Notes payable	907,770	-	-	907,770	Notes payable	
Accounts payable	5,037,441	-	-	5,037,441	Accounts payable	
Income tax payable Other payables	923,755 3,811,075	18,735	-	923,755 3,829,810	Income tax payable Other payables	5) b)
Current portion of long-term	126,174	10,733	-	126,174	Current portion of long-term	3) 0)
liabilities	120,174			120,174	liabilities	
Other current liabilities	1,357,185	(123,823)	-	1,233,362	Other current liabilities	5) a)
Total current liabilities	24,036,989	(105,088)		23,931,901	Total current liabilities	
Long-term liabilities	19,663,616			19,663,616	Noncurrent liabilities	
Reserve for land revaluation increment	131,132	(131,132)	-	-		4) b)
tax						
Other liabilities Accrued pension cost	1,328,888	26,492		1 255 200	A compad manaion acost	5) a)
Deferred income tax liabilities - noncurrent	65,583	254,955	-	1,355,380 320,538	Accrued pension cost Deferred income tax liabilities - noncurrent	5) c) 4) b), 5) a)
Others	1,483,996	-	-	1,483,996	Others	
Total other liabilities	2,878,467	281,447		22,823,530	Total other liabilities	
Total liabilities	46,710,204	45,227		46,755,431	Total liabilities	
Stockholders` equity					Stockholders` equity	
Capital	2440002			2440000	Capital	
Common stock	36,160,002	-	-	36,160,002	Common stock	
Capital surplus Additional paid-in capital	11,060,582			11,060,582	Capital surplus Additional paid-in capital	
Treasury stock transactions	1,580,468			1,580,468	Treasury stock transactions	
Gain on disposal of property, plant	2,074,231	_	_	2,074,231	Gain on disposal of property, plant	
and equipment	,,			,,.	and equipment	
Adjustment on long-term equity	4,432,342	(4,432,342)	-	-	Adjustment on long-term equity investments	5) e)
investments Others	1,027,447			1,027,443	Others	
Unappropriated earnings	3,232,397	7,185,034	-	10,417,431	Unappropriated earnings	4) b), 4) c), 4) d), 4) e), 5) b), 5) c), 5) d), 5) e),
Others					Oder	5) k)
Others Cumulative translation adjustments	1,022,341	(2,501,054)		(1,478,713)	Others Cumulative translation	4) c), 5) d),
Cumulative translation adjustments	1,022,341	(2,301,034)	-	(1,476,715)	adjustments	4) (c), 3) (d), 5) k)
Unrealized loss on financial instruments	(2,243,041)	105,766	=	(2,137,275)	Unrealized loss on financial instruments	5) d), 5) i)
Unrealized revaluation increments	426,405	(426,405)	-	-		4) b)
Treasury stock	(936,297)	(119,664)		(1,055,961)	Treasury stock	5) i)
Total equity attributable to	57,836,873	(188,665)	-	57,648,208	Total equity attributable to	
stockholders of the parent	4.000.000	(25.202		4.000 000	stockholders of the parent	
Minority interests Total stockholders' equity	4,256,072 62,092,945	(37,382) (226,047)		4,218,690 61,866,898	Minority interests Total stockholders' equity	
Total liabilities and stockholders'	\$108,803,149	\$ (180,820)	\$ -	\$ 108,622,329	Total liabilities and stockholders'	
equity		/			equity	
•						(behulene!

(Concluded)

3) Reconciliation of consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2012

		E	ffect of Trans	ition to I	FRSs			
			gnition and					
ROC GAAP			surement		ntation		IFRSs	
Item	Amount	Di	fference	Diffe	erence	Amount	Item	Explanation
Net operating revenue	\$157,440,479	\$	22,572	\$	-	\$157,463,051	Net operating revenue	5) k)
Operating cost	(149,905,502)		(18,469)		-	(149,923,971)	Operating cost	5) k)
Gross profit	7,534,977		4,103			7,539,080	Gross profit	
Operating expenses							Operating expenses	
Selling	(1,800,236)		(14)		-	(1,800,250)	Selling	5) k)
General and administrative	(3,003,156)		(1,948)		-	(3,005,104)	General and administrative	5) b), 5) c), 5) k)
Research and development	(450,895)		-		-	(450,895)	Research and development	
Total operating expenses	(5,254,287)		(1,962)		-	(5,256,249)	Total operating expenses	
Operating gain	2,280,690		2,141			2,282,831	Operating income	
Nonoperating income and expenses	(4,186,144)		139,791		-	(4,046,353)	Nonoperating income and expenses	5) d), 5) e), 5) k)
Loss before income tax	(1,905,454)		141,932			(1,763,522)	Loss before income tax	
Income tax expense	(1,361,302)		(15)		-	(1,361,317)	Income tax expense	5) k)
Total consolidated loss	\$ (3,266,756)	\$	141,917	\$		(3,124,839)	Total consolidated loss	
		-				(1,540,440)	Cumulative translation adjustments	
						451,943	Unrealized loss on financial instruments	
						(80,079)	Defined benefit obligation's actuarial gain and losses	5) c)
						(1,168,576)	Other comprehensive income, net of tax effect	
						<u>\$ (4,293,415)</u>	Total comprehensive loss	

4) Exemptions from IFRS 1

IFRS 1, "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards," established the procedures for the preparation of the Company's first consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs. According to IFRS 1, the Company is required to determine the accounting policies under IFRSs and retrospectively apply those accounting policies in its opening balance sheet at the date of transition to IFRSs (January 1, 2012; the transition date); except for optional exemptions to such retrospective application provided under IFRS 1. The main optional exemptions the Company adopted are summarized as follows:

a) Business combinations

The Company elected not to apply IFRS 3, "Business Combinations," retrospectively to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to IFRSs. Therefore, in the opening balance sheet, the amount of goodwill generated from past business combinations, related assets and liabilities adopted in business combinations, and noncontrolling interests remain the same compared with those under ROC GAAP as of December 31, 2011. This optional exemption is also applicable to the investments in associates.

b) Fair value or revaluation amount as deemed cost

The Company revalued parts of its land in accordance with ROC GAAP and used the revalued amount as the deemed cost at the date of transition to IFRS. According to IFRS, if an entity elected to use the revaluation amount of land as the deemed cost under its first-time adoption of IFRS, the related reserve for land revaluation increment tax must be reclassified into deferred income tax liability - land value increment tax; the land revaluation increment is reclassified into retained earnings.

c) Employee benefits

The Company reclassified all unrecognized accumulated actuarial profit and loss

concerning employee benefits plan to retained earnings at the date of transition to IFRSs.

d) Cumulative translation differences

The Company elected to set to zero its cumulative translation adjustments in stockholders' equity by reclassifying the amount to retained earnings at the date of transition to IFRS.

5) Notes to the reconciliation of the significant differences:

The Company-specific areas of possible material differences between the existing accounting policies and the accounting policies to be adopted under IFRSs were as follows:

a) Deferred income tax asset/liability

Under ROC GAAP, valuation allowance is provided to the extent, if any, that it is more likely than not that deferred income tax assets will not be realized. In accordance with IAS No. 12, "Income Taxes," deferred tax assets are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits and the valuation allowance account is no longer used.

In addition, under ROC GAAP, a deferred tax asset or liability is classified as current or noncurrent in accordance with the classification of its related asset or liability. However, if a deferred income tax asset or liability does not relate to an asset or liability in the financial statements, it is classified as either current or noncurrent based on the expected length of time before it is realized or settled. Under IFRSs, a deferred tax asset or liability is classified as noncurrent asset or liability.

b) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits under ROC GAAP are not expressly stipulated and usually recorded when paid. After the date of transition to IFRS, it is recognized as an expense when employees provided services to increase their paid vacation.

c) Employee benefits - gain or loss on actuarial valuation on defined benefit plan

According to SFAS No. 18, the unrecognized transition obligation due to first adoption of SFAS No. 18, "Accounting for Pension," should be amortized over the expected remaining working lives of employees. On the date of transition to IFRSs, the retained earnings should be adjusted for unrecognized transition obligation.

Under ROC GAAP, when using the corridor approach, actuarial gains and losses should be amortized over the expected average remaining working lives of the participating employees. Under IAS No. 19, "Employee Benefits," the Company elects to recognize actuarial gains and losses immediately in full in the period in which they occur, as other comprehensive income. The subsequent reclassification to earnings is not permitted.

d) The effects of retained earnings of associates

According to IFRSs, the Company should recognize its share in the IFRS-adoption

adjustments to retained earnings of associates.

e) Investments and capital surplus - long-term equity investments when associates/subsidiaries issue new shares and the shareholder is not subscribing in accordance with its percentage of shares of the investee/parent company.

According to ROC GAAP, the changes of investment percentage that arise when the investment company does not subscribe for new shares issued by the investee in accordance with its percentage of ownership before the new subscription are adjusted as an increase or decrease in the investment company's equity account "capital surplus - long-term equity investments" and the asset account "long-term equity investments."

Under IFRSs, changes in equity in associates in which significant influence over the associates is retained are regarded as acquisition and disposal of shares in associates; however, changes in equity in subsidiaries in which control over the subsidiaries is retained are regarded as equity transactions. In addition, according to "Q&A for adopting IFRSs" issued by the TSE, accounts that do not conform to IFRSs or not covered under the Company Law as well as capital surplus items required by the Ministry of Economic Affairs should be adjusted at the date of transition to IFRSs.

According to the rules of "Q&A for adopting IFRSs" issued by the TSE, the Company does not need to retroactively adjust the accounts as it is not feasible in reality, but should reclassify capital surplus - long-term equity investment to retained earnings.

f) Land use right

According to ROC GAAP, land use rights are reclassified to intangible assets. Under IAS No. 17, land use rights should be classified under prepaid lease payments.

g) Investment property

Under ROC GAAP, a property held under an operating lease may be classified as fixed assets/other assets. Under IFRSs, property held to earn rentals or capital appreciation or both should be reclassified to investment property.

h) Deferred credits

Under ROC GAAP, the unrealized profits from upstream transaction should be eliminated to the extent of the investor's interest in the associate and reclassified to unrealized gross profit and deferred credits.

Under IFRSs, the unrealized profits from upstream transactions are presented under investment in associates.

i) Treasury stocks

Under ROC GAAP, if a subsidiary holds its parent's stocks, the parent should account for the stocks as its own treasury stocks. In the first-time adoption of SFAS No. 30, the book value of parent's stocks held by subsidiaries in early 2002 is the basis for recording the treasury stocks. Under IFRSs, the amounts of treasury stock the parents recognize are the original cost of stock to subsidiaries.

i) Idle assets

Under ROC GAAP, idle assets are classified as other assets. However, under IFRSs idle assets are reclassified according to their nature whether property, plant and equipment or investment property.

k) Translation of functional currency of foreign operations

Under ROC GAAP, various indicators are comprehensively adopted to identify functional currency. Under IFRSs, IAS No. 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" rules that the primary indicators should be considered first and then the secondary indicators in the determination of functional currency. According to the rules, the overseas associates and subsidiaries change their functional currency from U.S. dollars to Renminbi and adjust retroactively the balances of assets and liabilities in Renminbi at the date of transition to IFRSs.

1) Change in parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary

According to IAS 27, a parent's sales of its shares in a subsidiary that does not result in loss of control is accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the book value and the fair value of the shares is recognized in equity. According to the FAQs issued by the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation regarding the adoption of IFRS, the Company should adjust "additional paid-in capital difference between the book value and the price of disposal of subsidiary" directly or debit retained earnings if the additional paid-in capital is zero.

WALSIN LIHWA CORPORATION

FINANCING PROVIDED YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and U.S. Dollars)

													(Collateral	Financing Limit	Financing
N	0.	Financing Company	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Parties	Highest Balance for the Period	Ending Balance (Note 3)	Interes Rate	Type of Financing	Transaction Amounts	Reasons for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Bad Debt	Item	Value	for Each Borrowing Company (Note 2)	Company's Financing Amount Limits (Note 2)
() V	Valsin Lihwa Corporation	Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	Other receivable	Yes	\$ 5,961,000 (US\$ 200,000)	\$ - (US\$ -)	-	Operating capital	\$ -	Operating capital	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 5,997,127 (US\$ 201,212)	\$ 23,988,509

Notes:

- 1. The information on Walsin Lihwa Corporation and the subsidiaries is listed and labeled on the "No." column.
 - a. "0" represents Walsin Lihwa Corporation.
 - b. Subsidiaries are numbered starting at 1.
- 2. According to the Article of Endorsement/Guarantee and Financing Provided of Walsin Lihwa Corporation, the total limited amount of endorsement/guarantee and financing provided cannot exceed 40% of the net value of Walsin Lihwa Corporation's current consolidated financial statements. The limited amount of the financing provided to the invested company in which over 66.67% of the common stock was held cannot exceed the amount which is the net value multiplied by the equity percentage of the financing provider; in addition, the lending that the chairman of the board of directors can make in a year to a single borrower cannot exceed 10% of the net value of the latest consolidated financial statement.
 - a. The limited amount of financing provided was as follows:

The limited amount of financing provided NT\$59,971,272 \times 40% = NT\$23,988,509.

b. The limited amount of financing provided to the single entity was as follows:

Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited: NT\$59,971,272 × 10% = NT\$5,997,127 (US\$201,212)

- 3. The actually drawn amount of Concord Industries Limited was zero.
- 4. Amounts are stated in thousands of N.T. dollars, except those stated in thousands of U.S. dollars.
- 5. The currency exchange rate as of December 31, 2013 was as follows: US\$ to NT\$= 1:29.805.

WALSIN LIHWA HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

FINANCING PROVIDED YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and U.S. Dollars)

														Col	llateral	Financing Limit	Financing
No.	Financing Company	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Parties		st Balance ne Period	Endin	g Balance	Interest Rate	Type of Financing	Transaction Amounts	Reasons for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Bad Debt	Item	Value	for Each Borrowing Company (Note 1)	Company's Financing Amount Limits (Note 1)
1	Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	Jiangyin Walsin Steel Cable Co., Ltd. Hangzhou Walsin	Other receivable	Yes	\$ (US\$	300,000 10,000) 600,000	\$ (US\$	298,050 10,000)	1.82%	Operating capital	\$ -	Operating capital	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 910,930 (US\$ 30,563)	\$ 29,985,636 (US\$ 1,006,061)
		Power Cable & Wire Co., Ltd. Shanghai Walsin	"	,,	(US\$	20,000) 270,000	US\$	268,245	1.82%	"	_	"	_	"	_	(US\$ -) 918,024	
		Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.			(US\$	9,000)	(US\$	9,000)								(US\$ 30,801)	
		XiAn Walsin United Technology Co., Ltd.	"	"	(US\$	810,000 27,000)	(US\$	804,735 27,000)	1.64%-2.07%	"	-	"	-	"	-	29,985,636 (US\$ 1,006,061)	
		GLC-(MA) BCH, LLC.	"	"	(US\$	11,968 399)	(US\$	10,521 353)	2.16%-2.50%	"	-	"	-	"	-	29,985,636 (US\$ 1,006,061)	
		GLC-(MA) SHS, LLC. GLC-(MA) BBN,	"	"	(US\$	4,571 152) 12,485	(US\$	4,024 135) 10,968	2.08%-2.34% 2.08%-2.34%	"	-	"	-	"	-	29,985,636 (US\$ 1,006,061) 29,985,636	
		LLC.	"	//	(US\$	416)	(US\$	368)	2.0070-2.3470	"	-	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-	"	-	(US\$ 1,006,061)	

Notes:

- 1. For Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited according to the Article of Financing Provided of Walsin Lihwa Corporation, the total limited amount of the financing provided cannot exceed 50% of the net value of the consolidated financial statements of Walsin Lihwa Corporation.

 The limited amount of financing provided to the single enterprise that holds directly or indirectly 100% voting right of overseas invested company cannot exceed 50% of the net value of the consolidated financial statements of Walsin Lihwa Corporation.

 The limited amount of financing provided to the single enterprise that holds more than 2/3 ratio but less than 100% of subsidiaries cannot exceed the net value multiplied by the investment ratio of the financing company. In addition, the lending that the chairman of the board of directors can make in a year to a single borrower cannot exceed 10% of the net value of the latest consolidated financial statement of Walsin Lihwa Corporation.
 - a. The limited amount of financing provided to the single enterprise was as follows:

Jiangyin Walsin Steel Cable Co., Ltd. = US\$40,751 \times 100% \times 75% = US\$30,563 Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd. = US\$32,182 \times 100% \times 95.71% = US\$30,801 XiAn Walsin United Technology Co., Ltd. = NT\$59,971,272/29.805 \times 50% = US\$1,006,061 GLC-(MA) BCH, LLC. = NT\$59,971,272/29.805 \times 50% = US\$1,006,061 GLC-(MA) SHS, LLC. = NT\$59,971,272/29.805 \times 50% = US\$1,006,061 GLC-(MA) BBN, LLC. = NT\$59,971,272/29.805 \times 50% = US\$1,006,061

b. The limit of amount of financing provided was as follows:

The limit of amount of financing provided = NT59,971,272 \times 50\% = NT$29,985,636 (US$1,006,061)$

- 2. The actually drawn amount of Jiangyin Walsin Steel Cable Co., Ltd. was US\$10,000 thousand.
 - The actually drawn amount of Hangzhou Walsin Power Cable & Wire Co., Ltd. was zero.

The actually drawn amount of Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd. was US\$9,000 thousand.

The actually drawn amount of XiAn Walsin United Technology Co., Ltd. was US\$27,000 thousand.

The actually drawn amount of GLC-(MA) BCH, LLC. was US\$342 thousand.

The actually drawn amount of GLC-(MA) SHS, LLC. was US\$135 thousand.

The actually drawn amount of GLC-(MA) BBN, LLC. was US\$368 thousand.

- 3. Amounts are stated in thousands of N.T. dollars, except those stated in thousands of U.S. dollars.
- 4. The currency exchange rate as of December 31, 2013 was as follows: US\$ to NT\$= 1:29.805.

(Concluded)

CONCORD INDUSTRIES LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

FINANCING PROVIDED YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and U.S. Dollars)

												Col	lateral	Financing Limit	Financing
No.	Financing Company	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Parties	Highest Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Interest Rate	Type of Financing	Transaction Amounts	Reasons for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Bad Debt	Item	Value	for Each Borrowing Company (Note 1)	Company's Financing Amount Limits (Note 1)
2	Concord Industries Limited	XiAn Walsin Metal Product Co., Ltd. Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd. Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	Other receivable	Yes	\$ 120,000 (US\$ 4,000) 1,794,000 (US\$ 59,800) 2,384,400 (US\$ 80,000)	\$ - (US\$ -) 1,639,275 (US\$ 55,000) 2,384,400 (US\$ 80,000)	- 2.07%-2.09% 0.18%-0.21%	Operating capital	\$ - -	Operating capital	\$ - -	- "	\$ - -	\$ 29,985,636 (US\$1,006,061) 29,985,636 (US\$1,006,061) 5,997,127 (US\$ 201,212)	\$ 29,985,636 (US\$ 1,006,061)
3	Walsin Specialty Steel Corp.	Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd. Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	"	"	2,101,000 (US\$ 67,000) 1,818,105 (US\$ 61,000)	1,996,935 (US\$ 67,000) 1,818,105 (US\$ 61,000)	1.94%-2.04% 0.19%-0.21%	"	-	"	-	"	-	29,985,636 (US\$1,006,061) 5,997,127 (US\$ 201,212)	

Notes:

- 1. According to the Article of Financing Provided of Concord Industries Limited and Walsin Specialty Steel Corp., the total limited amount of the financing provided cannot exceed 50% of the net value of the consolidated financial statements of Walsin Lihwa Corporation. The limited amount of financing provided to the single enterprise that hold directly or indirectly 100% voting right of overseas invested company cannot exceed 50% of the net value of the consolidated financial statements of Walsin Lihwa Corporation. The limited amount of financing provided to the single enterprise that holds more than 2/3 ratio but less than 100% of subsidiaries cannot exceed the net value multiplied by the investment ratio of the financing company. The limited amount of financing provided to the single enterprise that holds less than 2/3 ratio of subsidiaries cannot exceed the 50% of the net value multiplied by the investment ratio of the financing company. In addition, the lending that the chairman of the board of directors can make in a year to a single borrower cannot exceed 10% of the net value of the latest consolidated financial statement of Walsin Lihwa Corporation.
 - a. The limited amount of financing provided to the single enterprise was as follows:

XiAn Walsin Metal Product Co., Ltd. = NT\$59,971,272/29.805 × 50% = US\$1,006,061 Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd. = NT\$59,971,272/29.805 × 50% = US\$1,006,061 Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd. = NT\$59,971,272/29.805 × 50% = US\$1,006,061 Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited NT\$59,971,272/29.805 × 10% = US\$201,212

b. The limited amount of financing provided was as follows:

The limit of amount of financing provided = NT59,971,272 \times 50\% = NT$29,985,636 (US$1,006,061)$

- 2. The actually drawn amount of Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd. was zero. The actually drawn amount of XiAn Walsin Metal Product Co., Ltd. was US\$35,000 thousand. The actually drawn amount of Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd. was US\$48,000 thousand. The actually drawn amount of Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited was US\$30,100 thousand and US\$22,400 thousand, respectively.
- 3. Amounts are stated in thousands of N.T. dollars, except those stated in thousands of U.S. dollars.
- 4. The currency exchange rate as of December 31, 2013 was as follows: US\$ to NT\$= 1:29.805.





CHIN-CHERNG CONSTRUCTION CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES

FINANCING PROVIDED YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and U.S. Dollars)

No.	Financing Company	Borrower	Financial Statement Account		Highest Bala for the Per		Ending	g Balance	Interest Rate	Type of Financing	Transaction Amounts	Reasons for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Bad Debt	Coll	ateral Value	Financing Limit for Each Borrowing Company (Note 1)	Financing Company's Financing Amount Limits (Note 1)
4	Joint Success Enterprises Limited	Walsin (Nanjing) Construction Limited	Other receivable	Yes	\$ 794,4 (US\$ 26,4	100 180)	\$ (US\$	789,236 26,480)	1.82%	Operating capital	\$ -	Operating capital	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 7,910,038 (US\$ 265,393)	\$ 10,019,845 (US\$ 336,180)
		Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	"	"	90,0 (US\$ 3,0		(US\$	59,610 2,000)	0.20%-0.21%	"	-	"	-	"	-	5,997,127 (US\$ 201,212)	

Notes:

- 1. According to the Article of Endorsement/Guarantee and Financing Provided of Joint Success Enterprises Limited, the total limited amount of the endorsement/guarantee and financing provided cannot exceed 250% of the net value of the most recent consolidated financial statement of Joint Success Enterprises Limited. The limited amount of financing provided to the single enterprise that holds less than 100% of subsidiaries cannot exceed 250% of the net value of the consolidated financial statements multiplied by the investment ratio of Walsin Lihwa Corporation. In addition, the lending that the chairman of the board of directors can make in a year to a single borrower cannot exceed 10% of the net value of the latest consolidated financial statement of Walsin Lihwa Corporation.
 - a. The limited amount of financing provided to the single enterprise was as follows:

Walsin (Nanjing) Construction Limited = US\$106,927 \times 250% \times 99.28% = US\$265,393 Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited = NT\$59,971,272/29.805 \times 10% = US\$201,212

b. The limited amount of financing provided was as follows:

The limited amount of financing provided = US $134,472 \times 250\% \times 100\% = US$336,180$

- The actually drawn amount of Walsin (Nanjing) Construction Limited was US\$26,480 thousand.
 The actually drawn amount of Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited was US\$1,400 thousand.
- 3. Amounts are stated in thousands of N.T. dollars, except those stated in thousands of U.S. dollars.
- 4. The currency exchange rate as of December 31, 2013 was as follows: US\$ to NT\$= 1:29.805.

MARKET PILOT LIMITED

FINANCING PROVIDED YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and U.S. Dollars)

No.	Financing Company	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Parties	Highest Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Interest Rate	Type of Financing	Transaction Amounts	Reasons for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Bad Debt	Colla Item	value	Financing Limit for Each Borrowing Company (Note 1)	Financing Company's Financing Amount Limits (Note 1)
5	Market Pilot Limited	Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	Other receivable	Yes	\$ 30,000 (US\$ 1,000)	\$ 29,805 (US\$ 1,000)	0.20%-0.21%	Operating capital	\$ -	Operating capital	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 5,997,127 (US\$ 201,212)	\$ 29,985,636 (US\$1,006,061)

Notes:

- 1. According to the Financing Provided of Market Pilot Limited, the total limited amount of financing provided cannot exceed 50% of the net value of Walsin Lihwa Corporation's consolidated financial statements. The limited amount of financing provided to the single enterprise that holds directly or indirectly 100% voting right of overseas invested company cannot exceed 50% of the net value of the consolidated financial statements of Walsin Lihwa Corporation. The limited amount of financing provided to the single enterprise that holds more than 2/3 ratio but less than 100% of subsidiaries cannot exceed the net value multiplied by the investment ratio of the financing company. The limited amount of financing provided to the single enterprise that holds less than 2/3 ratio of subsidiaries cannot exceed 50% of net value multiplied by the investment ratio of the financing company. In addition, the lending that the chairman of the board of directors can make in a year to a single borrower cannot exceed 10% of the net value of the latest consolidated financial statement of Walsin Lihwa Corporation.
 - a. The limited amount of financing provided to the single enterprise was as follows:

Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited = NT\$59,971,272/29.805 \times 10% = US\$201,212

b. The limited amount of financing provided was as follows:

The limited amount of financing provided = NT\$59,971,272 \times 50% = NT\$29,985,636 (US\$1,006,061)

- 2. The actually drawn amount of Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited was US\$1,000 thousand.
- 3. Amounts are stated in thousands of N.T. dollars, except those stated in thousands of U.S. dollars.
- 4. The currency exchange rate as of December 31, 2013 was as follows: US\$ to NT\$= 1:29.805.

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WALSIN LIHWA CORPORATION

ENDORSEMENT/GUARANTEE PROVIDED YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 (In Thousands)

		Guaranteed Par	ty	Lin	nits on Each					Amount of	Ratio of Accumulated	Maximum Collateral/
No.	Endorsement/ Guarantee Provider	Name	Nature of Relationship (Note 2)	En Guara	anteed Party's dorsement/ antee Amounts (Note 3)		lighest nce for the Period		ng Balance Note 4)	Endorsement/ Guarantee Collateralized by Properties	Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity Per Latest Financial Statement	Guarantee Amounts Allowable (Note 3)
0	Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Walsin Lihwa Holdings	2	NT\$	59,971,272	NT\$	24,674,125 767,000)		13,769,910 462,000)	-	23	NT\$ 59,971,272
		Walsin Precision Technology Sdn. Bhd.	3	NT\$ (MYR	1,187,107 R 131,473)	NT\$	421,591	NT\$	-	-	-	
		Chin-Xin Investment	2	NT\$	-	NT\$	1,200,000	NT\$	-	-	-	
		Borrego Solar Systems, Inc.	3	NT\$	1,319,229	NT\$	720,000	NT\$	715,320	-	1	
		GLC-(CA) SDCCD, LLC.	3	(US\$ NT\$	44,262) 374,232	(US\$ NT\$	24,000) 181,650	(US\$ NT\$	24,000) 178,830			
		GLC-(CA) SDCCD, LLC.	3	(US\$	12,556)	(US\$	6,000)		6,000)	-	=	
		GLC Solar Fund II, LLC.	3	NT\$ (US\$	485,166 16,278)	NT\$ (US\$	311,833 10,300)	NT\$	306,992 10,300)	-	1	
		GLC Solar Fund V, LLC.	3	NT\$	806,166	NT\$	442,863	NT\$	435,988	-	1	
				(US\$	27,048)	(US\$	14,628)		14,628)			
		GLC Solar Fund VI, LLC.	3	NT\$ (US\$	1,244,150 41,743)	NT\$ (US\$	593,390 19,600)	NT\$ (US\$	584,178 19,600)	-	1	
				,	,, ,,	, ·	28,545,452		15,991,218		27	

Notes:

- 1. The information on Walsin Lihwa Corporation and the subsidiaries is listed and labeled on the "No." column.
 - a. "0" represents Walsin Lihwa Corporation.
 - b. Subsidiaries are numbered starting at 1.
- 2. The relationship between Walsin Lihwa Corporation and the endorsed/guaranteed entities can be classified into six types.
 - a. The entity is with business transactions.
 - b. The subsidiary in which over 50% of common stock was held by the parent company directly.
 - c. The invested company in which over 50% of common stock was held directly/indirectly by Walsin Lihwa Corporation and the subsidiaries.
 - d. The parent company which held directly or indirectly through subsidiaries over 50% of common stock of Walsin Lihwa Corporation.
 - e. The mutually endorsed companies due to the requirement of the project work.
 - f. The company which was endorsed due to the co-investment agreement. The endorsement percentage of each investor is based on the investment percentage.

(Continued)

- 3. According to the Article of Endorsement/Guarantee and Financing Provided of Walsin Lihwa Corporation, the total limited amount of endorsement/guarantee cannot exceed 100% of the net value of Walsin Lihwa Corporation's current financial statement (including the consolidated financial statement). The limited amount of the endorsement/guarantee and financing provided to the single enterprise cannot exceed the net value of the guaranteed company. The limited amount of the guarantee to the invested company in which over 66.67% of the common stock was held cannot exceed the amount which is 250% of the net value multiplied by the equity percentage of the guarantee provider; however, the limits mentioned above are not applicable to Walsin Lihwa Corporation's wholly owned holding companies incorporated in duty-free area overseas.
 - a. The limited amount of endorsement/guarantee provided was as follows:

 NT59,971,272 \times 100\% = NT$59,971,272$

b. The limited amount of endorsement/guarantee provided to the single entity was as follows:

Walsin Precision Technology Sdn. Bhd.: MYR52,589 × 250% × 100% = MYR131,473; Walsin Lihwa Corporation has released this company's liability of endorsements and guarantees on June 7, 2013.

Chin-Xin Investment: NT\$6,254,195 × 0% × 37.00% = NT\$0; Walsin Lihwa Corporation has released this company's liability of endorsements and guarantees on February 22, 2013.

 $\begin{aligned} & \text{Borrego Solar Systems, Inc.:} & \text{US$22,783} \times 250\% \times 77.71\% = \text{US$44,262} \\ & \text{GLC-(CA) SDCCD, LLC.:} & \text{US$5,125} \times 250\% \times 98\% = \text{US$12,556} \\ & \text{GLC Solar Fund II, LLC.:} & \text{US$6,644} \times 250\% \times 98\% = \text{US$16,278} \\ & \text{GLC Solar Fund V, LLC.:} & \text{US$11,040} \times 250\% \times 98\% = \text{US$27,048} \\ & \text{GLC Solar Fund VI, LLC.:} & \text{US$17,038} \times 250\% \times 98\% = \text{US$41,743} \end{aligned}$

4. The actually drawn amount of Walsin Lihwa Holdings was US\$299,000 thousand this period;

The actually drawn amount of Walsin Precision Technology Sdn. Bhd. was zero this period;

The actually drawn amount of Chin-Xin Investment was zero this period;

The actually drawn amount of Borrego Solar Systems, Inc. was US\$15,823 thousand this period;

The actually drawn amount of GLC-(CA) SDCCD, LLC. was US\$5,057 thousand this period;

The actually drawn amount of GLC Solar Fund II, LLC. was US\$8,929 thousand this period;

The actually drawn amount of GLC Solar Fund V, LLC. was US\$11,537 thousand this period;

The actually drawn amount of GLC Solar Fund VI, LLC. was US\$17,799 this period;

5. The currency exchange rate as of December 31, 2013 was as follows: US\$ to NT\$= 1:29.805; MYR to NT\$= 1:9.02928.

(Concluded)



WALSIN LIHWA CORPORATION

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD DECEMBER 31, 2013 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Mankatable Committies Tyme and	Deletionship of Issuen to the	Financial Statement		Decembe	er 31, 2013		
Holding Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name of Issuer	Relationship of Issuer to the holding Company	Account	Shares/Units	Carrying Value	Percentage of Ownership	Market Value or Net Asset Value	
Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Stock							
Walshi Zhi wa eosporation	HannStar Display	Chairman of the board of directors is an immediate relative of the chairman of the board of directors of Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Available-for-sale financial assets - noncurrent	212,818,099	\$ 2,351,640	7.26	\$ 2,351,640	
	HannStar Board	- *	"	76,514,639	860,790	16.71	860,790	
	Powertec Energy Corp.	//	Financial assets measured	69,150,000	205,706	13.89	-	
			at cost - noncurrent					
	Kuong Tai Metal Industrial Co., Ltd.	The holding company is a director of the issuer company	"	8,141,846	101,548	9.52	-	
	One-Seven Trading Co., Ltd.	-	"	30,000	300	6.67	-	
	Global Investment Holdings	The holding company is a director of the issuer company	"	5,562,000	50,000	2.93	-	
	WK Technology Fund	=	"	3,715,600	40,589	1.91	-	
	Universal Venture Capital Investment	//	"	1,400,000	14,000	1.16	_	
	Taiwan High Speed Rail	The holding company is a director of the issuer company	"	50,000,000	134,000	0.47	-	
	Parawin Venture Capital Corp.	-	"	696,982	2,614	0.87	-	

WALSIN LIHWA HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD DECEMBER 31, 2013

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars and Renminbi)

	Marketable Securities Type and	Relationship of Issuer to the	Financial Statement		December	31, 2013		
Holding Company Name	Name of Issuer	holding Company	Account	Shares/Units	Carrying Value	Percentage of Ownership	Market Value or Net Asset Value	Note
Ltd.	Certification of capital verification Shaanxi Tianhong Silicon Industrial Corporation	Investee accounted for by the cost method	Financial assets measured at cost - noncurrent	N/A	\$ 134,000	19.00	\$ -	
	GLC Development, LLC.	Investee accounted for using equity method	Investments accounted for using equity method	N/A N/A	20,000 US\$ 155	10.00	-	

Note 1: Please refer to Table 7 for information of investees and details of subsidiaries of Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited.

Note 2: Amounts are stated in thousands of Renminbi, except those stated in thousands of U.S. dollars.







CHIN-CHERNG CONSTRUCTION CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD **DECEMBER 31, 2013**

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Renminbi)

	Marketable Securities Type and	Relationship of Issuer to the	Financial Statement		December	r 31, 2013		
Holding Company Name	Name of Issuer	holding Company	Account	Shares/Units	Carrying Value	Percentage of Ownership	Market Value or Net Asset Value	Note
Chin-Cherng Construction Co.	Stock							
	Chinshan Hotspring Development Co., Ltd.	Investee accounted for by the cost method	Financial assets measured at cost - noncurrent	8	\$ -	8.00	-	
	Gsharp Corporation	"	"	270,000	-	2.73	-	
	Parawin Venture Capital Corp.	"	"	8,445	52	0.01	-	

Note: Amounts are stated in thousands of N.T. dollars, except those stated in thousands of Renminbi.

WALSIN INFO-ELECTRIC CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

DECEMBER 31, 2013

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Renminbi)

Holding Company	Marketable Securities Type	Relationship of Issuer to the			December	: 31, 2013		
Name	and Name of Issuer	holding Company	Financial Statement Account	Shares/Units	Carrying Value	Percentage of Ownership	Market Value or Net Asset Value	Note
Walsin Info-Electric Corp.	Stock W T International Inc.	Investee accounted for by the cost method	Financial assets measured at cost - noncurrent	228,000	\$ 2,280	9.50	\$ -	



MARKET PILOT LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD **DECEMBER 31, 2013** (In Thousands of Renminbi)

Holding Company	Marketable Securities Type and	Relationship of Issuer to the			December	31, 2013		
Name	Name of Issuer	holding Company	Financial Statement Account	Shares/Units	Carrying Value	Percentage of Ownership	Market Value or Net Asset Value	Note
XiAn Walsin United Technology Co., Ltd.	Certification of capital verification Shaanxi Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	Investee accounted for by the cost method	Financial assets measured at cost - noncurrent	N/A	\$ 19,000	19.00	\$ -	

WALSIN LIHWA CORPORATION

MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED AND DISPOSED OF AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST NT\$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Compony	Marketable	Financial Statement		Nature of	Beginnin	g Balance	Acq	uisition]	Disposal		Ending 1	Balance
Company Name	Securities Type and Name	Account	Counterparty	Relationship	Shares/Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount	Carrying Value	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Shares/Units	Amount
Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Stock Concord Industries	Investments accounted for using equity	Capital investment and reduction	Subsidiary	426,630,943	\$ 11,373,316	92,640,519	\$ (2,634,069) (Note 1)	10,147,832	\$ 301,999	\$ 301,999	\$ -	509,123,630	\$13,705,386
	Chin-Xin Investment	method	Sales	"	213,096,270	2,336,799	-	. ,	33,628,000	429,446	(1,099,569)	(670,123) (Note 2)	179,468,270	2,218,733

Note 1: The amount included investment income or loss and adjustments on cumulative translation adjustments.

Note 2: The loss included cumulative translation adjustment of NT\$56,427 thousand which was accounted for as equity transactions and debited retained earnings due to not losing control and NT\$574,443 thousand which was due to disposal of Chin-Xin where control was lost. The Company remeasured the difference between the book value and the fair value of the remaining shares of Chin-Xin on the disposal date.

CONCORD INDUSTRIES LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED AND DISPOSED OF AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST NT\$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2013

(In Thousands of Renminbi)

	Marketable Securities	Financial		Nature of	Beginni	ng Balance	Acqu	isition)	Disposal		Ending	Balance
Company Name	Type and Name	Statement Account	Counterparty		Shares/Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount	Carrying Value	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Shares/Units	Amount
Changzhou Wujin NSL. Co., Ltd.	capital verification	Investments accounted for using equity method	Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd./Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Both subsidiaries of Concord Industries Limited	N/A	\$ 2,264	N/A	\$ (103,123) (Note)	-	\$	- \$ -	\$ -	N/A	\$ (100,859)
	Yantai Huanghai Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	"	Capital investment	Subsidiary	N/A	1,388	N/A	50,164 (Note)	-		-	-	N/A	51,552
Concord Industries Limited	Yantai Huanghai Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	"	"	"	N/A	296	N/A	16,888 (Note)	-		-	-	N/A	17,184
	Wuxi Xingcheng Walsin Steel Products Co. Ltd.	"	"	"	N/A	-	N/A	249,561 (Note)	-		-	-	N/A	249,561
	Walsin Lihwa (Changzhou) Investment Co., Ltd.	"	"	"	N/A	-	N/A	298,748 (Note)	-			-	N/A	298,748
	Changzhou Wujin NSL. Co., Ltd.	"	Walsin Singapore PTE. Ltd.	"	N/A	-	N/A	437,702 (Note)	-		-	-	N/A	437,702
	Changzhou China Steel Precision Materials Co., Ltd.	"	"	"	N/A	-	N/A	74,848 (Note)	-		-	-	N/A	74,848
PTE. Ltd.	Changzhou Wujin NSL. Co., Ltd. Changzhou China Steel	"	Concord Industries Limited	Parent company	N/A N/A	468,298 74,293	-	(38,216) (Note) (80)	N/A N/A	430,082 74,213	, i	-	N/A N/A	-
	Precision Materials Co., Ltd.		"	"	IVA	14,293	-	(Note)	IVA	74,213	/+,213		IVA	-

 $Note: \quad The \ amount \ included \ investment \ income \ or \ loss \ and \ adjustments \ on \ cumulative \ translation \ adjustments.$

WALSIN LIHWA CORPORATION

 $TOTAL\ PURCHASES\ FROM\ OR\ SALES\ TO\ RELATED\ PARTIES\ AMOUNTING\ TO\ AT\ LEAST\ NT\$100\ MILLION\ OR\ 20\%\ OF\ THE\ PAID-IN\ CAPITAL\ YEAR\ ENDED\ DECEMBER\ 31,2013$

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship		,	Fransaction Detail	ls	Abnorn	nal Transaction	Notes/Accounts Receiva		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% to Total	
Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	100% indirectly owned subsidiary	Sales	\$ (734,594)	(1)	The payment terms are set by quotations on the local market, and the transaction terms are similar to those of general customers.	Similar	Similar	\$ 58,406	2	
	Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	"	"	(956,688)	(2)	"	"	//	276,385	11	
	Walsin Precision Technology Sdn. Bhd	"	"	(455,985)	(1)	"	"	"	21,143	1	
	Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	"	"	(205,490)	-	n n	"	"	40,641	2	
		Subsidiary	"	(2,586,741)	(4)	"	"	"	319,725	13	



WALSIN LIHWA HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Renminbi)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship		Transaction	Details		Abnormal Tr	ansaction	Notes/Account Receiv		Note
Company Name	Related I arry	Nature of Relationship	Purchase/Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% to Total	Note
Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	Dongguan Walsin Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	100% indirectly owned subsidiary	Sales	RMB(1,945,450)	(74)	Normal	Normal	Normal	RMB1,792,411	72	
	Nanjing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd.	78.26% indirectly owned subsidiary	"	RMB (502,755)	(19)	"	"	"	RMB 507,607	21	
	Yantai Jin Cherng Precision Wire Rod Co., Ltd. (renamed as Yantai Walsin Stainless Steel Co., Ltd. in January 2013)		"	RMB (177,833)	(7)	"	TI .	"	RMB 164,148	7	
Nanjing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd.	Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	"	"	RMB (598,785)	(6)	"	"	"	RMB 11,598	1	
	Hangzhou Walsin Power Cable & Wire Co., Ltd.	"	"	RMB (243,561)	(2)	"	"	"	RMB 8,612	1	
Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Parent company	Purchase	2,586,741	21	"	"	"	(319,725)	(26)	

Note: Amounts are stated in thousands of N.T. dollars, except those stated in thousands of Renminbi.

CONCORD INDUSTRIES LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Renminbi)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship		Transaction	Details		Abnorma	al Transaction	Notes/Accounts Receiva		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% to Total	
Yantai Jin Cherng Precision Wire Roc Co., Ltd. (renamed as Yantai Walsin Stainless Steel Co., Ltd. in January 2013)	d Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Both subsidiaries of Concord Industries Limited	Sales	RMB(1,167,514)	(94)	Normal	Normal	Normal	RMB 111,961	60	
Yantai Dazhong Recycling Resource Co., Ltd.	Yantai Jin Cherng Precision Wire Rod Co., Ltd. (renamed as Yantai Walsin Stainless Steel Co., Ltd. in January 2013)	"	"	RMB (200,381)	(100)	"	"	"	RMB 234,446	100	
Yantai Huanghai Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	"	"	"	RMB (53,822)	(100)	"	"	"	RMB 62,971	100	
Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	"	"	RMB (210,903)	(14)	"	"	"	RMB 26,780	6	
specially steer co., Etc.	Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	"	"	RMB (108,707)	(7)	"	"	"	RMB -	-	
	Concord Industries Limited	Both subsidiaries of Walsin Lihwa Corporation	"	RMB (28,702)	(2)	"	"	"	RMB 404	-	
Concord Industries Limited	Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	"	"	RMB (28,384)	(99)	"	"	//	RMB 404	16	
Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Parent company	Purchase	734,594	21	"	"	"	(58,406)	(7)	
Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	"	"	"	956,688	12	"	"	"	(276,385)	(32)	
Walsin Precision Technology Sdn. Bhd.	"	"	"	455,985	93	"	"	"	(21,143)	(100)	
Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	"	n,	"	205,490	17	"	"	"	(40,641)	(38)	

Note: Amounts are stated in thousands of N.T. dollars, except those stated in thousands of Renminbi.

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Walsin Lihwa 2013 Annual Report

TABLE 6





RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL **DECEMBER 31, 2013**

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

					Overdue		Amounts Received	Allowance for
Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Amount	Action Taken	in Subsequent Period	Bad Debts
Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	100% indirectly owned subsidiary	Trade receivables 276,385	3.39	\$ -	-	\$ 114,475	\$ -
	Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	•	Trade receivables 319,725	16.18	-	-	319,725	-

WALSIN LIHWA HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL DECEMBER 31,2013

(In Thousands of Renminbi and U.S. Dollars)

						Overd	ue	Amounts	
Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Ending B	alance	Turnover Rate	Amount	Action Taken	Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Bad Debts
Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	Dongguan Walsin Wire & Cable Co., Ltd. Nanjing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd. Yantai Jin Cherng Precision Wire Rod Co., Ltd. (renamed as Yantai Walsin Stainless Steel Co., Ltd. in January 2013) Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd. Jiangyin Walsin Steel Cable Co., Ltd. Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd. XiAn Walsin United Technology Co., Ltd.	100% indirectly owned subsidiary 78.26% indirectly owned subsidiary Both subsidiaries of Walsin Lihwa Corporation 100% owned subsidiary 75% indirectly owned subsidiary 95.71% indirectly owned subsidiary Both subsidiaries of Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Trade receivables Trade receivables Trade receivables Other receivables Other receivables Other receivables Other receivables	\$ 1,792,411 507,607 164,148 407,938 US\$ 10,185 US\$ 9,166 US\$ 27,172	1.15 1.25 1.16	\$ - - - -	-	\$ 165,712 81,909 23,373	\$ - - - -
Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	Parent company	Other receivables	US\$ 4,900	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Amounts are stated in thousands of Renminbi, except those stated in thousands of U.S. dollars.

Financial Information





CONCORD INDUSTRIES LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL **DECEMBER 31, 2013**

(In Thousands of Renminbi and U.S. Dollars)

				Turnove	Overd	ue	Amounts Received	Allowance for
Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Ending Balance	Rate	Amount	Action Taken	in Subsequent Period	Bad Debts
Yantai Jin Cherng Precision Wire Rod Co., Ltd. (renamed as Yantai Walsin Stainless Steel Co., Ltd. in January 2013)	Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Both subsidiaries of Concord Industries Limited	Trade receivables \$ 111,	17.79	\$ -	-	\$ 103,539	\$ -
Yantai Dazhong Recycling Resource Co., Ltd.	Yantai Jin Cherng Precision Wire Rod Co., Ltd. (renamed as Yantai Walsin Stainless Steel Co., Ltd. in January 2013)	n n	Trade receivables 234,	1.66	-	-	36,526	-
Yantai Huanghai Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	n	"	Trade receivables 62,9	1.71	-	-	-	-
Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	n n	Trade receivables 26,	11.50	-	-	58,049	-
Concord Industries Limited	Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	100% owned subsidiary	Other receivables US\$ 35,0	-	-	-	-	-
Walsin Specialty Steel Corp.	Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	"	Other receivables US\$ 48,	- 31	-	-	-	-
Walsin Singapore PTE. Ltd.	Concord Industries Limited	"	Other receivables US\$ 504,	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Amounts are stated in thousands of Renminbi, except those stated in thousands of U.S. dollars.

CHIN-CHERNG CONSTRUCTION CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL DECEMBER 31, 2013

(In Thousands of Renminbi)

					Ove	rdue	Amounts		
Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Amount	Action Taken	Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Bad Debts	
	Walsin (Nanjing) Construction Limited Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	Subsidiary Both subsidiaries of Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Other receivables \$ 164,492 Other receivables 8,536	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	-

Financial Information



WALSIN LIHWA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND RELATED INFORMATION OF INVESTEES ON WHICH THE COMPANY EXERCISES SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE **DECEMBER 31, 2013**

1. Information of investees that Walsin Lihwa Corporation has control ability or significant influence was as follows (in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars):

			Main Businesses and	Original Inves	tment Amount	Balane	ce as of December 3	1, 2013	Net Income (Loss)	Investment Gain	
nvestor Company	Investee Company	Location	Products	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value	of the Investee	(Loss)	Not
Valsin Lihwa Corporation	Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	Akara Building, 24 De Castro Street, Wickhams Cay I, Road Town, Tortola,	Investments	\$ 4,535,651	\$ 4,535,651	148,664,834	100.00	\$ 10,195,575	\$ 642,575	\$ 665,481	
	Concord Industries Limited	British Virgin Islands Trident Chambers Wickhams Cay P.O. Box 146, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Investments	17,102,369	14,644,261	509,123,630	100.00	13,553,839	(878,071)	(878,071)	
	Touch Micro-System Technology Corp.	566 Gaoshin Road, Yangmei Township, Taoyuan 326 Taiwan, R.O.C.	OEM on MEMS foundry service	750,000	900,000	2,100,000	100.00	4,325	96,641	96,641	
	Energy Pilot Limited	P.O. Box 957, Offshore Incorporations Centre, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Investments	1,826,879	1,590,095	60,670,001	100.00	1,651,715	(39,849)	(39,849)	
	Ally Energy Limited		Solar system model	1,917,566	1,644,557	64,698,247	100.00	3,792	(272,378)	(272,378)	
	Market Pilot Limited	P.O. Box 957, Offshore Incorporations Centre, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Investments	2,926,037	2,926,037	100,000,000	100.00	690,172	(2,006,837)	(2,006,837)	
	Walsin Solar Technology Co., Ltd.	25F., No. 1, Songzhi Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan	Solar power manufacturing and selling operations	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	100.00	2,248	(14,901)	(14,901)	
	Chin-Cherng Management Service Co., Ltd.	26F., No. 1, Songzhi Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan	Business administration consultation, analysis and building management	7,206	7,206	491,625	100.00	7,359	132	132	
	Min Maw Precision Industry Corp.	25F., No. 1, Songzhi Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan	Solar power systems management, design, and installation	180,368	160,000	21,000,000	100.00	250,158	35,780	34,162	
	Chin-Cherng Construction Co.		Construction business	606,213	586,712	220,272,539	99.09	3,006,206	(39,440)	(39,160)	
	Walsin Info - Electric Corp.	2nd Floor, 192 Jingye 1st Road, Jhongshan District, Taipei 104, Taiwan, R.O.C.	Mechanical and electrical, communications, and power systems	208,778	208,698	23,728,623	98.87	311,436	13,752	13,601	
	Joint Success Enterprises Limited	P.O. Box 957, Offshore Incorporations Centre, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Investments	1,224,479	1,224,479	38,020,000	49.05	2,006,027	(221,959)	(94,531)	
	Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd.	26F., No. 1, Songzhi Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan	Investments	2,237,969	2,215,948	179,468,270	37.00	2,218,733	(955,944)	(114,439)	

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Investor			Main Businesses and	Original Inves	stment Amount	Balan	ce as of December 3	1, 2013	Net Income (Loss)	Investment Gain	
Company	Investee Company	Location	Products	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value	of the Investee	(Loss)	Note
	Concord VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	11th Floor, 132 Min-Sheng East Road Sec. 3, Taipei 104, Taiwan, R.O.C.		\$ 212,480	\$ 212,480	21,248,000	43.24	\$ 71,503	\$ (11,224)	\$ (4,853)	
	Walsin Color Co., Ltd.	26F., No. 1, Songzhi Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan	Management of investments and conglomerate	416,849	416,849	47,114,093	33.97	312,809	(229,865)	(78,085)	
	Concord II Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	11th Floor, 132 Min-Sheng East Road Sec. 3, Taipei 104, Taiwan, R.O.C.	Venture capital and consulting affairs	257,860	257,860	26,670,699	26.67	254,941	(23,964)	(6,391)	
	Winbond Electronics Corp.		Research, development, production and sale of semiconductors and related components	6,170,752	6,170,752	858,091,531	23.23	8,192,573	305,214	78,568	
	Walton Advanced Engineering, Inc.	No. 18, Yugang N. 1st Rd., Qianzhen Dist., Kaohsiung City 806, Taiwan, R.O.C.	Production, sale, and test of semiconductors	1,185,854	1,185,854	109,628,376	21.90	1,499,703	322,378	70,484	
	Walsin Technology Corp.		Production and sale of ceramics capacitors	2,010,034	2,010,034	125,001,738	18.11	2,390,784	(502,474)	(85,366)	
	HannStar Board Corp.	Kuan-Yin Hsiang, Taoyuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.	Production and sale of printed circuits board, imported trading, and the agency of bidding and quotation	-	695,697	-	-	-	(251,763)	(21,109)	
	Powertec Energy Corp.	23F., No. 1, Songzhi Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan	Production and sale of solar polysilicon	-	797,000	-	-	-	(346,341)	(53,294)	





2. Information of investees that Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited and subsidiaries have control ability or significant influence was as follows (in thousands of U.S./Renminbi/Hong Kong Dollars):

			Main Businesses and	Ori	ginal Inves	tment Aı	nount	Bala	nce as of Decemb	er 31, 2013	Net Income (Loss)	Investment Gain	
Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Products	Decemb	er 31, 2013	Decemb	er 31, 2012	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value	of the Investee	(Loss)	Note
Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Rm. 2804, 28th Floor, Shanghai Mart Tower, No. 2299, Yanan Road (West), Shanghai, China		US\$	78,600	US\$	78,600	N/A	100.00	\$ 630,129	\$ 22,197	\$ 22,197	
	Walsin International Investments Limited	Unit 9-15, 22/F, Millennium City, 378 Kwun Tong Road, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong	Investments	HK\$	0.002	HK\$	0.002	2	100.00	(13,696)	(404)	(404)	
	P.T Walsin Lippo Industries	JI. MH. Thamrin Block A1-1, Delta Silicon Industrial Park, Lippo Cikarang, Dekasi 17550, Indonesia	Steel wires	US\$	1,080	US\$	1,080	10,500	70.00	86,072	12,384	8,669	
	Renowned International Limited	Akara Building, 24 De Castro Street Wickhams Cay I, Road Town, Tortola, BVI	Investments	US\$	16,937	US\$	16,937	16,937,020	83.97	792,719	58,531	49,149	
	Dongguan HannStar Electronics Co., Ltd. Walcom Chemicals Industrial	Xiniupo Industrial Zone, Dalang Town, Dongguan, Guangdong Suite 1111, Tower II,		US\$	9,546 0.030	US\$	9,546 0.030	N/A	100.00 65.00	46,321	(15,161) HK\$ (4)	(15,161)	
	Limited	Suite 1111, 1 ower II, Silvercord, 30 Canton Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong	Commerce	0.83	0.030	0.83	0.030	325,000	65.00	-	HK\$ (4)	-	
	Borrego Solar Systems, Inc.	6210 Lake Shore Drive, San Diego, CA92119, USA	Specializes in commercial, residential, and public sector turnkey, grid-connected solar electric systems	US\$	15,000	US\$	15,000	1,460,458	77.71	143,131	26,024	20,219	
	Nanjing Walsin Expo Exhibition Ltd.	No. 199 Yanshan Road, Nanjing	Exhibition and conference organizing service	US\$	265	US\$	265	N/A	60.00	496	(436)	(262)	
	Nanjing Taiwan Trade Mart Management Co., Ltd.	Room 205, 2/F, No. 156, Mengdu Avenue, Jianye Zone, Nanjing	Business and asset Management, Consulting and Advertising Services	US\$	1,000	US\$	1,000	N/A	100.00	(156,281)	(43,969)	(43,969)	
	Lead Hero Limited	12/F Ruttonjee House, 11 Duddell Street, Hong Kong	Investments	US\$	47,600	US\$	47,600	370,028,101	100.00	160,805	(2,836)	(2,836)	
	Xian Walsin Opto-electronic Limited	No. 15, Shanglinyuan First Road, Hi-and-New Tech Park of Xi'an, Shaanxi	LED, micro projector, and solar cell assembly	US\$	150	US\$	150	N/A	100.00	(28,085)	(9,731)	(9,731)	
	Jiang Taiwan Trade Mart Development Co., Ltd.	,	Nanjing Taiwan Trade Mart Management Co., Ltd. Development and construction, and management		2,000		2,000	N/A	100.00	1,994	(77)	(15)	
Lead Hero Limited	XiAn LyJing Technology Co., Ltd.	No. 15, Shanglinyuan First Road, Hi-and-New Tech Park of Xian, Shaanxi	Solar module assembly	US\$	45,200	US\$	45,200	N/A	100.00	159,132	(2,776)	(2,776)	
Renowned International Limited	Nanjing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd.	No. 1, Hengye Road, Nanjing Economic & Technology Development Zone Jiangsu, China	Copper alloy	US\$	72,001	US\$	72,001	N/A	92.29	943,449	68,784	63,481	
Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou Walsin Power Cable & Wire Co., Ltd.	No. 9, 12 Road, Xiasha Economic & Technology Development Zone,	Production and sale of cables and wires	US\$	41,210	US\$	41,210	N/A	89.78	(20,205)	(111,186)	(99,823)	
	Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou, Zhejiang No. 1128 Liuxiang Road, Nanxiang Town, Jiading, Shanghai	Production and sale of cables and wires	US\$	14,956	US\$	14,956	N/A	95.71	187,792	11,341	10,854	
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			Main Businesses and	Ori	ginal Inves	tment Ar	nount	Ba	lance as of Decembe	er 31, 20	13	Not In	come (Loss)	Invest	ment Gain	
Investor Company	Investee Company	Location		Decembe	er 31, 2013	Decemb	er 31, 2012	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carry	ing Value		e Investee		Loss)	Note
	Jiangyin Walsin Steel Cable Co., Ltd.	No. 679 Binjiang Road (West), Binjiang Economic & Technology Development Zone,	Manufacture and sale of steel cables and wires	US\$	15,000	US\$	15,000	N/A	75.00	\$	186,337	\$	107,206	\$	80,404	
	Dongguan Walsin Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	Jiangyin, Jiangsu Xiniupo Industrial Zone District, Dalang Town, Dongguan, Guangdong	Production and sale of bare copper cables and wires	US\$	26,000	US\$	26,000	N/A	100.00		386,337		19,029		19,029	
	Nanjing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd.	No. 1, Hengye Road, Nanjing Economic & Technology Development Zone Jiangsu, China	** *	US\$	300	US\$	300	N/A	0.76		7,769		68,784		523	
	Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	No. 677, Binjiang West Road, Jiangyin City, Jiangsu	Cold-rolled stainless steel and flat rolled products	US\$	9,000	US\$	9,000	N/A	18.37		57,408		25,193		4,628	

Note: Amounts are stated in thousands of Renminbi, except those stated in thousands of U.S. dollars and H.K. dollars



3. Information of investees that Concord Industries Limited and subsidiaries have control ability or significant influence was as follows(in thousands of U.S. Dollars/Renminbi):

Investor			Main Businesses and	Or	iginal Inve	stment Aı	mount	Balanc	e as of Decembe		Net Income	Investment Gain	
Company	Investee Company	Location	Products	Decemb	er 31, 2013	Decemb	er 31, 2012	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value	(Loss) of the Investee	(Loss)	Note
Concord Industries Limited	Walsin Specialty Steel Corp	Offshore Incorporations Centre, Road Town, Tortola, BVI	Commerce and Investments	US\$	173,600 (Note 2)	US\$	173,600 (Note 2)	173,600,000	100.00	\$ 909,903	\$ 21,005	\$ 13,469	Investment gain included deferred unrealized gain which amounted to RMB7,537 thousand
	Walsin Precision Technology Sdn. Bhd.	2115-1, Kawasan Perindustrian air Keroh, Fasaiv, Air Keroh, 75450 Melaka, Malaysia	Production and sale of stainless steel plates	US\$	8,470	US\$	8,470	32,178,385	100.00	97,132	(1,032)	(1,032)	tilousand
	Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	No. 677, Binjiang West Road, Jiangyin City, Jiangsu	Cold-rolled stainless steel and flat-rolled products	US\$	40,000	US\$	40,000	N/A	81.63	250,342	25,193	15,806	Investment gain included deferred unrealized gain which amounted to RMB4,759 thousand
	Walsin Singapore PTE.	79 Robinson Road #24-08 CPF Building Singapore	Commerce and investments	US\$	121,321	US\$	121,321	200,990,217	100.00	504,485	(43,630)	(43,630)	
	Jiangyin Yuantai Stainless Steel Products Co., Ltd.	No. 215, Renming Road (West), Jiangying, Jiangsu	Manufacture and sale of strained stainless steel	US\$	-	US\$	8,436	N/A	-	-	699	3,707	Investment gain included deferred unrealized gain which amounted to RMB3,092 thousand
	XiAn Walsin Metal Product Co., Ltd.	2/F, Building B, No. 15, Shanglinyuan First Road, New Industrial Park, Hi-and-New Tech Park of Xian. Shaanxi	Production and sale of medium and heavy specialized stainless steel plates	US\$	10,000	US\$	10,000	N/A	100.00	(155,839)	(59,332)	(59,332)	
	Yantai Dazhong Recycling Resource Co., Ltd.	Resource Regenerating and Processing Demonstration Area. ETDZ Yantai City, Shantung Province, P.R.C.	Recycling and manufacture of steel	US\$	30,000	US\$	30,000	N/A	100.00	192,424	298	298	
	Yantai Huanghai Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	No. 2 Wuzhishan Road. ETDZ Yantai City, Shantung Province, P.R.C.	Manufacture and sale of steel billets and wire rods	US\$	2,927	US\$	183	N/A	25.00	17,184	(325)	(400)	Investment loss included amortization of the difference between acquisition cost and equity in net assets on the acquisition date which amounted to RMB319
	Changzhou Wujin NSL. Co., Ltd.	No. 280, Changhong Road (West), Wujin Economic & Technology Development Zone, Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province	Manufacture and sale of steel billets	US\$	110,000		-	N/A	100.00	437,702	(33,003)	10,538	thousand
	Changzhou China Steel Precision Materials Co., Ltd.	No. 281, Changhong Road (West), Wujin Economic & Technology Development Zone, Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province	Melting and forging of nonferrous metallic materials and composites as well as new types of alloys	US\$	13,080		-	N/A	30.00	74,848	1,850	635	
	Walsin Lihwa (Changzhou) Investment Co., Ltd.	6/F, No.2, Tenglong Road, Wujin Economic Development Area, Jiangsu	Commerce and investments	US\$	49,000		-	N/A	100.00	298,748	(916)	(916)	
	Wuxi Xingcheng Walsin Steel Products Co. Ltd.	No.2, Renmin West Road, Yangshi Community, Luoshe Town, Huishan, Wuxi	Manufacture and sale of stainless steel		250,821		-	N/A	50.00	249,561	6,942	(1,261)	
Walsin Specialty Steel Corp	Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	No. 2402, Waiqingsong Road, Baihe Town, Qing Pu Zone, Shanghai	Manufacture and sale of stainless steel	US\$	39,000	US\$	39,000	N/A	100.00	(82,597)	(37,574)	(37,574)	
	Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	No. 56 Renmin Road, Haiyu Town, Changshu City, Jiangsu Province	Manufacture and sale of specialized steel tubes	US\$	97,000	US\$	97,000	N/A	100.00	544,022	65,324	65,324	

Investor Company

Investee Company

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Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Yantai Jin Cherng Precision Wire Rod Co., Ltd. (renamed as Yantai Walsin Stainless Steel Co., Ltd. in January 2013)	No. 2 Wuzhishan Road. ETDZ Yantai City, Shantung Province, P.R.C.	Production and sale of electronic components and new alloy materials	\$ -	\$	100,000	N/A	-	\$ -	\$ (105,560)	\$ -	
Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Yantai Jin Cherng Precision Wire Rod Co., Ltd. (renamed as Yantai Walsin Stainless Steel Co., Ltd. in January 2013)	No. 2 Wuzhishan Road. ETDZ Yantai City, Shantung Province, P.R.C.	Production and sale of electronic components and new alloy materials	-		200,000	N/A	-	-	(105,560)	-	
Walsin Singapore PTE. Ltd.	Changzhou Wujin NSL. Co., Ltd.	No. 280, Changhong Road (West), Wujin Economic & Technology Development Zone, Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province	Manufacture and sale of steel billets	-	US\$	110,000	N/A	-	-	(33,003)	(43,541)	
	Changzhou China Steel Precision Materials Co., Ltd.	No. 281, Changhong Road (West), Wujin Economic & Technology Development Zone, Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province	Melting and forging of nonferrous metallic materials and composites as well as new types of alloys	-	US\$	13,080	N/A	-	-	1,850	(80)	
Changzhou Wujin NSL. Co., Ltd.	Yantai Jin Cherng Precision Wire Rod Co., Ltd.(renamed as Yantai Walsin Stainless Steel Co., Ltd. in January 2013)	No. 2 Wuzhishan Road. ETDZ Yantai City, Shantung Province, P.R.C.	Production and sale of electronic components and new alloy materials	278,826		278,796	N/A	100.00	(100,859)	(105,560)	(105,560)	
	Yantai Huanghai Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	No. 2 Wuzhishan Road. ETDZ Yantai City, Shantung Province, P.R.C.	Manufacture and sale of steel billets and wire rods	55,546		3,750	N/A	75.00	51,552	(325)	(1,632)	Investment loss included amortization of the difference between acquisition cost and equity in net assets on the acquisition date which amounted to RMB1,388 thousand
	ed in thousands of Renminbi ar	thousands of U.S. dollars as it to thousand.	ndicated.									

Original Investment Amount

December 31, 2013 December 31, 2012 Shares

Main Businesses and

Products

Location

Balance as of December 31, 2013

Carrying Value

Percentage of

Ownership

Net Income (Loss) Investment Gain

(Loss)

of the Investee

(Continued)

Note





4. Information of investees that Chin-Cherng Construction Co. and subsidiaries have control ability or significant influence was as follows (in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/Renminbi):

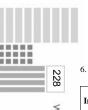
			Main Businesses and	Original Inves	tment Amount	Balan	ce as of Decembe	r 31, 2013	Net Income (Loss)	Investment Gain	
Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Products	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value	of the Investee	(Loss)	Note
Chin-Cherng Construction Co.	Ltd.	4F., No. 192, Jingye 1st Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Construction of building Construction contracting for wood works and painting project Construction contracting for ironware, water, electricity (utility) projects, and sanitary equipment	\$ 95,264	\$ 95,264	10,000,000	100.00	\$ 18,303	\$ 89,671	\$ 981	
	Joint Success Enterprises Limited	P.O. Box 957, Offshore Incorporations Centre, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Investments	1,265,603	1,265,603	39,500,000	50.95	2,042,077	(46,269)	(113,088)	
	Dinghsin Development Co., Ltd.	5th Floor, 192 Jingye 1st Road, Jhongshan District, Taipei 104, Taiwan, R.O.C.	Investment of real estate and related business	8,540	8,540	2,119,200	35.32	56,980	40,026	14,128	
	Concord II Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	11th Floor, 132 Min-Sheng East Road Sec. 3, Taipei 104, Taiwan, R.O.C.	Venture capital and consulting affairs	1,603	1,603	172,342	0.17	1,670	(10,658)	92	
	Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd.	26F., No. 1, Songzhi Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan	Investments	54,154	54,154	3,264,092	0.67	41,642	(955,944)	(6,405)	
Joint Success Enterprises Limited	Walsin (Nanjing) Construction Limited	2nd Floor, 156 Dream, Jianye Distinct, Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province	Construction, rental and sale of buildings and industrial factories	RMB 375,542	RMB 375,542	N/A	100.00	RMB 651,923	RMB (40,620)	RMB (40,620)	
Walsin (Nanjing) Construction Limited	Nanjing Walsin Property Management Co., Ltd.	No. 230, Hexi Avenue, Jianye Zone, Nanjing, Jiangsu	Property management, business management and housing leasing	RMB 1,000	-	N/A	100.00	RMB -	RMB (5,252)	RMB (5,252)	

Note: Amounts are stated in thousands of N.T. dollars and thousands of Renminbi as indicated.

5. Information of investees that Walsin Info-Electric Corp. and subsidiaries have control ability or significant influence was as follows (in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/Renminbi):

			Main Businesses and	Orig	ginal Inves	stment Ar	nount	Bala	ance as of December	31, 2013	Not Inco	ome (Loss)	Investm	ont Coin	
Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Products	Decembe	r 31, 2013	Decemb	er 31, 2012	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value		Investee	(Le		Note
Walsin Info-Electric Corp.	Winbond Electronics Corp.	No. 4, Yanxin 3rd Rd., East Dist., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Research, development, production and sale of semiconductors and related	\$	-	\$	1,589	-	-	\$ -	\$	305,214	\$	-	
	Huatong International Corp.	Offshore Chambers, P.O. Box 217, Apia Samoa	components Investments		38,361		38,361	1,299,217	100.00	66,983		1,033		1,033	ı
Huatong International Corp.	Shanghai Walsin Info-electric Inc.	Room 2809, No. 2299, Yan'an West Road, Changning District, Shanghai	Design of electrical and mechanical systems, management advisory services, and wholesale of electrical and mechanical devices and their components	RMB	8,219	RMB	8,219	N/A	100.00	RMB 13,700	RMB	215	RMB	215	

Note: Amounts are stated in thousands of N.T. dollars and thousands of Renminbi as indicated.



6. Information of investees that Energy Pilot Limited and subsidiaries have control ability or significant influence was as follows (in thousands of U.S. Dollars):

Investor Company In			Main Businesses and				ce as of December 3	1, 2013	Net Income (Loss)	Investment Gain	
Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Products	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value	of the Investee	(Loss)	Note
Energy Pilot Limited	Green Lake Capital, LLC.	1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801	Solar power business	\$ 60,670	\$ 52,745	N/A	100.00	\$ 55,417	\$ (1,342)	\$ (1,342)	
Green Lake Capital, LLC.	GLC Development, LLC.	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904, USA	Solar power project development	1,143	495	N/A	99.00	18,759	2,350	2,350	
	SDCCD Management, LLC.	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904, USA	Solar power management business	2,440	2,440	N/A	100.00	2,586	43	43	
	GLC-(MA) Management, LLC.	205 Industrial Avenue East, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852, USA	Solar power systems design, operation and installation services	730	815	N/A	100.00	1,198	157	157	
	GLC Solar Management II, LLC.	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904, USA	Solar power management business	5,532	5,532	N/A	100.00	5,722	63	63	
	GLC-(NJ) Management, LLC.	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904, USA	Solar power management business	271	271	N/A	100.00	278	87	87	
	GLC Solar Management V, LLC.		Solar power management business	8,639	5,477	N/A	100.00	8,807	69	69	
	GLC Solar Management VI, LLC.	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904, USA	Solar power management business	10,868	9,743	N/A	100.00	11,234	275	275	
	GLC Solar Management VII, LLC.	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904, USA	Management business	18,995	18,995	N/A	100.00	19,160	156	156	
	Green Lake Exchange, LLC.	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904, USA	Solar power related business	3,625	113	N/A	100.00	4,084	439	439	
SDCCD Management, LLC.	GLC-(CA) SDCCD, LLC.	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904, USA	Solarpower systems management, design, installation, and financing	2,440	2,440	N/A	98.00	2,453	894	894	
GLC-(MA) Management,	GLC-(MA) BCH, LLC.	205 Industrial Avenue East, Lowell, Massachusetts	Solarpower systems management, design,	80	110	N/A	100.00	273	55	55	
LLC.	GLC-(MA) SHS, LLC.	01852, USA 160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware	installation, and financing Solarpower systems management, design,	102	117	N/A	100.00	175	34	34	
	GLC-(MA) BBN, LLC.	19904, USA 160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904, USA	installation, and financing Solarpower systems management, design, installation, and financing	408	448	N/A	100.00	613	69	69	
GLC Solar Management II, LLC.	GLC Solar Fund II, LLC.	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904, USA	Solar power management business	5,532	4,172	N/A	98.00	5,555	1,380	1,380	
GLC-(NJ) Management, LLC.	GLC-(NJ) NACR 1, LLC.	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904, USA	Solarpower systems management, design, installation, and financing	271	271	N/A	100.00	292	93	93	
GLC Solar Management V, LLC.	GLC Solar Fund V, LLC.	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904, USA	Solar power management business	8,639	5,477	N/A	98.00	8,657	1,524	1,524	

(Continued)

Original Investment Amount

December 31, 2013 December 31, 2012

\$

9,743

831

969

1.712

1,189

10,868

831

969

1.712

1,189

\$

Main Businesses and

Products

management, design.

management, design,

management, design,

Solarpower systems

Solarpower systems

Solarpower systems

installation, and financing

installation, and financing

installation, and financing

business

160 Greentree Drive, Suite Solarpower systems

Balance as of December 31, 2013

Carrying Value

10,857

834

972

1.720

1,193

\$

Percentage of

Ownership

98.00

100.00

100.00

100.00

100.00

Shares

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Net Income (Loss)

of the Investee

176

80

94

429

165

\$

\$

Investment Gain

(Loss)

176

80

94

429

165

Note



Investor Company

GLC Solar Management

GLC Solar Fund II, LLC. GLC-(CA) Vista, LLC.

VI. LLC.

Investee Company

GLC-(CA) Helix, LLC.

GLC-(CA) Z7 Water,

LLC

Location

GLC Solar Fund VI, LLC. 160 Greentree Drive, Suite Solar power management

19904, USA

19904, USA

19904. USA

19904, USA

GLC-(CA) Madera, LLC. 160 Greentree Drive, Suite

101, Dover, Delaware

101, Dover, Delaware

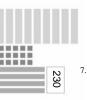
160 Greentree Drive, Suite

101, Dover, Delaware

101, Dover, Delaware

60 Greentree Drive, Suite

101, Dover, Delaware



Walsin Lihwa 2013 Annual Report

7. Information of investees that Market Pilot Limited has control ability or significant influence was as follows (in thousands of Renminbi):

			Main Businesses	Original Inves	tment Amount	Balano	ce as of December 3	1, 2013	Net Income (Loss)	Investment Gain	
Investor Company	Investee Company	Location		December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value	of the Investee	(Loss)	Note
Market Pilot Limited	XiAn Walsin United Technology Co., Ltd.	No. 15, Shanglinyuan First Road, Hi-and-New Tech Park of Xian, Shaanxi	Electronic devices and module	\$ 642,719	\$ 642,719	N/A	100.00	\$ 135,021	\$ (418,153)	\$ (418,153)	

(Concluded)

WALSIN LIHWA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA DECEMBER 31, 2013

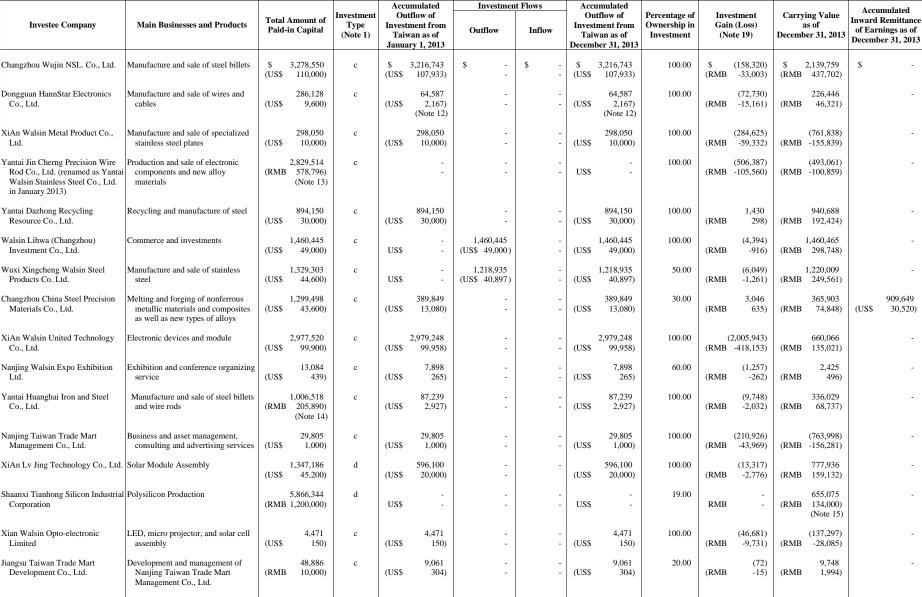
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/U.S. Dollars or Renminbi)

A. Walsin Lihwa Corporation

1. The names of investee companies in Mainland China, main businesses and products, total amount of paid-in capital, investment type, investment flows, percentage of ownership in investment, investment gain or loss, carrying value, accumulated inward remittance of earnings and upper limit on investment in Mainland China were as follows:

					Accı	ımulated	Investr	nent Fl	ows		Accı	umulated						A	
Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products		Amount of in Capital	Investment Type (Note 1)	Invest Taiv	tflow of ment from wan as of ary 1, 2013	Outflow		Inflow	i	Invest Taiv	tflow of ment from wan as of ber 31, 2013	Percentage of Ownership in Investment	Gair	estment n (Loss) ote 19)		ring Value as of per 31, 2013	Inward I of Earn	nulated Remittance ings as of er 31, 2013
Jiangyin Walsin Steel Cable Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of steel cables and wires	\$ (US\$	596,100 20,000)	с	\$ (US\$	447,075 15,000) (Note 2)	\$ -	\$		-	\$ (US\$	447,075 15,000) (Note 2)	75.00	\$ (RMB	385,710 80,404)	\$ (RMB	910,931 186,337)	\$	-
Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of cables and wires	(US\$	465,763 15,627)	с	(US\$	445,764 14,956) (Note 3)	-			-	(US\$	445,764 14,956) (Note 3)	95.71	(RMB	52,068 10,854)	(RMB	918,044 187,792)		-
Hangzhou Walsin Power Cable & Wire Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of cables and wires	(US\$	1,385,336 46,480)	С	(US\$	1,228,264 41,210) (Note 4)	-			-	(US\$	1,228,264 41,210) (Note 4)	89.78	(RMB	(478,866) -99,823)	(RMB	(98,775) -20,205)		-
Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Investments	(US\$	2,342,673 78,600)	c	(US\$	2,342,673 78,600) (Note 5)	-			-	(US\$	2,342,673 78,600) (Note 5)	100.00	(RMB	106,482 22,197)	(RMB	3,080,461 630,129)		-
Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of specialized steel tubes	(US\$	2,891,085 97,000)	С	(US\$	2,891,085 97,000) (Note 6)	-			-	(US\$	2,891,085 97,000) (Note 6)	100.00	(RMB	313,369 65,324)		2,659,517 544,022)		-
Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of stainless steel	(US\$	1,162,395 39,000)	С	(US\$	1,162,395 39,000) (Note 7)	-			-	(US\$	1,162,395 39,000) (Note 7)	100.00	(RMB	(180,248) -37,574)	(RMB	(403,785) -82,597)		-
Dongguan Walsin Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of bare copper cables and wires	(US\$	774,930 26,000)	c	(US\$	774,930 26,000) (Note 8)	-			-	(US\$	774,930 26,000) (Note 8)	100.00	(RMB	91,285 19,029)	(RMB	1,888,655 386,337)		-
Jiangyin Yuantai Stainless Steel Products Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of strained stainless steel	US\$		c	(US\$	251,435 8,436)	-	(US		2,461 0,148)	(US\$	(51,026) -1,712)	-	(RMB	17,783 3,707)	RMB		(US\$	302,461 10,148)
Nanjing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd.	New copper metal material	(US\$	2,420,166 81,200) (Note 9)	с	(US\$	1,810,892 60,758) (Note 10)	-			-	(US\$	1,810,892 60,758) (Note 10)	78.26	(RMB	258,221 53,828)	(RMB	3,910,818 799,984)		-
Jiangyin Walsin Precision Metal Technology Co., Ltd.	Precision alloy wire	(US\$	1,460,445 49,000)	С	(US\$	1,460,445 49,000) (Note 11)	-			-	(US\$	1,460,445 49,000) (Note 11)	100.00	(RMB	120,855 25,193)	(RMB	1,527,738 313,509)		-





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Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products		mount of Capital	Investme nt Type (Note 1)	Ou Invest Taiv	nmulated tflow of ment from van as of ary 1, 2013	Investn	nent	Flows Inflov	w	Accumula Outflow Investment Taiwan a December 3	of from s of	Percentage of Ownership in Investment	Gair	estment n (Loss) ote 19)		ving Value as of ber 31, 2013	Inward R of Earni	nulated emittance ngs as of r 31, 2013
Shaanxi Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	Communication equipment and electronic components	\$ (RMB	488,862 100,000)	с	\$ US\$	-	\$ -		\$	-	\$ US\$	-	19.00	\$ RMB	-	\$ (RMB	92,884 19,000)	\$	-
Glory Sky Limited	LED R&D, manufacture and marketing & Sales	(RMB	97,772 20,000)	с	RMB	-	-			-	RMB	-	10.00	RMB	-	(RMB	97,772 20,000)		-
Walsin (Nanjing) Construction Limited	Construction, rental and sale of buildings and industrial factories		1,835,882 375,542)	d	(RMB	1,835,882 375,542) (Note 16)	-			-	(RMB 375	5,882 5,542) ote 16)	99.54	(RMB	(193,968) -40,433)	(RMB	3,172,343 648,924)		-
Nanjing Walsin Property Management Co., Ltd.	Property management, business management and housing leasing	(RMB	4,889 1,000)	с	RMB	-	-			-	RMB	-	99.54	(RMB	(25,080) -5,228)	RMB	-		-

2. The upper limit on investment of the Company in Mainland China was as follows:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2013 (NT\$ and US\$ in Thousands)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (NT\$ and US\$ in Thousands)	Upper Limit on Investment (NT\$ in Thousands)
\$ 24,388,686 (US\$ 818,275)	\$ 25,400,805 (US\$ 852,233)	N/A (Note 20)

Note:

- 1. Investments can be classified into five types as follows:
- a. Investing in companies in China by remitting the capital from the area other than Taiwan and China.
- b. Establishing new companies in areas other than Taiwan and China and investing in companies in China through the newly established companies.
- c. Investing in companies in China through companies already established and existing in areas other than Taiwan and China.
- d. Others: e.g. Investments by trust.
- 2. Including US\$4,500 thousand investment through Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd.
- 3. Including US\$4,929 thousand investment through Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd.
- 4. Including US\$2,800 thousand investment through Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd., and US\$22,730 thousand dividends appropriated from Dongguan Walsin Wire & Cable Co., Ltd., Jiangying Walsin Steel Cable Co., Ltd., Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd. and Hangzhou Walsin Power Cable & Wire Co., Ltd.
- 5. Capital investment of US\$28,600 thousand was contributed from the accounts payable of Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd. to Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited.
- 6. Including US\$8,000 thousand investment through Walsin Specialty Steel Corp. and US\$42,000 thousand dividends appropriated from Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd. and Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.
- 7. Including US\$4,800 thousand investment through Walsin (China) Investment.
- 8. Investment through Walsin (China) Investment.
- 9 Including US\$3,500 thousand revaluation increment of assets.



- 10: By the dividends of US\$43,521 thousand appropriated from Nanjing Walsin Photoelectric Co., Ltd. to Renowned International Limited and the dividends of US\$300 thousand appropriated from Jiangyin Walsin Steel Cable Co., Ltd. to Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd.
- 11. By own capital of Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd. US\$9,000 thousand.
- 12. Disbursed to purchase 100% of shares equity from original stockholder.
- 13. By own capital of RMB578,796 of Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd., Changzhou Wujin NSL Co., Ltd. and Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.
- 14. Including RMB2,500 thousand investments made through Changzhou Wujin NSL. Co., Ltd.
- 15. The amount included Walsin Lihwa Holdings purchase of Lead Hero Limited equity at purchase cost of US\$1 and indirectly through Shaanxi Tianhong Silicon Industrial Corporation with carrying value RMB168,000 thousand, and by own capital of RMB60,000 thousand of XiAn Lv Jing Technology Co., Ltd. And the amount was adjusted by own capital of XiAn Lv Jing Technology Co., Ltd. of RMB228,000 thousand and by the fair value.
- 16. The amount included investment through Joint Success Enterprise Limited approved in the previous years.
- 17. Amounts are stated in thousands of N.T. dollars and Renminbi and U.S. dollars as indicated.
- 18. The currency exchange rates as of December 31, 2013 were as follows: US\$ to NT\$= 1:29.805, RMB to NT\$= 1:4.79715.
- 19. Amount was recognized based on the audited financial statements.
- 20. Upper limit on investment:

The Company had been approved as operation headquarters by Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs, thus exempted from the related regulations of "Regulations Governing the Approval of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China".

3. Significant direct or indirect transactions between the Company and investees in Mainland China

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		Transaction				Transaction terms		Notes/Accour Recei	its Payable or vable	
Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Type	Amount	% to Total	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Compare to General Transactions	Ending Balance	% to Total	Unrealized Loss
Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	100% indirectly owned subsidiary	Sales	\$ (734,594)	(1)	The price and payment terms are set by quotations on the local market, and the transaction terms are similar to those of general customers.	The price and payment terms are set by quotations on the local market, and the transaction terms are similar to those of general customers.	Similar	\$ 58,406	2	\$ (8,770)
Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	"	"	(956,688)	(2)	n,	"	"	273,385	11	(8,339)
Walsin Precision Technology Sdn. Bhd	"	"	(455,985)	(1)	n,	n,	"	21,143	1	-
Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	n .	"	(205,490)	-	"	"	"	40,641	2	(3,008)
Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	Subsidiary	"	(2,586,741)	(4)	"	n .	"	319,725	13	- (C-ntime-1)

(Continued)

B. Chin-Cherng Construction Co.

1. The names of investee companies in Mainland China, main businesses and products, total amount of paid-in capital, investment type, investment flows, percentage of ownership in investment, investment gain or loss, carrying value, accumulated inward remittance of earnings and upper limit on investment in Mainland China were as follows:

(In Thousand of Renminbi)

				Accumulated	Investme	ent Flows	Accumulated	-			Accumula	ated
Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Investment Type	Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2013	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2013	Percentage of Ownership in Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 3)	Carrying Value as of December 31, 2013	Inward Rem of Earnings December 31	s as of
Walsin (Nanjing) Construction Limited	Construction, rental and sale of buildings and industrial factories	\$375,542	Note 1	\$375,542	\$ -	\$ -	\$375,542	50.95	\$ (20,696)	\$332,155	\$	-
Nanjing Walsin Property Management Co., Ltd.	Property management, business management and housing leasing	1,000	Note 2	-	-	-		50.95	(2,676)	-		-

2. The upper limit on investment in Mainland China

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2013 (RMB in Thousands)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (RMB in Thousands)	Upper Limit on Investment (NT\$ in Thousands)
RMB375,542	RMB375,542	NT\$1,820,288 (Note 4)

The investment schemes were as follows:

Note 1: Establishing new companies in the area other than Taiwan and China and investing in companies in China through the newly established companies.

Note 2: Investing in companies in China through the companies already established and existing in the areas other than Taiwan and China.

Note 3: Amount was recognized based on the audited financial statements.

Note 4: The upper limit on investment in Mainland China was as follows:

NT\$3,033,814 thousand × 60% = NT\$1,820,288 thousand



C. Walsin Info-Electric Corp.

1. The name of investee company in Mainland China, main businesses and products, total amount of paid-in capital, investment type, investment flows, percentage of ownership in investment, investment gain or loss, carrying value, accumulated inward remittance of earnings and upper limit on investment in Mainland China were as follows:

(In Thousands of Renminbi)

Financial Information

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Investment Type	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2013	Investmen Outflow	t Flows Inflow	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2013	Percentage of Ownership in Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 2)	Carrying Value as of December 31, 2013	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2013
Shanghai Walsin Info-electric Inc.	Design of electrical and mechanical engineering, management advisory services and wholesale of electrical and mechanical facilities and its components	\$ 8,200	Note 1	\$ 8,200	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,200	100.00	\$ 215	\$ 13,700	\$ -

2. The upper limit on investment in Mainland China

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2013 (RMB in Thousands)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (RMB in Thousands)	Upper Limit on Investment (NT\$ in Thousands)
RMB8,219	RMB8,219	NT\$188,997 (Note 3)

The investment schemes were as follows:

Note 1: Establishing new companies in the area other than Taiwan and China and investing in companies in China through the newly established companies.

Note 2: Amount was recognized based on the audited financial statements.

Note 3: The upper limit on investment in Mainland China was as follows:

 NT314,995 thousand \times 60\% = NT$188,997 thousand$

(Concluded)

WALSIN LIHWA CORPORATION AND INVESTEES

INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 AND 2012

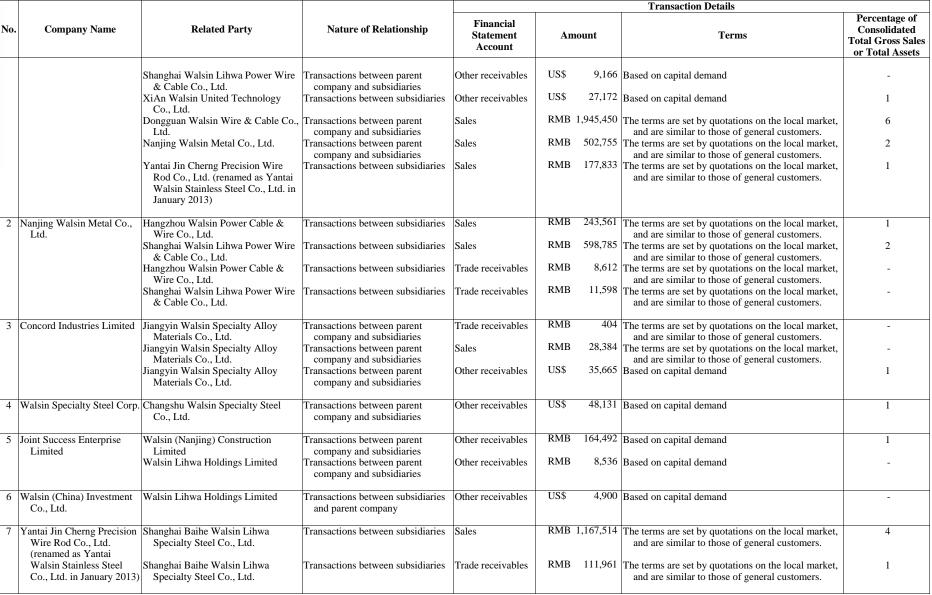
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars or U.S. Dollars or Renminbi)

				Transaction Details					
No.	Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Financial Statement Account	Amount	Terms	Percentage of Consolidated Total Gross Sales or Total Assets		
	<u>2013</u>								
0	Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Trade receivables	\$ 58,406	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-		
	_	Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Trade receivables	276,385	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-		
		Walsin Lihwa Holding Limited	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Trade receivables	319,725	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-		
		Walsin Precision Technology Sdn. Bhd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Trade receivables	21,143	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-		
		Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Trade receivables	40,641	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-		
		Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Sales	734,594	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	1		
		Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Sales	956,688	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	1		
		Walsin Lihwa Holding Limited	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Sales	2,586,741	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	2		
		Walsin Precision Technology Sdn. Bhd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Sales	455,985	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-		
		Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Sales	205,490	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-		
1	Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	Nanjing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Trade receivables	RMB 507,607	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	2		
		Dongguan Walsin Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Trade receivables	RMB 1,792,411	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	8		
		Yantai Jin Cherng Precision Wire Rod Co., Ltd. (renamed as Yantai Walsin Stainless Steel Co., Ltd. in January 2013)	Transactions between subsidiaries	Trade receivables	RMB 164,148	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	1		
		Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	company and subsidiaries	Other receivables	RMB 407,938	Based on capital demand	2		
		Jiangyin Walsin Steel Cable Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Other receivables	US\$ 10,185	Based on capital demand	-		

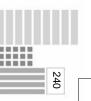
馬車 一〇一年年報







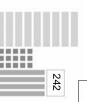
				Transaction Details						
No.	Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Financial Statement Account	Amo	ount	Terms	Percentage of Consolidated Total Gross Sales or Total Assets		
8	Yantai Dazhong Recycling Resource Co., Ltd.	Yantai Jin Cherng Precision Wire Rod Co., Ltd. (renamed as Yantai Walsin Stainless Steel Co., Ltd. in	Transactions between subsidiaries	Sales	RMB	200,381	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	1		
		January 2013) Yantai Jin Cherng Precision Wire Rod Co., Ltd. (renamed as Yantai Walsin Stainless Steel Co., Ltd. in January 2013)	Transactions between subsidiaries	Trade receivables	RMB	234,446	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	1		
9	Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa	Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel	Transactions between subsidiaries	Sales	RMB	210,903	The terms are set by quotations on the local market,	1		
	Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Co., Ltd. Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel	Transactions between subsidiaries	Trade receivables	RMB	26,780	and are similar to those of general customers. The terms are set by quotations on the local market,	-		
		Co., Ltd. Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy	Transactions between subsidiaries	Sales	RMB	108,707	and are similar to those of general customers. The terms are set by quotations on the local market,	-		
		Materials Co., Ltd. Concord Industries Limited	Transactions between subsidiaries	Sale	RMB	28,702	and are similar to those of general customers. The terms are set by quotations on the local market,	-		
		Concord Industries Limited	and parent company Transactions between subsidiaries and parent company	Trade receivable	RMB	404	and are similar to those of general customers. The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-		
10	Yantai Huanghai Iron and Steel	Yantai Jin Cherng Precision Wire	Transactions between subsidiaries	Sales	RMB	53,822	The terms are set by quotations on the local market,	-		
	Co., Ltd.	Rod Co., Ltd. (renamed as Yantai Walsin Stainless Steel Co., Ltd. in January 2013) Yantai Jin Cherng Precision Wire Rod Co., Ltd. (renamed as Yantai Walsin Stainless Steel Co., Ltd. in January 2013)	Transactions between subsidiaries	Trade receivables	RMB	62,971	and are similar to those of general customers. The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-		
11	Walsin Singapore PTE. Ltd.	Concord Industries Limited	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Other receivable	RMB	504,486	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	2		
	2012									
0	Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Accounts receivable	\$	284,040	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-		
		Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa	Transactions between parent	Accounts receivable		288,549	The terms are set by quotations on the local market,	-		
		Specialty Steel Co., Ltd. XiAn Walsin Metal Product Co., Ltd.		Accounts receivable		49,447	and are similar to those of general customers. The terms are set by quotations on the local market,	-		
		Walsin Precision Technology Sdn.	company and subsidiaries Transactions between parent	Accounts receivable		9,388	and are similar to those of general customers. The terms are set by quotations on the local market,	_		
		Bhd.	company and subsidiaries				and are similar to those of general customers.			
		Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Accounts receivable		61,931	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-		
	1	1						(Continued)		



				Transaction Details						
No.	Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Financial Statement Account	Amount	Terms	Percentage of Consolidated Total Gross Sales or Total Assets			
		XiAn Walsin Opto-electronic Limited	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Accounts receivable	\$ 61,278	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-			
		Dongguan Walsin Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.		Accounts receivable	75,660	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-			
		XiAn Walsin United Technology Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Accounts receivable	582	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-			
		Nanjing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Accounts receivable	141,843	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-			
		Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Sales	1,089,193	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	1			
		Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Sales	1,160,751	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	1			
		XiAn Walsin Metal Product Co., Ltd.	company and subsidiaries	Sales		The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	1			
		Walsin Precision Technology Sdn. Bhd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Sales		The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-			
		Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Sales		The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-			
		XiAn Walsin Opto-electronic Limited	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Sales		The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-			
		Dongguan Walsin Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	company and subsidiaries	Sales		The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-			
		XiAn Walsin United Technology Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Sales		The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-			
		Nanjing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Sales	308,622	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-			
1	Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	Nanjing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Accounts receivable	US\$ 47,414	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	1			
		Dongguan Walsin Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.		Accounts receivable	US\$ 255,452	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	7			
		Yantai Jin Cherng Precision Wire Rod Co., Ltd.	Transactions between subsidiaries	Accounts receivable		The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	1			
		, , ,	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Other receivables		Based on capital demand	2			
		Jiangyin Walsin Steel Cable Co., Ltd.	company and subsidiaries	Other receivables		Based on capital demand	-			
		Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Other receivables		Based on capital demand	-			
		Co., Ltd.	Transactions between subsidiaries	Other receivables		Based on capital demand	1			
		Dongguan Walsin Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	company and subsidiaries	Sales		The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	7			
		Nanjing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Sales	US\$ 48,326	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	1			
							(Continued)			

				Transaction Details							
No.	Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Financial Statement Account	Am	ount Terms	Percentage of Consolidated Total Gross Sales or Total Assets				
		Yantai Jin Cherng Precision Wire Rod Co., Ltd.	Transactions between subsidiaries	Sales	US\$	24,158 The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-				
	anjing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou Walsin Power Cable & Wire Co., Ltd.	Transactions between subsidiaries	Sales	US\$	37,045 The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	1				
		Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	Transactions between subsidiaries	Sales	US\$	95,066 The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	2				
		Hangzhou Walsin Power Cable & Wire Co., Ltd.	Transactions between subsidiaries	Accounts receivable	US\$	2,685 The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-				
		Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	Transactions between subsidiaries	Accounts receivable	US\$	2,157 The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-				
3 C	oncord Industries Limited	Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Other receivables	US\$	60,543 Based on capital demand	2				
4 W	alsin Specialty Steel Corp.	Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Other receivables	US\$	68,714 Based on capital demand	2				
	oint Success Enterprise Limited	Walsin (Nanjing) Construction Limited	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Other receivables	RMB	166,440 Based on capital demand	1				
	Limited	Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Other receivables	RMB	8,800 Based on capital demand	-				
	Valsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	Transactions between subsidiaries and parent company	Other receivables	US\$	4,901 Based on capital demand	-				
	antai Jin Cherng Precision Wire Rod Co., Ltd.	Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Transactions between subsidiaries	Sales	US\$	127,909 The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	2				
		Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Transactions between subsidiaries	Accounts receivable	US\$	19,308 The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	1				
			Transactions between subsidiaries	Sales	US\$	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	1				
	hangzhou Wujin NSL. Co., Ltd.	Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Transactions between subsidiaries	Sales	US\$	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	1				
	antai Dazhong Recycling Resource Co., Ltd.	Yantai Jin Cherng Precision Wire Rod Co., Ltd.	Transactions between subsidiaries	Sales	US\$	25,825 The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-				
	20, 200		Transactions between subsidiaries	Accounts receivable	US\$	7,101 The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-				
	nanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Transactions between subsidiaries	Sales	US\$	14,100 The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-				
	Lu.	Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Transactions between subsidiaries	Accounts receivable	US\$	1,574 The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-				





							Transaction Details	
No.	Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Financial Statement Account	Amount		Terms	Percentage of Consolidated Total Gross Sales or Total Assets
		Materials Co., Ltd.	Transactions between subsidiaries Transactions between subsidiaries	Sales Accounts receivable	US\$ US\$		The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers. The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-
11	Market Pilot Limited	XiAn Walsin United Technology Co., Ltd.	Transactions between parent company and subsidiaries	Other receivables	RMB	1,000	The terms are set by quotations on the local market, and are similar to those of general customers.	-

(Concluded)

5. Parent Company Only Financial Statements of Recent Years

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders Walsin Lihwa Corporation

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Walsin Lihwa Corporation (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. The financial statements as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012 and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 of certain equity-method investees were audited by other independent auditors. Our opinion, insofar as it relates to such investments, is based solely on the reports of other auditors. The investments in such investees amounted to NT\$3,245,628 thousand, NT\$2,858,516 thousand and NT\$2,732,915 thousand which constituted 4.00%, 3.54% and 3.07% of the total assets as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, and the investment gain amounted to NT\$92,389 thousand and the investment loss amounted to NT\$53,424 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

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

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, and their financial performance and their cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

March 5, 2014

Notice to Readers

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 Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China.

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

WALSIN LIHWA CORPORATION

BALANCE SHEETS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31,	2013	December 31,	, 2012	January 1, 2	2012		December 31,	2013	December 31,	2012	January 1, 2	2012
ASSETS	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS							CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 497,926	1	\$ 607,238	1	\$ 2,444,336	3	Short-term borrowings (Note 16)	\$ 4,980,073	6	\$ 7,360,812	Q	\$ 8,257,646	9
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4	Ψ 477,720	•	Ψ 007,230	•	φ 2,444,550	,	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or	Ψ 4,700,073	Ü	Ψ 7,300,012		φ 0,257,040	
I mancial assets at tail value alrough profit of loss - current (100cs +							loss - current						
and 7)	51,436	_	43,383	_	13,786	_	(Notes 4 and 7)	_	_	4,207	_	61.578	_
Notes receivable (Notes 4 and 10)	51,450		45,505		15,700		Derivative financial liabilities for hedging - current			4,207		01,570	
riotes receivable (riotes 4 and 10)	34,130	_	54,563	_	51,437	_	(Notes 4 and 9)	_	_	287	_	46,953	_
Trade receivables (Notes 4 and 10)	1,705,109	2	1,955,063	2	1,817,276	2	Trade payables	2,947,366	4	2,510,492	3	4,974,138	6
Trade receivables from related parties (Notes 4,10 and 25)	742,514	1	974,725	1	859,668	1	Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 21)	2,747,300	-	158,704	_	313,676	-
Other receivables	146,873	•	196,744	•	244,897	•	Other payables	1,340,226	2	1,009,050	2	1,288,833	2
Inventories (Notes 4 and 11)	5,045,345	6	6,208,131	8	9,329,947	11	Current portion of long-term borrowings (Note 16)	1,540,220	-	1,009,030	2	9,500,000	11
Other financial assets (Note 6)	5,045,545	-	305,627	-	305,627	11	Other current liabilities (Note 21)	239,065		147,321		273,857	
Other current assets	500,343	1	405,269	1	565,861	1	Other current mannates (110te 21)	237,003	_	147,321	_	273,037	_
Other current assets	500,545		403,209				Total current liabilities	9,506,730	12	11,190,873	14	24,716,681	_28
Total current assets	8,723,676	11	10,750,743	13	15,632,835	18	Total current habilities	9,500,750	1.2	11,190,075	14	24,710,001	
Total current assets	6,723,070	_11	10,730,743		13,032,633	_10	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES						
NON-CURRENT ASSETS							Long-term borrowings (Notes 4 and 16)	10,200,000	13	10,200,000	13		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current							Deferred tax liabilities non-current (Notes 4 and 21)	131.132	- 15	131.132	- 15	131.132	
(Notes 4 and 7)					13.849		Accrued pension liabilities (Note 17)	1.197.044	1	1,323,139	2	1,308,051	2
Available-for-sale financial assets - non-current (Notes 4 and 8)	3,212,430	4	681,018	1	668,249	1	Other non-current liabilities	179,118		151,280	_	187,514	
Derivative financial assets for hedging - non-current (Notes 4 and 9)	3,212,430	7	001,010	•	3,571		other non-current naomities	177,110	_	131,200	_	107,514	_
Held-to-maturity financial assets - non-current (Note 4)	-	-	-		235,080	_	Total non-current liabilities	11,707,294	14	11,805,551	15	1,626,697	2
Financial assets measured at cost - non-current (Notes 4 and 12)	548,757	1	399,641	1	1,265,678	1	Total non-current natinues	11,707,294	14	11,005,551	_15	1,020,097	
Investment accounted for using equity method (Notes 4 and 13)	46,606,569	57	46,923,707	58	52,043,619	58	Total liabilities	21,214,024	26	22,996,424	29	26,343,378	_30
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4 and 14)	11,719,767	15	11,529,460	14	8,608,842	10	Total naointies	21,214,024		22,770,424		20,343,376	
Investments properties (Notes 4 and 15)	9,147,563	11	9,293,983	12	9,440,404	11	EQUITY						
Deferred tax assets - non-current (Notes 4 and 21)	1,017,000	1	770,000	1	804,000	1	Share capital (Note 18)	35,760,002	44	36,160,002	45	36,160,002	41
Refundable deposits	28.008	-	29,372	1	33,384	1	Capital surplus (Note 18)	15,629,054	19	15,742,724	19	15,724,835	18
Prepayment for investments	20,000		79,683		33,364		Retained earnings (Note 18)	13,029,034	19	13,742,724	19	13,724,633	10
Other non-current assets	181,526	-	187.025	-	10.730	-	Legal reserve	2,438,101	3	5,424,527	7	5,424,527	6
Other non-current assets	161,320		107,023		10,730		Special reserve	3,507,455	5	1,136,328	1	3,859,364	4
Total non-current assets	72,461,620	89	69,893,889	87	73,127,406	82	Unappropriated earnings	1,813,125	2	3,856,576	5	4,598,572	
Total non-current assets	72,401,020	_ 69	09,093,009	- 67	75,127,400	_02	Total retained earnings	7,758,681	10	10,417,431	13	13,882,463	<u>5</u>
							Other equity	7,736,001	10	10,417,431		13,002,403	
							Exchange difference on translating foreign						
							operations	317,266		(1,478,713)	(2)		
							Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale	317,200	-	(1,470,713)	(2)	-	_
							financial assets	506,269	1	(2,136,988)	(3)	(2,518,591)	(3)
							Cash flow hedges	300,209	1	(2,130,988)	(3)	(62,004)	(3)
							Total other equity	823,535	1	(3,615,988)	(5)	(2,580,595)	(3)
							Treasury shares (Notes 4 and 18)	623,333		(1,055,961)	<u>(1)</u>	(769,842)	<u>(1)</u>
							ricasury snares (Notes 4 and 16)		_	(1,033,301)		(709,842)	
							Total equity	59,971,272	74	57,648,208	_71	62,416,863	_70
							10th equity	33,311,414		31,040,200		02,410,003	10
TOTAL	\$ 81,185,296	100	\$ 80,644,632	100	\$ 88,760,241	100	TOTAL	\$ 81,185,296	100	\$ 80,644,632	100	\$ 88,760,241	100
IUIAL	<u> 01,100,290</u>	100	@ 00,044,03Z	100	<u>φ 00,700,241</u>	100	IOIAL	<u># 01,100,290</u>	100	<u>φ ου,υ++,υ32</u>	100	<u>v 00,700,241</u>	100

Financial Information

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

(With Deloitte & Touche audit report dated March 5, 2014)

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

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

	For the Years Ended December 31				
	2013		2012		
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
OPERATING REVENUE (Note 19)	\$ 67,659,107	100	\$ 69,282,856	100	
OPERATING COSTS (Note 11)	(64,964,383)	(96)	(65,196,282)	(94)	
UNREALIZED GAIN ON TRANSACTIONS WITH SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATIES	(1,041)	_	(14,564)		
GROSS PROFIT	2,693,683	4	4,072,010	6	
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Selling and marketing expenses	488,118	-	491,571	1	
General and administrative expenses	530,938	1	940,091	1	
Research and development expenses	26,082		197,347		
Total operating expenses	1,045,138	1	1,629,009	2	
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	1,648,545	3	2,443,001	4	
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES					
Interest income	5,547	-	19,606	-	
Dividend income	5,534	-	36,651	-	
Other income	50,211	-	42,713	-	
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	60,664	-	30,680	-	
Foreign exchange gain, net	155,559	-	168,701	-	
Impairment loss (Note 20)	(600,198)	(1)	(1,662,472)	(2)	
Other expense	(133,347)	-	(61,487)	-	
Gain on valuation of financial assets and liabilities	12,438	-	73,120	-	
Interest expense	(268,764)	-	(305,809)	-	
Loss on disposal of investments (Note 20)	(588,208)	(1)	(92,613)	-	
Share of loss of subsidiaries and associates	(3,362,677)	<u>(5</u>)	(3,872,632)	<u>(6</u>)	
Total non-operating income and expenses	(4,663,241)	<u>(7</u>)	(5,623,542)	<u>(8</u>)	
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX FROM					
CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(3,014,696)	(4)	(3,180,541)	(4)	
INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE) (Note 21)	326,000		(6,000)		
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(2,688,696)	(4)	(3,186,541) (Continued)	(4)	

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

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

	For the Years Ended December 31					
	-	2013		2012		
		Amount	%	Amount	%	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME Exchange gain (loss) on translation of						
foreign operations Unrealized gain on available-for-sale	\$	1,795,979	3	\$ (1,478,713)	(2)	
financial assets		2,643,257	4	381,603	-	
Cash flow hedges gain Actuarial gain and loss arising from		287	-	61,717	-	
defined benefit plans Share of other comprehensive income		82,406	-	(26,525)	-	
(loss) of subsidiaries and associates		3,350	-	(53,554)		
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period		4,525,279	7	(1,115,472)	<u>(2</u>)	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$</u>	1,836,583	3	\$ (4,302,013)	<u>(6</u>)	
LOSS PER SHARE (Note 22) Basic		<u>\$ (0.77)</u>		<u>\$ (0.90</u>)		

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

(With Deloitte & Touche audit report dated March 5, 2014)

(Concluded)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

					Equity					
				Retained Earnings		Exchange Differences	Other Equity Unrealized Gain (Loss) on			
	Share Capital	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	on Translating Foreign Operations	Available-for- sale Financial Assets	Cash Flow Hedges	Treasury Shares	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2012	\$ 36,160,002	\$ 15,724,835	\$ 5,424,527	\$ 3,859,364	\$ 4,598,572	\$ -	\$ (2,518,591)	\$ (62,004)	\$ (769,842)	\$ 62,416,863
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(2,354,409)	2,354,409	-	-	=	-	=
Special reserve used to offset a deficit	-	-	-	(368,627)	368,627	-	-	=	-	=
Excess of the consideration received over the carrying amount of the subsidiaries' net assets disposed of	-	-	-	-	(198,412)	-	-	-	-	(198,412)
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2012	-	-	-	-	(3,186,541)	-	-	=	-	(3,186,541)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2012, net of income tax	_	-			(80,079)	(1,478,713)	381,603	61,717		(1,115,472)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2012	_	-			(3,266,620)	(1,478,713)	381,603	61,717		(4,302,013)
Common shares held by subsidiaries (Note 18)	-	=	=	=	-	=	=	=	(286,119)	(286,119)
Others	<u> </u>	17,889	<u> </u>	_	<u>=</u>	- <u>-</u>	- <u></u>	- <u>-</u>	<u>=</u>	17,889
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2012	36,160,002	15,742,724	5,424,527	1,136,328	3,856,576	(1,478,713)	(2,136,988)	(287)	(1,055,961)	57,648,208
Special reserve under Rule No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC	-	-	-	2,933,130	(2,933,130)	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	794,296	(794,296)	=	=	=	-	-
Legal reserve used to offset a deficit	-	=	(2,986,426)	=	2,986,426	=	=	=	=	=
Special reserve used to offset a deficit	-	-	=	(1,136,328)	1,136,328	=	=	=	=	-
Disposal of investment accounted for using equity method	-	-	-	(219,971)	219,971	-	-	-	-	-
Excess of the consideration received over the carrying amount of the subsidiaries' net assets disposed of	-	-	-	-	(30,826)	-	-	-	-	(30,826)
Change in capital surplus from investments in subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method	-	-	-	-	(24,984)	-	-	-	-	(24,984)
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2013	-	=	=	=	(2,688,696)	=	=	=	=	(2,688,696)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2013, net of income tax	_	-			85,756	1,795,979	2,643,257	287		4,525,279
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2013	_	_			(2,602,940)	1,795,979	2,643,257	287	_	1,836,583
Retirement of treasury stock	(400,000)	(113,663)	=	=	-	=	=	=	513,663	=
Common shares held by subsidiaries (Note 18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	542,298	542,298
Others		(7)				<u>=</u>				(7)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2013	\$ 35,760,002	\$ 15,629,054	\$ 2,438,101	\$ 3,507,455	<u>\$ 1,813,125</u>	<u>\$ 317,266</u>	\$ 506,269	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 59,971,272

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

(With Deloitte & Touche audit report dated March 5, 2014)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Yea	
	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before income tax	\$ (3,014,696)	\$ (3,180,541)
Adjustments for:	Ψ (Ε,σ1 :,σ5 σ)	ψ (E,100,E.1)
Depreciation expenses	1,050,875	1,041,728
Amortization expenses	11,322	10,607
Reversal of allowance for impairment loss on trade receivables	(23)	(9,033)
Net gain on fair value change of financial assets and liabilities	,	() /
designated as at fair value through profit or loss	(12,438)	(73,120)
Interest expense	268,764	305,809
Interest income	(5,547)	(19,606)
Dividend income	(5,534)	(36,651)
Share of loss of subsidiaries and associates	3,362,677	3,872,632
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(60,664)	(30,680)
Loss on disposal of investments	588,208	92,613
Impairment loss recognized on financial assets	538,000	1,513,604
Impairment loss recognized on property, plant and equipment	62,198	148,868
Net loss (gain) on foreign currency exchange	9,541	(6,607)
Other non-cash items	-	26,363
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease (Increase) in financial assets held for trading	1,026,594	(73,557)
Decrease (increase) in notes receivable	20,433	(3,126)
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables	482,188	(243,811)
(Increase) decrease in other receivables	(15,740)	18,484
Decrease in inventories	1,162,786	3,121,816
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	(95,074)	170,122
Decrease in other operating assets	732	3,994
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	436,874	(2,463,646)
Increase (decrease) in other payable	208,659	(223,277)
Decrease in accrued pension liabilities	(43,689)	(9,501)
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	91,744	(126,536)
Increase (decrease) in other operating liabilities	27,838	(36,234)
Cash generated from operations	6,096,028	3,790,714
Interest paid	(271,177)	(304,533)
Interest received	10,746	19,248
Dividend received	63,172	146,249
Income tax paid	(79,895)	(294,984)
Net cash generated from operating activities	5,818,874	3,356,694
		(Continued)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets measured at cost	\$ -	\$ (281,312)
Net cash used in disposal of subsidiaries	429,444	· (201,812)
Proceeds from capital return of investment accounted for using	125,111	
equity method	451,999	_
Proceeds on sale of financial assets measured at cost	39,033	107,131
Proceeds from capital return and liquidation return of investees in	37,033	107,131
financial assets measured at cost	22,771	_
Purchase of associates accounted under equity method	(3,230,166)	(869,766)
Proceeds from disposal of associates accounted under equity	(3,230,100)	(607,700)
method		564,322
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,095,272)	(4,133,443)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	156,147	143,571
Decrease in refundable deposits	305,627	143,371
Purchase of intangible assets	303,027	(8,000)
Other investing activities	(617 492)	
Other investing activities	(617,482)	(523,557)
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,537,899)	(5,001,054)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(2,390,280)	(890,227)
Increase in long-term borrowings	(2,370,200)	700,000
Other financing activities	(7)	(2,511)
Other inflationing activities	(7)	(2,311)
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,390,287)	(192,738)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(109,312)	(1,837,098)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF		
THE YEAR	607,238	2,444,336
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE		
YEAR	<u>\$ 497,926</u>	\$ 607,238

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

(With Deloitte & Touche audit report dated March 5, 2014)

(Concluded)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 AND 2012 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Walsin Lihwa Corporation ("the Company") was incorporated in December 1966 and commenced business in December 1966. The Company made various investments in construction, electronics, material science, real estate, LED, solar power related business, etc., to diversify its operations. The Company's main products are wires, cables and specialty steel.

The Company's shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange ("TSE") since November 1972. In October 1995 and November 2010, the Company increased its share capital and issued Global Depositary Shares ("GDR"), which are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange under stock number 168527.

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

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorized for issue on March 5, 2014.

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

a. New, amended and revised standards and interpretations (the "New IFRSs") in issue but not yet effective

The Company and entities controlled by the Company have not applied the following International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations of IFRS (IFRIC), and Interpretations of IAS (SIC) issued by the IASB. On January 28, 2014, the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) announced the framework for the adoption of updated IFRSs version in the ROC. Under this framework, starting January 1, 2015, the previous version of IFRSs endorsed by the FSC (the 2010 IFRSs version) currently applied by companies with shares listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or traded on the Taiwan GreTai Securities Market or Emerging Stock Market will be replaced by the updated IFRSs without IFRS 9 (the 2013 IFRSs version). However, as of the date that the financial statements were authorized for issue, the FSC has not endorsed the following new, amended and revised standards and interpretations issued by the IASB (the "New IFRSs") included in the 2013 IFRSs version. Furthermore, the FSC has not announced the effective date for the following New IFRSs that are not included in the 2013 IFRSs version.)

2013 IFRSs Version Not Yet Endorsed by the FSC **Announced by IASB (Note 1)** Improvements to IFRSs (2009) - amendment to IAS 39 January 1, 2009 and January 1, 2010, as appropriate Amendment to IAS 39 "Embedded Derivatives" Effective for annual periods ending on or after June 30, 2009 Improvements to IFRSs (2010) July 1, 2010 and January 1, 2011, as appropriate January 1, 2013 Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2009-2011 Cycle Amendment to IFRS 1 "Limited Exemption from July 1, 2010 Comparative IFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters" Amendment to IFRS 1 "Severe Hyperinflation and Removal July 1, 2011 of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters" Amendment to IFRS 1 "Government Loans" January 1, 2013 Amendment to IFRS 7 "Disclosure - Offsetting Financial January 1, 2013 Assets and Financial Liabilities" Amendment to IFRS 7 "Disclosure - Transfer of Financial July 1, 2011 Assets" IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" January 1, 2013 IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" January 1, 2013 IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities" January 1, 2013 Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 January 1, 2013 "Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance" Amendments to IFRS 10 and IFRS 12 and IAS 27 January 1, 2014 "Investment Entities" IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" January 1, 2013 Amendment to IAS 1 "Presentation of Other Comprehensive July 1, 2012 Income" Amendment to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax: Recovery of January 1, 2012 Underlying Assets" IAS 19 (Revised 2011) "Employee Benefits" January 1, 2013 IAS 27 (Revised 2011) "Separate Financial Statements" January 1, 2013 IAS 28 (Revised 2011) "Investments in Associates and Joint January 1, 2013 Ventures" Amendment to IAS 32 "Offsetting Financial Assets and January 1, 2014 Financial Liabilities" IFRIC 20 "Stripping Costs in Production Phase of a Surface January 1, 2013 Mine"

The New IFRSs Included in the

Effective Date

	Effective Date	
The New IFRSs Not Included in the 2013 IFRSs Version	Announced by IASB (Note 1)	
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle	July 1, 2014 (Note 2)	
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle	July 1, 2014	
IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"	Effective date not determined	
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Mandatory Effective	Effective date not determined	
Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures"		
Amendment to IAS 19 "Defined Benefit Plans: Employee	July 1, 2014	
Contributions"		
IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts"	January 1, 2016	
Amendment to IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets:	January 1, 2014	
Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-financial		
Assets"		
Amendment to IAS 39 "Novation of Derivatives and	January 1, 2014	
Continuation of Hedge Accounting"		
IFRIC 21 "Levies"	January 1, 2014	

- Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual periods beginning on or after the respective effective dates.
- Note 2: The amendment to IFRS 2 applies to share-based payment transactions for which the grant date is on or after July 1 2014; the amendment to IFRS 3 applies to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after July 1 2014; the amendment to IFRS 13 is effective immediately; the remaining amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.
- b. Significant impending changes in accounting policy that would result whenever New IFRSs in issue but not yet effective are applied.

Except for the following, the impending initial application of the above New IFRSs whenever applied would not have any material impact on the Company's accounting policies:

1) IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"

Recognition and measurement of financial assets

With regards to financial assets, all recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" are subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value. Specifically, financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. All other financial assets are measured at their fair values at the end of reporting period. However, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognized in profit or loss.

Recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

As for financial liabilities, the main changes in the classification and measurement relate to the subsequent measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through The amount of change in the fair value of such financial liability profit or loss. attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income and the remaining amount of change in the fair value of that liability is presented in profit or loss, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. If the above accounting treatment would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, the Company presents all gains or losses on that liability in profit or loss.

Hedge accounting

The main changes in hedge accounting amended the application requirements for hedge accounting to better reflect the entity's risk management activities. Compared with IAS 39, the main changes include: (1) enhancing types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the risk eligible for hedge accounting of non-financial items; (2) changing the way hedging derivative instruments are accounted for to reduce profit or loss volatility; and (3) replacing retrospective effectiveness assessment with the principle of economic relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item.

Effective date

The mandatory effective date of IFRS 9, which was previously set at January 1, 2015, was removed and will be reconsidered once the standard is complete with a new impairment model and finalization of any limited amendments to classification and measurement.

- 2) New and revised standards on consolidation, joint arrangement, and associates and disclosure
 - a) IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements"

IFRS 10 replaces IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" and SIC 12 "Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities". The Company considers its ability to control the other entities in order to include them in the consolidation. The Company has control over an investee if and only if it has a) power over the investee; b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of its returns. Additional guidance has been included in IFRS 10 to explain when an investor has control over an investee.

b) IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"

IFRS 12 is a new disclosure standard and is applicable to entities that have interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and/or unconsolidated structured entities. In general, the disclosure requirements in IFRS 12 are more extensive than in the current standards.

c) Revision to IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"

Revised IAS 28 requires when a portion of an investment in associates meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale, that portion is classified as held for sale. Any retained portion that has not been classified as held for sale is accounted for using the equity method. Previously, when a portion of an investment in associates meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale, the entire investment is classified as held for sale and ceases to apply the equity method.

3) IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement"

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements. It defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. The disclosure requirements in IFRS 13 are more extensive than those required in the current standards. For example, quantitative and qualitative disclosures based on the three-level fair value hierarchy currently required only for financial instruments are extended by IFRS 13 to cover all assets and liabilities within its scope.

4) Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income"

The amendments to IAS 1 require items of other comprehensive income to be grouped into those that (1) will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and (2) will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met. Income taxes on related items of other comprehensive income are grouped on the same basis. Previously, there were no such requirements.

5) Amendments to IAS 36 "Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-financial Assets"

In issuing IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement", the IASB made some consequential amendments to the disclosure requirements in IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets", introducing a requirement to disclose in every reporting period the recoverable amount of an asset or each cash-generating unit. The amendment clarifies that the disclosure of such recoverable amount is required during the period when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed. Furthermore, the Company is required to disclose the discount rate used in current and previous measurements of the recoverable amount based on fair value less costs of disposal measured using a present value technique.

6) New issued IFRIC 21 "Levies"

IFRIC 21 provides guidance on when to recognize a liability for a levy imposed by a government. It addresses the accounting for a liability whose timing and amount is certain and the accounting for a provision whose timing or amount is not certain. The Company accrues related liability when the transaction or activity that triggers the payment of the levy occurs. Therefore, if the obligating event occurs over a period of time (such as generation of revenue over a period of time), the liability is recognized progressively. If an obligation to pay a levy is triggered upon reaching a minimum threshold (such as a minimum amount of revenue or sales generated), the liability is recognized when that minimum threshold is reached.

7) Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2010-2012 Cycle

Several standards including IFRS 2 "Share-Based Payment", IFRS 3 "Business

Combinations" and IFRS 8 "Operating Segments" were amended in this annual improvement.

The amended IFRS 2 changes the definitions of 'vesting condition' and 'market condition' and adds definitions for 'performance condition' and 'service condition'. The amendment clarifies that a performance target can be based on the operations (i.e. a non-market condition) of the Company or another entity in the same group or the market price of the equity instruments of the Company or another entity in the same group (i.e. a market condition); that a performance target can relate either to the performance of the Company as a whole or to some part of it (e.g. a division); and that the period for achieving a performance condition must not extend beyond the end of the related service period. In addition, a share market index target is not a performance condition because it not only reflects the performance of the Company, but also of other entities outside the Company.

IFRS 3 was amended to clarify that contingent consideration should be measured at fair value, irrespective of whether the contingent consideration is a financial instrument within the scope of IFRS 9 or IAS 39. Changes in fair value should be recognized in profit or loss.

The amended IFRS 8 requires an entity to disclose the judgments made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments, including a description of the operating segments aggregated and the economic indicators assessed in determining whether the operating segments have 'similar economic characteristics'. The amendment also clarifies that a reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets should only be provided if the segments' assets are regularly provided to the chief operating decision-maker.

IFRS 13 was amended to clarify that the issuance of IFRS 13 did not remove the ability to measure short-term receivables and payables with no stated interest rate at their invoice amounts without discounting, if the effect of not discounting is immaterial.

IAS 24 was amended to clarify that a management entity providing key management personnel services to the Company is a related party of the Company. Consequently, the Company is required to disclose as related party transactions the amounts incurred for the service paid or payable to the management entity for the provision of key management personnel services. However, disclosure of the components of such compensation is not required.

8) Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2011-2013 Cycle

Several standards including IFRS 3, IFRS 13 and IAS 40 "Investment Property" were amended in this annual improvement.

IFRS 3 was amended to clarify that IFRS 3 does not apply to the accounting for the formation of all types of joint arrangements in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.

The scope in IFRS 13 of the portfolio exception for measuring the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis was amended to clarify that it includes all contracts that are within the scope of, and accounted for in accordance with, IAS 39 or IFRS 9, even if those contracts do not meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities within IAS 32.

IAS 40 was amended to clarify that IAS 40 and IFRS 3 are not mutually exclusive and application of both standards may be required to determine whether the investment property acquired is acquisition of an asset or a business combination.

c. The impact of the application of New IFRSs and the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (the "Regulations") in issue but not yet effective on the Company's financial statements is as follows:

The Company is in the process of estimating the impact of the initial application of the Standards, amendments and interpretations on its financial position and results of operations. Disclosures will be provided until a detailed review of the impact has been completed and the financial statements have been approved and authorized for issuance.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY

The Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013 are its first IFRS financial statements prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

a. Statement of compliance

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (the "Regulations").

b. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

When preparing its parent company only financial statements, the Company used equity method to account for its investment 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 company only financial statements to be the same with the amounts attributable to the owner of the Company in its consolidated financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatment between parent company only basis and consolidated basis were made to investments accounted for by equity method, share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates, share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates and related equity items, as appropriate, in the parent company only financial statements.

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

Current assets include cash and cash equivalents and those assets held primarily for trading purposes or to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, unless the asset is to be used for an exchange or to settle a liability, or otherwise remains restricted, at more than twelve months after the reporting period. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, other than assets classified as current are classified as non-current. Current liabilities are obligations incurred for trading purposes or to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period and liabilities that do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Liabilities that are not classified as current

are classified as non-current. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

d. Foreign currencies

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

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

- 1) Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- 2) Exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and
- 3) Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investments.

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

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

For the purposes of presenting financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations (including of the subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures or branches operations in other countries with currencies used different from the Company) are translated into New Taiwan dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income (attributed to the owners of the Company and non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Company's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of joint control over a jointly controlled entity that includes a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of significant influence over an associate that includes a foreign operation), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified

to profit or loss.

In relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests of the subsidiary and are not recognized in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

e. Inventories

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

f. Investments accounted for using equity method

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are accounted for by the equity method.

1) Investment in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries (including special purpose entities) are the entities controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary after the date of acquisition. Besides, the Company also recognizes the Company's share of the change in other equity of the subsidiary.

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

When the Company's share of losses of a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in that subsidiary (which includes any carrying amount of the investment in subsidiary accounted for by the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the subsidiary), the Company continues recognizing its share of further losses.

The acquisition cost in excess of the acquisition-date fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. Goodwill is not amortized. The acquisition-date fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired in excess of the acquisition cost is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When the Company ceases to have control over a subsidiary, any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date and the difference between the previous carrying amount of the subsidiary attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss. Furthermore, the Company 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 Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Profits and losses from downstream transactions with a subsidiary are eliminated in full. Profits and losses from upstream with a subsidiary and sidestream transactions between subsidiaries are recognized in the Company's financial statements only to the extent of interests in the subsidiary that are not related to the Company.

2) Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee without having control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Company's share of equity of associates.

When the Company subscribes for additional new shares of the associate, at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Company's proportionate interest in the associate. The Company records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus. If the Company's ownership interest is reduced due to the additional subscription of the new shares of 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 by the equity method is insufficient, the shortage is debited to retained earnings.

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

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of an associate recognized 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 Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized 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 Company discontinues the use of the equity method from the date on which it ceases to have significant influence over the associate. Any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its 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 Company accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

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

g. Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Any item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

h. Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties also include land held for a currently undetermined future use.

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

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property is calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

i. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life, residual value, and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The residual value of an intangible asset with a finite useful life shall be assumed to be zero unless the Company expects to dispose of the intangible asset before the end of its economic life. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

j. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to the individual cash-generating units; otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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.

When an impairment loss subsequently is reversed, the carrying amount of the 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 immediately in profit or loss.

k. Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets

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

1) Measurement category

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. The categories of financial assets held by the Company are available-for-sale financial assets and loans and receivables.

a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the other gains and losses line item.

b) Held-to-maturity investments

Foreign corporate bonds, which the Company has positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, are classified as held-to-maturity investments.

Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

c) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

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

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

Available-for-sale equity investments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity investments are measured at cost less any identified impairment loss at the end of each reporting

period and are presented in a separate line item as financial assets carried at cost. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of the financial assets can be reliably measured, the financial assets are remeasured at fair value. The difference between carrying amount and fair value is recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income on financial assets. Any impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss.

d) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables (including trade receivables, cash and cash equivalent, and debt investments with no active market) are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Cash equivalent includes time deposits and placements with original maturities within three months from the date of acquisition, highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

2) Impairment of financial assets

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

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, such as trade receivables and other receivables, assets are assessed for impairment on a collective basis even if they were assessed not to be impaired individually. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period of 60 days, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables, and other situation.

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

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

For 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.

For all other financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- a) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- b) Breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- c) It becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization; or
- d) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

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 are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve. In respect of available-for-sale debt securities, impairment loss are subsequently reversed through profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the investment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss.

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

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

3) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

1) Subsequent measurement

Except the following situation, all the financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the other gains and losses line item.

2) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship. When the fair value of derivative financial instruments is positive, the derivative is recognized as a financial asset; when the fair value of derivative financial instruments is negative, the derivative is recognized as a financial liability.

Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when they meet the definition of a derivative, their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the contracts are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

1. Hedge accounting

The Company designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency risk, as either fair value hedges or cash flow hedges. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

1) Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as fair value hedges are recognized in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in profit or loss in the line item relating to the hedged item.

Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the Company revokes the designated hedging relationship, or when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged instrument arising from the hedged risk for which the effective interest method is used is amortized to profit or loss from the date the hedge accounting is discontinued. The adjustment is based on a recalculated effective interest rate that will fully amortize interest from the date amortization begins to the maturity of the financial instrument.

2) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss, and is included in the other gains and losses line item.

If a hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability, the associated gains or losses that were recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged forecast cash flows affect profit or loss. If a hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the associated gains and losses that were recognized in other comprehensive income are removed and are included in the initial cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the Company revokes the designated hedging relationship, or when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been previously recognized in other comprehensive income from the period when the hedge was effective remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in profit or loss, the associated gains or losses that were recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified from equity to profit or loss or are included in the initial cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

m. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

n. Revenue recognition

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized when the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, primarily upon shipment, because the earnings process has been completed and the economic benefits associated with the transaction have been realized or are realizable. The Company does not recognize sales revenue on materials delivered to subcontractors because this delivery does not involve a transfer of risks and rewards of materials ownership.

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 provided the seller can reliably estimate future returns and recognizes a liability for returns based on previous experience and other relevant factors. Sales of goods are recognized when goods are delivered and title has passed.

1) Rendering of services

Service income is recognized when services are provided. Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the contract.

2) Dividend and interest income

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

o. Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rents arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

p. Retirement benefit costs

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

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. Past service cost is recognized immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, and otherwise is amortized on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheets represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and unrecognized past service cost, and as reduced by the fair value of plan assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to the unrecognized past service cost and actuarial losses, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Curtailment or settlement gains or losses on the defined benefit plan are recognized when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

q. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

According to the Income Tax Law, an additional tax at 10% of unappropriated earnings is provided for as income tax in the year the shareholders approve to retain the earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all (deductible temporary differences, unused loss carry forward and unused tax credits for purchases of machinery, equipment and technology, research and development expenditures, and personnel training expenditures) to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

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

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company'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 accounts include allowance for doubtful accounts, inventory valuation losses, depreciation, impairment, pension, bonus to employees and remuneration, etc. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The followings are the main assumptions and sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of financial reporting period:

a. Deferred tax assets

As of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, the carrying amount of the deferred tax assets in relation to unused tax losses was NT\$1,017,000 thousand, NT\$770,000 thousand and NT\$804,000 thousand, respectively. The realizability of the deferred tax asset mainly depends on whether sufficient future profits or taxable temporary differences will be available. In cases where the actual future profits generated are less than expected, a material reversal of deferred tax assets may arise, which would be recognized in profit or loss for the period in which such a reversal takes place.

b. Write-down of inventory

Net realizable value of inventory is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The estimation of net realizable value is based on current market conditions and the historical experience from selling products of a similar nature. Changes in market conditions may have a material impact on the estimation of net realizable value.

c. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit plans

Accrued pension liabilities and the resulting pension expense under defined benefit pension plans are calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Actuarial assumptions comprise the discount rate, rate of employee turnover, and long-term average future salary increase. Changes in economic circumstances and market conditions will affect these assumptions and may have a material impact on the amount of the expense and the liability.

As of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, the carrying amount of the accrued pension liabilities was NT\$1,197,044 thousand, NT\$1,323,139 thousand and NT\$1,308,051 thousand, respectively.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

		ember 31, 2013		mber 31, 2012	Janua	ry 1, 2012
Cash on hand Cash in bank Time deposits	\$	3,770 494,156	\$	3,250 603,988		3,150 ,391,946 ,049,240
	<u>\$</u>	497,926	<u>\$</u>	607,238	\$ 2	,444,336

The ranges of market rates of cash in bank and bank overdrafts at the end of the reporting period were as follows (except the market rate of checking account was zero):

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Bank balance	0.01%-0.40%	0.02%-0.90%	0.02%-0.40%

Cash in bank and time deposits in the total of EUR53,560 thousand at January 1, 2012, were intended for payment of equipment for use in the Taichung Port. The deposits are designated as cash flow hedge to manage exposures to exchange rate fluctuations.

Certain time deposits as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, were classified and pledged as follows:

	Purpose	December 202	,	Dec	ember 31, 2012	Ja	nuary 1, 2012
Other financial assets - current							
Pledged time deposits	To secure letter of credit for equipment import	\$	-	\$	305,627	\$	305,627
Non-current assets							
Refundable deposits	To meet required security deposit		600		600		600
		\$	600	\$	306,227	\$	306,227

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Financial assets held for trading			
Derivative financial assets (not under hedge accounting) Forward exchange contracts Commodity futures contracts Exchange rate swap contracts Non-derivative financial assets Marketable equity securities	\$ 46,009 5,427 -	\$ - 42,942 - 441	\$ 13,397 - 13,849
Financial assets at FVTPL	<u>\$ 51,436</u>	<u>\$ 43,383</u>	\$ 27,635 (Continued)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Current Non-current	\$ 51,436 	\$ 43,383	\$ 13,786
	<u>\$ 51,436</u>	<u>\$ 43,383</u>	\$ 27,635 (Concluded)
Financial liabilities held for trading			
Derivative financial liabilities (not under hedge accounting) Forward exchange contracts Commodity futures contracts	\$ - 	\$ 4,207 	\$ - <u>61,578</u>
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 4,207</u>	<u>\$ 61,578</u>
Current Non-current	\$ - 	\$ 4,207 	\$ 61,578
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 4,207</u>	<u>\$ 61,578</u>

At the end of the reporting period, outstanding commodity futures not under hedge accounting were as follows:

	Type of Transaction	Quantity (Tons)	Trade Date	Expiration Date		se Price ousands)		et Price ousands)	(Loss	nation) Gain ousands)
<u>December 31, 2013</u>										
Commodity futures										
Copper	Buy	3,800	2013.04.02- 2013.12.31	2014.01.15- 2014.10.15	US\$	27,424	US\$	27,976	US\$	552
Copper	Sell	2,850	2013.12.31 2013.12.18- 2013.12.31	2014.10.13 2014.02.19- 2014.03.30	US\$	20,775	US\$	21,051	US\$	(276)
Nickel	Sell	372	2013.12.31 2013.10.16- 2013.12.03	2014.03.30 2014.01.16- 2014.02.19	US\$	5,093	US\$	5,187	US\$	(94)
December 31, 2012										
Commodity futures										
Copper	Buy	550	2012.06.13- 2012.12.21	2013.02.20- 2013.11.20	US\$	4,190	US\$	4,368	US\$	178
Copper	Sell	8,600	2012.10.29-2012.12.31	2013.01.16- 2013.03.28	US\$	68,319	US\$	68,261	US\$	58
Nickel	Sell	2,784	2012.11.13- 2012.12.19	2013.02.13- 2013.03.19	US\$	48,907	US\$	47,664	US\$	1,243
January 1, 2012										
Commodity futures										
Copper	Buy	4,900	2011.08.05- 2011.12.20	2012.02.08- 2012.10.17	US\$	36,396	US\$	37,178	US\$	782
Copper	Sell	8,800	2011.11.30- 2011.12.30	2012.01.18-2012.03.14	US\$	65,506	US\$	66,902	US\$	(1,396)
Nickel	Sell	1,890	2011.11.11- 2011.12.28	2012.02.10- 2012.03.21	US\$	33,999	US\$	35,419	US\$	(1,420)

At the end of the reporting period, outstanding exchange rate swap contracts not under hedge accounting were as follows:

Currencies	Contract Expiration Date	Contract Amount (In Thousands)	
<u>January 1, 2012</u>			
EUR to USD	2013.02.19	EUR4,000/USD5,675	

At the end of the reporting period, outstanding forward exchange contracts not under hedge accounting were as follows:

	Currencies	Contract Expiration Date	Contract Amount (In Thousands)
<u>December 31, 2013</u>			
Buy forward exchange contracts	USD to NTD	2014.01.13-2014.03.06	USD100,000/NTD2,935,420
<u>December 31, 2012</u>			
Sell forward exchange contracts	EUR to USD	2013.02.19	EUR2,000/USD2,501
January 1, 2012			
Buy forward exchange contracts	USD to NTD	2012.01.19-2012.04.16	USD75,000/NTD2,262,885
Sell forward exchange contracts	EUR to USD	2012.01.13	EUR3,500/USD4,825

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company's strategy for commodity futures contracts, forward exchange contracts and exchange rate swap contracts was to hedge exposures to fluctuations of essential materials' prices and foreign exchange rates. However, those derivative financial instruments did not meet the criteria of hedge effectiveness; and therefore, they were not accounted for by hedge accounting.

8. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

Domestic investments	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Domestic quoted stocks HannStar Display Corp. Hannstar Board Corp.	\$ 2,351,640 860,790	\$ 681,018	\$ 668,249
	<u>\$ 3,212,430</u>	<u>\$ 681,018</u>	\$ 668,249
			(Continued)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Current Non-current	\$ - <u>3,212,430</u>	\$ - 681,018	\$ - 668,249
	<u>\$ 3,212,430</u>	<u>\$ 681,018</u>	\$ 668,249 (Concluded)

In November 2013, the Company reorganized the investment structure of its group and ceased to have significant influence on the investee, Hannstar Board Corp.; thus, the financial asset has been remeasured at its fair value and transferred to "available-for-sale financial assets - non-current". The difference between fair value and book value is NT\$977,952 thousand which was recorded as loss on disposal of investment.

9. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR HEDGING

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Derivative financial assets under hedge accounting			
Cash flow hedges - foreign exchange forward contracts	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 3,571
Current Non-current	\$ - 	\$ - 	\$ - 3,571 \$ 3,571
Derivative financial liabilities under hedge accounting	 		
Fair value hedges - interest rate swaps Cash flow hedges - foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ - 	\$ - <u>287</u>	\$ 46,953
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 287</u>	<u>\$ 46,953</u>
Current Non-current	\$ - -	\$ 287 	\$ 46,953
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 287</u>	\$ 46,953

Fair Value Hedges

The Company used interest rate swaps to minimize its exposure to fair value changes of its floating-rate borrowings by swapping a portion of the floating-rate borrowings from floating rates to fixed rates. The interest swaps and the corresponding borrowings had the same terms and management believed the interest rate swaps were highly effective hedge instruments. The outstanding interest rate swaps of the Company at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

Contract Amount (In Thousands)	Contract Expiration Date	Range of Interest Rates Paid	Range of Interest Rates Received
<u>January 1, 2012</u>			
NT\$3,250,000	2012.11.20	2.455%-2.510%	0.861%

Cash Flow Hedges

The Company's hedge strategy is to enter foreign exchange forward contracts to avoid firm commitment of its exchange rate exposure. When forecast sales and purchases actually take place, the carrying amounts of the non-financial hedged items will be adjusted accordingly.

The terms of the foreign exchange forward contracts had been negotiated to match the terms of the respective designated hedged items. The outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts of the Company at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	Currencies	Contract Expiration Date	Contract Amount (In Thousands)
<u>December 31, 2012</u>			
Buy forward exchange contracts	EUR to NTD	2013.03.15-2013.04.15	EUR6,695/NTD257,945
January 1, 2012			
Buy forward exchange contracts	EUR to NTD	2013.03.15-2013.04.15	EUR6,695/NTD257,945

The Company signed foreign exchange forward contracts to avoid its exchange rate exposure due to the equipment purchase contracts signed with foreign suppliers. Those foreign exchange forward contracts were designated as cash flow hedges. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, fair value gain of NT\$287 thousand and loss of NT\$3,858 thousand, respectively, had been recognized in other comprehensive income due to the valuation adjustments of the foreign exchange forward contracts for the exchange rate exposure of expected future equipment purchase. The equipment purchase occurred in April 2013; at that time the amounts originally deferred and recognized in equity were reclassified to book value of property, plant and equipment.

10. NOTES RECEIVABLE, TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Notes receivable			
Notes receivable Notes receivable from related parties	\$ 31,149 2,981	\$ 51,243 3,320	\$ 48,233 3,204
	\$ 34,130	<u>\$ 54,563</u>	<u>\$ 51,437</u>
<u>Trade receivables</u>			
Trade receivables Less: Allowance for impairment loss Trade receivables from related parties	\$ 1,705,109 	\$ 1,955,086 (23) 1,955,063 974,725	\$ 1,826,332 (9,056) 1,817,276 859,668
	<u>\$ 2,447,623</u>	<u>\$ 2,929,788</u>	\$ 2,676,944

The average credit period on sales of goods was 60 days. In determining the collectibility of a trade receivable, the Company considered any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable since the date credit was initially granted to the end of the reporting period. Allowance for impairment loss based on estimated uncollectible amounts determined by reference to age of receivables, past default experience of the counterparties and an analysis of their current financial position.

The concentration of credit risk was limited due to the fact that the customer base was large and unrelated.

Age of receivables was as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Not overdue	\$ 2,204,954	\$ 2,692,308	\$ 2,490,392
Less than 90 days	34,087	237,487	186,685
91-180 days	-	-	8,367
181-365 days	208,582	<u> </u>	556
	<u>\$ 2,447,623</u>	\$ 2,929,811	\$ 2,686,000

Above analysis was based on the past due date.

Changes in the allowance for impairment loss recognized on notes receivable and trade receivables were as follows:

	2013	2012	
Balance at January 1 Less: Reversal of allowance for impairment loss	\$ 23 (23)	\$ 9,056 (9,033)	
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ <u>23</u>	

11. INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Raw materials	\$ 1,198,480	\$ 1,921,101	\$ 2,059,255
Raw materials in transit	664,716	849,273	3,312,587
Supplies	402,043	240,062	228,503
Work-in-process	765,269	793,578	826,243
Finished goods and merchandise	2,008,081	2,215,865	2,898,945
Contracts in progress	6,756	188,252	4,414
	\$ 5,045,345	\$ 6,208,131	\$ 9,329,947

The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold in the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was NT\$63,518,092 thousand and NT\$64,914,514 thousand, respectively.

The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold in the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, included NT\$31,742 thousand and NT\$258,147 thousand reversal of write-downs of inventories. Previous write-downs had been reversed as a result of increased selling prices in inventories.

Contracts in progress of the manufacturing industry included construction costs of cable and wire installation projects not completed as of the balance sheet dates.

12. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT COST

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Domestic unlisted common shares Kuong Tai Welding Ind. Co., Ltd. Taiwan High Speed Rail Corp. Powertec Energy Corp. Dachien Investing Corp. Others	\$ 101,548 134,000 205,706 - 107,503 \$ 548,757	\$ 101,548 134,000 - 164,093 \$ 399,641	\$ 101,548 134,000 329,478 550,000 150,652 \$ 1,265,678
Classified according to financial asset measurement categories Available-for-sale financial assets	<u>\$ 548,757</u>	<u>\$ 399,641</u>	<u>\$ 1,265,678</u>

To reorganize the investment structure of the group, Dachien Investing Corp. and Win Investment Inc. were merged into Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd. in November 2012. Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd. was the surviving company. Every share of Dachien Investing Corp. was converted into 0.950743 share of Chin-Xin investment Co., Ltd. The book value of Dachien Investing Corp.'s shares originally held by the Company was recorded as the carrying value of investment in Chin-Xin Investment Co, Ltd.

Powertec Energy Corp. shares held by the Company had been recorded as "financial assets measured at cost - noncurrent". On December 31, 2012, the Company increased ownership percentage of Powertec Energy Corp. due to Chin-Xin investment Co., Ltd. merger with Dachien Investing Corp. and Win Investment Inc. and gained significant influence on the investee; thus, the financial asset has been transferred to "investments accounted for using equity method". On November 27, 2013, the Company sold parts of its interest in Chin-Xin and lost control but still had significant influence. While Chin-Xin was excluded from consolidation, the Company lost significant influence on Powertec Energy Corp; thus, in November 2013, the financial asset has been transferred back to "financial assets measured at cost - noncurrent".

Jinhan Optoelectronics Material Co., Ltd. was held by the Company. In order to improve the operational efficiency, on May 28, 2013, the board of directors of Jinhan Optoelectronics Material Co., Ltd. approved to merge with Crystal Applied Technology Inc. The merger was effective on August 1, 2013. Crystal Applied Technology Inc. is the surviving company and Jinhan Optoelectronics Material Co., Ltd. is the dissolved company. Every two shares of Jinhan Optoelectronics Material Co., Ltd. converted into one share of Crystal Applied Technology Inc. The Company had sold 1,700,617 shares of Crystal Applied Technology Inc. to third parties at market value on the Taiwan Stock Exchange in the year ended December 31, 2013 that resulted in net gain of NT\$5,020 thousand which was recorded as gain on disposal of investment for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Management believed that fair value of the above unlisted equity investments held by the Company cannot be reliably measured due to the very wide range of reasonable fair value estimates; therefore, the investments were measured at cost less impairment at the end of reporting period.

The Company recognized impairment loss on financial assets measured at cost of NT\$538,000 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2013, after appropriate evaluation.

13. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Investments in subsidiaries Investments in associates	\$ 31,682,852 14,923,717	\$ 32,199,559 <u>14,724,148</u>	\$ 37,197,152 14,846,467
	<u>\$ 46,606,569</u>	<u>\$ 46,923,707</u>	<u>\$ 52,043,619</u>

a. Investments in subsidiaries

	December 3	31, 2013	December 31, 2012		January 1, 2012	
Name of Associate	Comming Volum	Ownership Percentage	Comming Volum	Ownership	Comming Volus	Ownership
Name of Associate	Carrying Value	rercentage	Carrying Value	Percentage	Carrying Value	Percentage
Unlisted companies:						
Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	\$ 10,195,575	100.00	\$ 9,001,744	100.00	\$ 9,979,198	100.00
Concord Industries Limited	13,553,839	100.00	11,373,316	100.00	14,011,842	100.00
Energy Pilot Limited	1,651,715	100.00	1,419,149	100.00	1,106,720	100.00
Market Pilot Limited	690,172	100.00	2,585,122	100.00	3,594,934	100.00
Chin-Cherng Construction Co.,						
Ltd.	3,006,206	99.09	2,920,677	98.60	2,183,864	98.60
Joint Success Enterprises Limited	2,006,027	49.05	1,986,952	49.05	1,207,382	49.05
Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd.	-	-	2,336,799	43.93	3,220,600	100.00
Others	579,318		575,800		1,892,612	
	<u>\$ 31,682,852</u>		\$ 32,199,559		<u>\$ 37,197,152</u>	

b. Investments in associates

	December 3	31, 2013	December 3	31, 2012	January 1	, 2012
Name of Associate	Carrying Value	Ownership Percentage	Carrying Value	Ownership Percentage	Carrying Value	Ownership Percentage
Listed companies:						
Winbond Electronics Corp.	\$ 8,192,573	23.26	\$ 7,689,229	23.28	\$ 8,181,331	23.32
Walton Advanced Engineering,						
Inc.	1,499,566	21.90	1,414,596	21.81	1,478,432	21.81
Walsin Technology Corp.	2,373,592	18.11	2,325,912	18.11	2,613,773	18.11
Hannstar Board Corp.	-	-	1,804,827	16.71	1,750,598	16.71
Unlisted companies:						
Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd.	2,218,733	37.00	-	-	-	-
Others	639,253		1,489,584		822,333	
	<u>\$ 14,923,717</u>		\$ 14,724,148		\$ 14,846,467	

Publicly traded investments accounted for using the equity method were priced based on the closing price of those investments at the balance sheet date and were summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Winbond Electronics Corp. Walton Advanced Engineering, Inc. Walsin Technology Corp. Hannstar Board Corp.	\$ 6,864,732	\$ 4,333,362	\$ 3,603,984
	\$ 1,173,024	\$ 920,878	\$ 1,052,432
	\$ 1,000,014	\$ 888,762	\$ 1,008,764
	\$ -	\$ 1,006,168	\$ 895,222

The summarized financial information in respect of the Company's associates was set out below:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Total assets Total liabilities	\$ 96,977,483 \$ 33,758,494	\$ 123,000,197 \$ 53,135,501	\$ 115,805,994 \$ 46,380,438
		For the Year En	ded December 31
		2013	2012
Revenue Loss for the period Other comprehensive income Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and a	associates	\$ 40,681,272 \$ (7,157,616) \$ 2,570,380 \$ (214,485)	\$ 41,100,650 \$ (3,711,904) \$ - \$ (737,579)

Ally Energy was incorporated in March 2010 as an investment holding company. The Company and Solarion AG entered into a contract for the Company to buy 2,897,174 common shares of Solarion AG (approximately 49% equity) for EUR40,000 thousand via Ally Energy in October 2010. Solarion AG was engaged in solar module assembly. The solar energy industry was in doldrums in recently years; Solarion AG postponed the progress of its production and failed to successfully obtain follow-up working capital that lead to operating difficulties. After proper assessment, the Company recognized impairment loss of approximately NT\$1.28 billion, recorded as non-operating expenses and losses - impairment losses for the year ended December 31, 2012.

The Company had sold 1,236 thousand shares of Walsin Technology Corp. and 20,910 thousand shares of Hannstar Board Corp. to third parties at market value on the Taiwan Stock Exchange in the year ended December 31, 2012 that resulted in net loss of NT\$20,944 thousand and NT\$194,768 thousand which was recorded as loss on disposal of investment for the year ended December 31, 2012.

To reorganize the investment structure of its group, the Company sold parts of its interest in Chin-Xin investment Co., Ltd. at fair value in 2013 and 2012; please refer to Note 25. After the disposal of Chin-Xin investment Co., Ltd., the Company lost control and thus remeasured the remaining shares of Chin-Xin investment Co., Ltd. at fair value and transferred it to "investment accounted for using equity method". The difference between the book value and the fair value of the remaining shares of Chin-Xin investment Co., Ltd. on the disposal date was NT\$574,443 thousand loss which were recorded as loss on disposal of investment.

The Company's share of profit and other comprehensive income of associates for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was based on the associates' financial statements audited by independent accountants for the same period. The financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 of certain equity-method investees were audited by other independent accountants. The Solarion AG's 2012 financial statements were not audited. The investments in such investee amounted to NT\$3,245,628 thousand, NT\$2,858,516 thousand and NT\$2,732,915 thousand as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, respectively; investment gain amounted to NT\$92,389 thousand and investment loss amounted to NT\$53,424 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. As of September 30, 2012, the Company lost the significant influence on Solarion AG's so the Company did not recognize investment gain or loss on Solarion AG for the fourth quarter of 2012.

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Machinery and Equipment	Other Equipment	for Purchase of Equipment and Construction in Progress	Total
Cost						
Balance at January 1, 2012 Additions Disposals Reclassified Transfer to other assets	\$ 2,128,299 34,017 - -	\$ 4,817,977 50,999 - 15,331	\$ 11,479,472 190,680 (269,083) 24,190	\$ 3,197,583 85,404 (73,309) 31,753	\$ 786,043 3,762,453 (20,529) (71,274) (66)	\$ 22,409,374 4,123,553 (362,921)
Balance at December 31, 2012	<u>\$ 2,162,316</u>	<u>\$ 4,884,307</u>	<u>\$ 11,425,259</u>	\$ 3,241,431	\$ 4,456,627	<u>\$ 26,169,940</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
Balance at January 1, 2012 Disposals Reclassified Depreciation expense Impairment losses recognized in profit or loss	\$ 16,000 - - - -	\$ 2,970,506 - 209,658	\$ 8,202,963 (144,620) 6,239 542,490	\$ 2,611,063 (59,607) (6,239) 143,159	\$ - - - -	\$ 13,800,532 (204,227) - 895,307
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 16,000	\$ 3,180,164	\$ 8,739,746	\$ 2,704,570	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 14,640,480</u>
Carrying amounts at January 1, 2012 Carrying amounts at December 31, 2012	\$ 2,112,299 \$ 2,146,316	\$ 1,847,471 \$ 1,704,143	\$ 3,276,509 \$ 2,685,513	\$ 586,520 \$ 536,861	\$ 786,043 \$ 4,456,627	\$ 8,608,842 \$ 11,529,460
Cost						
Balance at January 1, 2013 Additions Disposals Reclassified	\$ 2,162,316 60 (15,254)	\$ 4,884,307 170,016 (5,887) 733,725	\$ 11,425,259 684,810 (950,034) 3,253,619	\$ 3,241,431 292,904 (178,500) 311,570	\$ 4,456,627 107,995 (1,569) (4,298,914)	\$ 26,169,940 1,255,785 (1,151,244)
Balance at December 31, 2013	<u>\$ 2,147,122</u>	\$ 5,782,161	<u>\$ 14,413,654</u>	<u>\$ 3,667,405</u>	\$ 264,139 (C	<u>\$ 26,274,481</u> Continued)

Prenayments

		Land		ildings and provements		chinery and quipment	E	Other Equipment	for F Equi Cons	payments Purchase of pment and struction in Progress		Total
Accumulated depreciation and impairment												
Balance at January 1, 2013 Disposals Impairment losses recognized	\$	16,000 (4,000)	\$	3,180,164 (4,879)	\$	8,739,746 (885,326)	\$	2,704,570 (158,214)	\$	-	\$	14,640,480 (1,052,419)
in profit or loss Reversals of impairment losses		-		1,325		52,953		23,540		-		77,818
recognized in profit or loss				-		(14,377)		(1,243)		-		(15,620)
Depreciation expense		-		212,387		550,312		141,756		-		904,455
Reclassified			_		_	976	_	(976)	-		_	
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$	12,000	\$	3,388,997	\$	8,444,284	\$	2,709,433	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	14,554,714
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2013	<u>\$</u>	2,135,122	<u>\$</u>	2,393,164	<u>\$</u>	5,969,370	<u>\$</u>	957,972	<u>\$</u>	264,139 (Co	_	11,719,767 eluded)

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

Buildings and improvements	3-50 years
Machinery and equipment	3-20 years
Other equipment	3-15 years

The Company's main building and electrical and mechanical power equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives of 50 years and 20 years, respectively.

The Company owns parcels of land which were registered in the name of certain individuals because of certain regulatory restrictions. To secure its ownership of such parcels of land, the Company keeps in its possession the land titles with the annotation of being pledged to the Company. As of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, the recorded total carrying value of such parcels of land amounted to NT\$438,960 thousand, NT\$438,960 thousand and NT\$404,960 thousand, respectively.

The Company recognized impairment loss on property, plant and equipment of NT\$62,198 thousand, which was recorded as impairment loss for the year ended December 31, 2013, after appropriate evaluation.

15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Completed investment property	<u>\$ 9,147,563</u>	\$ 9,293,983	<u>\$ 9,440,404</u>

	Completed Investment Property
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2012	\$ 9,772,725
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 9,772,725
Balance at January 1, 2013	\$ 9,772,725
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 9,772,725
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance at January 1, 2012 Depreciation expense	\$ 332,321 146,421
Balance at December 31, 2012	<u>\$ 478,742</u>
Balance at January 1, 2013 Depreciation expense	\$ 478,742 146,420
Balance at December 31, 2013	<u>\$ 625,162</u>

The completed investment properties are depreciated under straight-line method over 20 to 50 years.

The main investment properties of the Company are the Walsin Xin Yi Building. The building valuation was commissioned by independent rating agencies (a third party). As of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, the completed investment properties' real estate value was NT\$26,168,540 thousand, NT\$24,682,773 thousand and NT\$24,502,090 thousand. The valuation was made by reference to market evidence of real estate transaction prices.

16. BORROWINGS

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Short-term bank borrowings	\$ 4,980,073	\$ 7,360,812	<u>\$ 8,257,646</u>
Current portion of long-term debts	<u>\$</u>	\$ -	<u>\$ 9,500,000</u>
Long-term bank borrowings	<u>\$ 10,200,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,200,000</u>	<u>\$</u>

a. Short-term bank borrowings as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012 were as follows:

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012		January 1, 2012		
	Interest Rate %	Amount	Interest Rate %	Amount	Interest Rate %	Amount	
Materials procurement loans Bank lines of credit	0.94-1.25 1.19-1.34	\$ 390,073 4,590,000	0.86-1.10 1.13-1.43	\$ 2,070,812 5,290,000	0.82-2.28 0.08-1.28	\$ 947,171 	
		\$ 4,980,073		\$ 7,360,812		\$ 8,257,646	

b. Long-term bank borrowings as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012 were as follows:

	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
	Significant Covenant	Rate	Amount	Amount	Amount
Bank of Taiwan and others	Credit loan; every year to repay the principal at 10%, 10%,15%, 15%, 50% from the end of the third year from drawing date (August 2012)	1.59%	\$ 10,200,000	\$ 10,200,000	\$ -
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and others	Credit loan; principal repayments are due at 50% each at the end of the fourth and fifth year from drawing date (November 2007)		-	-	3,500,000
Hua Nan Commercial Bank and others	Credit loan; principal repayments are due at 50% each at the end of the fourth and fifth year from drawing date (November 2008)		-	- 	6,000,000
			10,200,000	10,200,000	9,500,000
Less current portion of long-term debts			-	-	(6,500,000)
Less current portion due to breach of contract					(3,000,000)
			\$ 10,200,000	\$ 10,200,000	<u>\$</u>

Under the loan agreements, the Company should maintain certain financial ratios calculated on annual and semi-annual financial statements audited by independent auditors, during the loan term. The financial ratios are as follows:

- 1) Ratio of current assets to current liabilities not less than 100%;
- 2) Ratio of total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents to tangible net worth not more than 120%;
- 3) Ratio of net income before interest expenses, taxation, depreciation and amortization to interest expenses not less than 150%;
- 4) Tangible net worth (net worth less intangible assets) not less than NT\$50,000,000 thousand.

As of January 1, 2012, the Company's current portion of long-term liabilities was NT\$6,500,000 thousand under the loan agreement, respectively. However, at December 31, 2011, in order to meet the required ratio of net income before interest expenses, taxation, depreciation and amortization to interest expenses, the Company reclassified its long-term debts in the amount of NT\$3,000,000 thousand to current portion of long-term liabilities. The Company had obtained waiver from the banks in May 2012. The Company's financial

reports for the year ended December 31, 2012 and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 showed that the Company was in compliance with these ratio requirements.

17. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (the "LPA"), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Based on the LPA, the Company in ROC make monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

The total expense recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was NT\$58,934 thousand and NT\$62,268 thousand, respectively, which represents contributions payable to these plans by the Company at rates specified in the rules of the plans.

b. Defined benefit plans

The Company adopted the defined benefit plan under the LSL; pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. The Company contribute amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name.

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

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Discount rate	1.75%	1.75%	1.70%
Expected return on plan assets	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Expected rates of salary increase	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%

Amounts recognized in profit or loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:

	2013	2012
Current service cost	\$ 18,062	\$ 19,754
Interest cost	22,944	22,701
Expected return on plan assets	(128)	(41)
Past service cost	(480)	(480)
	<u>\$ 40,398</u>	\$ 41,934

	2013	2012
An analysis by function		
Operating cost	\$ 23,801	\$ 24,435
Marketing expenses	2,950	2,405
Administration expenses	13,601	15,047
Research and development expenses	<u>46</u>	47
	<u>\$ 40,398</u>	\$ 41,934

Actuarial gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were NT\$82,406 thousand and NT\$26,525 thousand, respectively. The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 was gains NT\$55,881 thousand and losses NT\$26,525 thousand, respectively.

The amount included in the balance sheets for the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans was as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Present value of funded defined			
benefit obligation	\$ 1,199,723	\$ 1,333,584	\$ 1,305,693
Fair value of plan assets	(7,074)	(15,408)	(3,026)
Deficit	1,192,649	1,318,176	1,302,667
Past service cost not yet recognized	5,455	5,935	6,415
Net liability arising from defined			
benefit obligation	<u>\$ 1,198,104</u>	\$ 1,324,111	\$ 1,309,082

As of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, accrued pension cost of NT\$1,060 thousand, NT\$972 thousand and NT\$1,031 thousand, respectively, was recorded as "other payables - accrued expense."

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2013	2012		
Opening defined benefit obligation	\$ 1,333,584	\$ 1,305,693		
Current service cost	18,062	19,754		
Interest cost	22,944	22,701		
Actuarial (gains) losses	(82,459)	26,533		
Benefits paid	(65,603)	(38,505)		
Account paid	(26,805)	(2,592)		
Closing defined benefit obligation	<u>\$ 1,199,723</u>	\$ 1,333,584		

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2013	2012
Opening fair value of plan assets	\$ 15,408	\$ 3,026
Expected return on plan assets	128	41
Actuarial gains (losses)	(53)	8
Contributions from the employer	57,194	50,838
Plan assets paid	<u>(65,603</u>)	(38,505)
Closing fair value of plan assets	<u>\$ 7,074</u>	<u>\$ 15,408</u>

The major categories of plan assets at the end of the reporting period were disclosed based on the information announced by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee.

The overall expected rate of return was based on historical return trends and analysts' predictions of the market for the asset over the life of the related obligation, with reference to the use of the Labor Pension Fund by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee, taking into consideration the effect of possible differences between the guaranteed minimum income and the return on local banks' two-year time deposits.

18. EQUITY

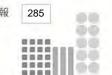
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Share capital			
Common shares	\$ 35,760,002	\$ 36,160,002	\$ 36,160,002
Capital surplus	15,629,054	15,742,724	15,724,835
Retained earnings	7,758,681	10,417,431	13,882,463
Others	823,535	(3,615,988)	(2,580,595)
Treasury shares		(1,055,961)	(769,842)
	\$ 59,971,272	\$ 57,648,208	\$ 62,416,863

a. Share capital

Common shares

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Number of shares authorized (in thousands) Amount of authorized shares	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 65,000,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands) Amount of issued shares	3,576,001	3,616,001	3,616,001
	\$ 35,760,002	\$ 36,160,002	\$ 36,160,002

As of December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, the balance of the Company's capital account was NT\$36,160,002 thousand, divided into 3,616,001 thousand shares at NT\$10.00 par value.



The Company cancelled 40,000 thousand shares treasury stock in June 2013. As of December 31, 2013, the balance of the Company's capital account was NT\$35,760,002 thousand, divided into 3,576,001 thousand shares at NT\$10.00 par value.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Arising from issuance of common shares Arising from treasury share	\$ 10,938,230	\$ 11,060,582	\$ 11,042,685
transactions Arising from gain on disposal of	1,589,157	1,580,468	1,580,468
property plant and equipment	2,074,231	2,074,231	2,074,231
Others	1,027,436	1,027,443	1,027,451
	<u>\$ 15,629,054</u>	\$ 15,742,724	<u>\$ 15,724,835</u>

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

The capital surplus from long-term investments, employee share options and share warrants may not be used for any purpose.

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

Based on the Company Law of the ROC and the Company's Articles of Incorporation, 10% of the Company's annual earnings, net of tax and any deficit, should be appropriated as legal reserve until this reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. Also, the Company appropriated earnings to special reserve based on the applicable laws and regulations.

Any remaining balance of distributable earrings, unless it will be retained partially by the Company or resolved otherwise by the stockholders, should be appropriated in the following order:

- 1) 91.5% as dividends;
- 2) 3% as bonus to employees;
- 3) 1.5% as remuneration to directors and supervisors; and
- 4) All or part of the remainder as special reserve.

Due to deficit at December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company did not accrue for bonus to employees and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. Material differences between such estimated amounts and the amounts proposed by the board of directors in the following year are adjusted in the current year. If the actual amounts subsequently resolved by the stockholders differ from the proposed amounts, the differences are recorded in the year of stockholders' resolution as a change in accounting estimate. If bonus shares are resolved to be distributed to employees, the number of shares is determined by dividing the amount of bonus by the closing price (after considering the effect of cash and stock dividends) of the shares of the day preceding the

stockholders' meeting.

Under Rule No. 100116 and Rule No. 0950000507 issued by the FSC, an amount equal to the net debit balance of certain shareholders' equity accounts (including unrealized revaluation increment, unrealized gain or loss on financial instruments, net loss not recognized as pension cost, cumulative translation adjustments) shall be transferred from unappropriated earnings to special reserve. Any special reserve appropriated may be reversed to the extent of the decrease in the net debit balance.

Under Rule No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC on April 6, 2012 and the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs", on the first-time adoption of IFRSs, a company should appropriate to a special reserve the total amount of unrealized revaluation increment and cumulative translation differences (gains) transferred to retained earnings as a result of the company's use of exemptions under IFRS 1. However, at the date of transitions to IFRSs, if the increase in retained earnings that resulted from all IFRSs adjustments is not enough, i.e. less than the total of revaluation and translation differences, only the increase in retained earnings that resulted from all IFRSs adjustments will be appropriated to special reserve. The special reserve appropriated may be reversed to retained earnings in proportion to the usage, disposal or reclassification of the related assets and thereafter distributed. The special reserve appropriated on the first-time adoption of IFRSs may be used to offset deficit in subsequent years. No appropriation of earnings shall be made until any shortage of the special reserve is appropriated in subsequent years when the company has earnings and the original need to appropriate for special reserve is not eliminated.

The stockholders of the Company approved the reversal of special reserve in the amount of NT\$2,354,409 thousand under Rule No. 100116 issued by the FSC and used the special reserve of NT\$368,627 thousand to offset deficit on June 12, 2012. There were no available earnings for distribution after offset of deficit at the end of year.

The stockholders of the Company approved the reversal of special reserve in the amount of NT\$794,296 thousand under Rule No. 100116 issued by the FSC and also approved to use special reserve of NT\$1,136,328 thousand and legal reserve of NT\$2,986,426 thousand to offset deficit on June 11, 2013. There were no available earnings for distribution after offset of deficit at the end of year.

The appropriation of 2012 earnings was based on the Company's financial statements which were prepared in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China and ROC GAAP and were also based on the Company's Balance Sheets prepared in accordance with the amended Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China and IFRSs.

On March 5, 2014, the board of directors approved not to make distribution from 2013 earnings except to make up for deficit for the year. The 2013 offset of deficit will be resolved in the shareholders meeting scheduled on June 11, 2014.

Information on the bonus to employees directors and supervisors proposed by the stockholders of the Company is available on the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) on the web site of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

d. Special reserves appropriated following first-time adoption of IFRSs

The Company's special reserves following first-time adoption of IFRSs were as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Special reserve	\$ 2,713,159	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>

Information regarding the above special reserve was as follows:

	December 31, 2013
Balance at December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012 Appropriation on January 1, 2013 Reversed on elimination of the original need to appropriate a special reserve	\$ - 2,933,130
Disposal of associates Disposal of subsidiaries	(134,926) (85,045)
Balance at December 31, 2013	<u>\$ 2,713,159</u>

e. Other equity items

1) Foreign currency translation reserve

	2013	2012
Balance at January 1	\$ (1,478,713)	\$ -
Share of exchange difference of associates		
accounted for using the equity method	1,761,012	(1,478,713)
Disposal of associates accounted for using the		
equity method	(18,051)	-
Disposal of subsidiaries	53,018	
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 317,266</u>	<u>\$ (1,478,713)</u>

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Company's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Company's presentation currency (i.e. New Taiwan dollars) were recognized directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. Exchange differences previously accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve were reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the foreign operation.

2) Investments revaluation reserve

	2013	2012
Balance at January 1	\$ (2,136,988)	\$ (2,518,591)
Unrealized gain arising on revaluation of		
available-for-sale financial assets	1,701,228	12,769
Share of unrealized gain on revaluation of		
available-for-sale financial assets of associates		
accounted for using the equity method	1,138,826	368,834
Disposal of associates accounted for using the		
equity method	53,457	-
Disposal of subsidiaries	(250,254)	_
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 506,269</u>	<u>\$ (2,136,988)</u>

The investments revaluation reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets that have been recognized in other comprehensive income, net of amounts reclassified to profit or loss when those assets have been disposed of or are determined to be impaired.

3) Cash flow hedging reserve

	2	2013	2012
Balance at January 1 Gain/(loss) arising on changes in fair value of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges	\$	(287)	\$ (62,004)
Forward foreign exchange contracts Interest rate swaps		287	(3,858) 46,953
Others		<u>-</u>	18,622
Balance at December 31	<u>\$</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ (287)</u>

The cash flow hedging reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges. The cumulative gain or loss arising on changes in fair value of the hedging instruments that was recognized and accumulated under the heading cash flow hedging reserve will be reclassified to profit or loss only when the hedged transaction affects the profit or loss, or included as a basis adjustment to the non-financial hedged item.

f. Treasury shares

Treasury stock transactions for the year ended December 31, 2013 were summarized as follows:

Purpose of Reacquisition of Common Shares	Number of Treasury Shares as of January 1, 2013	Treasury Share Increase During the Period	Treasury Share Decrease During the Period	Number of Treasury Shares as of December 31, 2013
Common shares held by the				
Company as reserve for				
employees' incentives	40,000,000	-	40,000,000	-
Common shares held by				
subsidiaries	102,187,289	<u>-</u>	102,187,289	_
	142,187,289	-	142,187,289	

Treasury stock transactions for the year ended December 31, 2012 were summarized as follows:

Purpose for Reacquisition of Common Shares	Number of Treasury Shares as of January 1, 2012	Treasury Share Increase During the Period	Treasury Share Decrease During the Period	Number of Treasury Shares as of December 31, 2012
Common shares held by the Company as reserve for employee incentives Common shares held by subsidiaries are reclassified	40,000,000	-	-	40,000,000
from long-term equity investment to treasury stocks	18,966,701	83,220,588		102,187,289
	58,966,701	83,220,588	_	142,187,289

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

Name of Subsidiary	Number of Shares Held (In Thousands)	Carrying Amount	Market Price
<u>December 31, 2012</u>			
Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd.	102,187,289	\$ 542,298	\$ 1,013,698
<u>January 1, 2012</u>			
Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd.	18,966,701	<u>\$ 256,179</u>	\$ 165,390

On November 27, 2012, the board of directors approved to merge of Dachien Investing Corp. and Win Investment Inc. and Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd. Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd. was the surviving company. The merger was effective on December 31, 2012. As of December 31, 2012, Dachien Investing Corp. and Win Investment Inc. held 66,720,538 shares and 16,500,050 shares, respectively, of the Company. After the merger, the shares assumed by Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd. were recorded as treasury stock. In November 2013, the Company sold parts of its interest in Chin-Xin and lost control. Chin-Xin was transferred to investments in associates so the Company shares held by Chin-Xin were not accounted for as treasury stocks.

Article 28.2 of the Securities and Exchange Law stipulates that the number of treasury shares held by the Company should not exceed 10% of the number of shares issued and that the cost of acquisition of treasury shares should not exceed the total of retained earnings, additional-paid-in capital and other realized capital surplus. In addition, the Company shall neither pledge treasury stock nor exercise shareholders' rights on these shares, such as rights to dividends and to vote, or exercise other stockholder's rights on the treasury stock.

The Company's stock held by subsidiaries is treated as treasury stock, and the holders are entitled to the rights of shareholders, except for the right to participate in the Company's share issuance for cash and vote in shareholders' meeting.

19. REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2013	2012	
Sales revenue	\$ 65,774,983	\$ 68,652,071	
Revenue from the rendering of services	50,407	46,595	
Construction contract revenue	1,160,444	9,097	
Rental income from property	607,829	518,020	
Other revenue	65,444	57,073	
	\$ 67,659,107	\$ 69,282,856	

20. NET PROFIT (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Non-operating income and expense-loss on disposal of investment

	For the Year Ended December			ecember 31
		2013		2012
Gain (loss) on disposal of investment - commodity futures settled	\$	980,568	\$	(79,627)
Gain on disposal of investments - forward exchange contracts settled	Ψ	22,280	Ψ	27,350
Gain on disposal of investments - financial asset measured cost - noncurrent		5,214		86,260
Gain on disposal of investments - financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current		222		-
Loss on disposal of investment - exchange rate swap contracts settled Loss on disposal of investments accounted for using		(4,825)		(20,851)
equity method (Note 13)	(<u>1,591,667</u>)		(105,745)
	\$	(588,208)	\$	(92,613)

For the Veer Ended December 31

Non-operating income and expense-impairment loss

	For the Year Ended December 31			
		2013		2012
Financial assets measured at cost - non-current (Note 12)	\$	538,000	\$	_
Property, plant and equipment		62,198		148,868
Held-to-maturity financial assets - non-current		-		227,340
Investment accounted for using equity method (Note 13)				1,286,264
	\$	600,198	\$	1,662,472

Employee benefits expense, depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2013			
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Nonoperating Expenses and Losses	Total
Short-term employment benefits Post-employment benefits Other employee benefits	\$ 1,035,872 \$ 60,984 \$ 94,693	\$ 632,212 \$ 38,338 \$ 43,623	\$ - \$ - \$ -	\$ 1,668,084 \$ 99,322 \$ 138,316
Depreciation Property, plant and equipment Investment property	\$ 774,420 145,453	\$ 130,035 <u>967</u>	\$ - -	\$ 904,455 <u>146,420</u>
	<u>\$ 919,873</u>	<u>\$ 131,002</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 1,050,875</u>
Amortization	\$ 5,137	<u>\$ 588</u>	\$ 5,597	<u>\$ 11,322</u>

Amortization	\$ 5,137	<u>\$ 588</u>	<u>\$ 5,597</u>	<u>\$ 11,322</u>
	For	r the Year Ended	l December 31, 20	12
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Nonoperating Expenses and Losses	Total
Short-term employment benefits Post-employment benefits Other employee benefits	\$ 976,117 \$ 55,913 \$ 82,870	\$ 942,796 \$ 48,289 \$ 62,216	<u>\$</u> - <u>\$</u> - <u>\$</u> -	\$ 1,918,913 \$ 104,202 \$ 145,086
Depreciation Property, plant and equipment Investment property	\$ 734,094 145,453	\$ 161,213 968	\$ - -	\$ 895,307 146,421
	<u>\$ 879,547</u>	\$ 162,181	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 1,041,728
Amortization	<u>\$ 137</u>	<u>\$ 1,754</u>	<u>\$ 8,716</u>	<u>\$ 10,607</u>

21. INCOME TAXES RELATING TO CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. The major components of tax expense (benefit) were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2013	2012	
Current tax			
In respect of the current year	\$ (273,000)	\$ (12,000)	
In respect of prior periods	(79,000)	(28,407)	
Others		(23,593)	
	(352,000)	(64,000)	
Deferred tax			
In respect of the current year	26,000	<u>70,000</u>	
Income tax (benefit) expense recognized in profit or			
loss	<u>\$ (326,000)</u>	<u>\$ 6,000</u>	

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expenses, average effective tax rate and the applicable tax rate is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2013	2012	
Loss before tax from continuing operations	<u>\$ (3,014,696</u>)	<u>\$ (3,180,541)</u>	
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	(512,000)	(541,000)	
Net gain on disposal of investments	(226,000)	(34,000)	
Tax benefits of disposal of land	(2,000)	-	
Equity in investees' net loss	468,000	569,000	
Dividend income	(1,000)	(6,000)	
Deductible temporary differences that unrecognized in			
previous period but utilized in current	(65,000)	(183,000)	
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	91,000	253,000	
Adjustments for prior years' tax	(79,000)	(28,407)	
Others	<u>-</u>	(23,593)	
Income tax (benefit) expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ (326,000)</u>	<u>\$ 6,000</u>	

The applicable tax rate used above is the corporate tax rate of 17% payable by the Company.

b. Current tax assets and liabilities

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Current tax assets Tax refund receivable (recorded under other non-current assets)	<u>\$ 159,325</u>	<u>\$ 158,484</u>	<u>\$</u>
Current tax liabilities Income tax payable	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 158,704</u>	<u>\$ 313,676</u>

c. Deferred tax assets and liabilities:

Defenred tax assets and habilities.	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 687,000	\$ 379,000	\$ -
Pension expense not currently deductible	232,000	227,000	222,000
Provision for permanent devaluation loss on long-term investments Provision for devaluation loss on obsolete and slow-moving	72,000	76,000	448,000
inventories	44,000	39,000	83,000
Provision for impairment loss on idle assets Others Deferred income tax liabilities Reserve for land revaluation	16,000 (34,000)	16,000 33,000	16,000 35,000
increment tax	(131,132)	(131,132)	(131,132)
	<u>\$ 885,868</u>	<u>\$ 638,868</u>	\$ 672,868
Deferred income tax assets - noncurrent (recorded under other non-current assets) Deferred income tax liabilities - noncurrent (recorded under other	\$ 1,017,000	\$ 770,000	\$ 804,000
non-current liabilities)	(131,132)	(131,132)	(131,132)
	<u>\$ 885,868</u>	\$ 638,868	<u>\$ 672,868</u>

d. The Company's loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2013 for income tax purposes were as follows:

	December 31, 2013
Expiry Year	Net Operating Loss Tax Credit
2022 2023	\$ 379,000 <u>308,000</u>
	<u>\$ 687,000</u>

e. The information on imputation credit accounts was as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Balance of Imputation Credit Account Unappropriated earnings generated	\$ 1,240,934	<u>\$ 1,082,211</u>	<u>\$ 499,499</u>
before January 1, 1998 Unappropriated earnings generated on	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
and after January 1, 1998	<u>\$ 1,813,125</u>	<u>\$ 3,856,576</u>	<u>\$ 4,598,572</u>

f. The Company's income tax returns through 2011 had been examined and cleared by the tax authorities.

22. LOSS PER SHARE

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2013			For the Year Ended December 31, 2012		
			Deficit Per			Deficit Per
	Amounts		Share (In	Amounts		Share (In
	(Numerator)		Dollars)	(Numerator)		Dollars)
	After Income		After Income	After Income		After Income
	Tax		Tax	Tax		Tax
	(Attributable to Parent's Stockholders)	Shares (Denominator) (In Thousands)	(Attributable to Parent's Stockholders)	(Attributable to Parent's Stockholders)	Shares (Denominator) (In Thousands)	(Attributable to Parent's Stockholders)
Basic loss per share						
Net loss	<u>\$ (2,688,696</u>)	3,482,329	<u>\$ (0.77)</u>	<u>\$ (3,186,541</u>)	3,557,094	<u>\$ (0.90</u>)

23. OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. The Company as lessee

As of December 31, 2013, the Company's future minimum lease payments on non-cancellable operating lease commitments were as follows:

Years of 2014	\$ 15,296
2015-2019	65,230
After 2019	74,037
	<u>\$ 154,563</u>

b. The Company as lessor

Lease arrangements

Operating leases relate to the investment property owned by the Company with lease terms between 5 and 10 years, with an option to extend for additional 10 years. All operating lease contracts contain market review clauses in the event that the lessee exercises its option to renew. The lessee does not have a bargain purchase option to acquire the property at the expiry of the lease period.

As of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, deposits received under operating leases amounted to NT\$152,530 thousand, NT\$140,240 thousand and NT\$119,914 thousand, respectively (recorded under other liabilities - non-current).

As of December 31, 2013, the Company's future minimum lease receivables on non-cancellable operating lease commitments were as follows:

Years of 2014	\$ 571,399
2015-2019	
	\$ 1,795,813

24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital management objective is to ensure it has the necessary financial resources and operational plan so that it can cope with the next twelve months working capital requirements, capital expenditures, debt repayments and dividends spending.

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

Key management personnel of the Company review the capital structure on a quarterly basis. Based on recommendations of the key management personnel, in order to balance the overall capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, the number of new shares issued or repurchased, and/or the amount of new debt issued or existing debt redeemed.

25. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Balances and transactions between the parent company and consolidated subsidiaries had been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Company and other related parties were disclosed below.

For the Year Ended December 31

a. Sales

		For the Year Ended December .		
		2013	2012	
	Associates	\$ 4,979,820	\$ 5,355,650	
b.	Rental income			
		For the Year End	ded December 31	
		2013	2012	
	Associates Other related parties	\$ 22,379 1,719	\$ 25,056 1,739	
	Other related parties			
		\$ 24,098	<u>\$ 26,795</u>	
c.	Purchases			
		For the Year End	led December 31	
		2013	2012	
	Associates	<u>\$ 248,923</u>	<u>\$ 472,300</u>	
d.	Construction costs			
		For the Year End	led December 31	
		2013	2012	
	Associates	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 665</u>	

e. Administrative expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31			cember 31
		2013		2012
Associates Other related parties	\$	11,535 14,383	\$	11,971 15,944
	<u>\$</u>	25,918	\$	27,915

The stock registration matters of the Company and related parties were handled together. The related fees allocated to the related parties were charged against general and administrative expenses.

f. Research and development expense

			For the Year En 2013	ded December 31 2012
	Associates		\$ 5,394	<u>\$ 7,739</u>
g.	Notes receivable			
		December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
	Associates Other related parties	\$ 2,981	\$ 3,232 <u>88</u>	\$ 2,907 297
		\$ 2,981	\$ 3,320	\$ 3,204
h.	Trade receivable			
		December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
	Associates	<u>\$ 742,514</u>	<u>\$ 974,725</u>	<u>\$ 859,668</u>
i.	Trade payables			
		December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
	Associates	<u>\$ 213,894</u>	<u>\$ 36,125</u>	<u>\$ 7,658</u>

j. Other receivables

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Associates Other related parties	\$ 15,294 2,858	\$ 15,946 	\$ 32,878 2,568
	<u>\$ 18,152</u>	<u>\$ 18,884</u>	\$ 35,446

k. Other payables

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Associates	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 68,177</u>

Trading transactions with related parties do not have significant difference with the general customers.

1. Property, plant and equipment acquired

		Pr	rice	
	For the	For the Year Ended December 31		
		2013		2012
Associates	<u>\$</u>	1,899	<u>\$</u>	2,348

m. Property, plant and equipment disposed

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2013		20)12		
Related Parties Types	Price	Gain on Disposal	Price	Gain on Disposal		
Associates	<u>\$ 23,171</u>	<u>\$ 23,026</u>	<u>\$ 6,874</u>	<u>\$ 1,609</u>		

n. Financial assets acquired

For the year ended December 31, 2013

Related Parties Types	Account Items	Number of Shares	Underlying Assets	Price
Other related parties	Investment accounted for using equity method	<u>1,080,129</u>	Chin-Cherng	<u>\$19,501</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2012

Related Parties		Number of	Underlying	
Types	Account Items	Shares	Assets	Price
Associates	Investment accounted for using equity method	<u>491,625</u>	Chin-Cherng Management	<u>\$7,206</u>

o. Financial assets disposed

For the year ended December 31, 2013

Related Parties Types	Account Items	Number of Shares	Underlying Assets	Price	ain (Loss) Disposal
Other related parties	Investment accounted for using equity method	21,500,000	Chin-Xin	\$ 278,662	Note
Associates	Investment accounted for using equity method	12,128,000	Chin-Xin	150,782	\$ (39,273)

Note: The difference between the disposal price and the book value was NT\$56,407 thousand. This transaction did not result in loss of control so the loss was accounted for as equity transactions and debited retained earnings in 2013.

For the year ended December 31, 2012

Related Parties Types	Account Items	Number of Shares	Underlying Assets	Price	Gain (Loss) on Disposal
Associates	Investment accounted for using equity method	50,000,000	Chin-Xin	\$ 503,306	Note

Note: The difference between the disposal price and the book value was NT\$195,340 thousand. This transaction didn't result in loss of control so the loss was accounted for as equity transactions and debited retained earnings in 2012.

p. Financing provided

The Company had provided the following loan to related party:

	For t	For the Year Ended December 31, 2012				
	Highest Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Interest Rate %	Interest Revenue		
Associates	<u>US\$200,000</u>	<u>US\$ -</u>	0.24	NT\$ 793		

q. Loan guarantees

Related Parties Types	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Associates	<u>NT\$ -</u>	NT\$ 1,200,000	NT\$ 1,396,563
Associates	<u>US\$ 536,528</u>	<u>US\$ 841,528</u>	<u>US\$ 881,528</u>
Associates	MYR -	MYR 21,000	MYR 43,000

r. Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2013	2012	
Short-term benefits Post-employment benefits	\$ 143,569 5,275	\$ 154,599 5,368	
	<u>\$ 148,844</u>	<u>\$ 159,967</u>	

The remuneration of directors and key executives was determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

26. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collaterals for bank borrowings and guarantees for tariff of imported raw materials:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Time deposits (recorded under other financial assets - current) Other assets	\$ - 600	\$ 305,627 600	\$ 305,627 600
	\$ 600	\$ 306,227	\$ 306,227

27. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant commitments and contingencies of the Company as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012 were as follows:

a. Outstanding letters of credit not reflected in the accompanying financial statements as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012 were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31 2013	, December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
U.S. dollars	US\$ 52,673	3 US\$ 44,009	US\$ 125,073
Japanese yen	JPY 105,750) JPY 65,319	JPY 162,694
Euro	EUR 660	EUR 1,295	EUR 69,914
New Taiwan dollars	NT\$ 34,135	5 NT\$ 45,179	NT\$ 97,199

- b. As of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012, outstanding standby letters of credit not reflected in the accompanying financial statements amounted to approximately NT\$545,775 thousand, NT\$676,101 thousand, NT\$583,526 thousand; tariff letters of credit amounted to approximately NT\$663,000 thousand, NT\$589,000 thousand and NT\$709,000 thousand; guarantees for the borrowings of its affiliates amounted to US\$536,528 thousand; US\$841,528 thousand, MYR21,000 thousand and NT\$1,200,000 thousand; US\$881,528 thousand MYR43,000 thousand and NT\$1,396,563 thousand.
- c. Noncancelable copper and nickel procurement contracts with total contract value of US\$35,012 thousand, US\$30,695 thousand and US\$51,653 thousand were in effect as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and January 1, 2012.

28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

- a. Fair value of financial instruments
 - 1) Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value

Except for financial assets measured at cost, the management considers the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the financial statements as approximate of fair values.

2) Fair value measurements recognized in the balance sheets

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 2 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

a) Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. They were as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Financial assets at FVTPL Available-for-sale financial	\$ 5,427	\$ 43,383	\$ 389
assets	3,212,430	681,018	668,249
	\$ 3,217,857	<u>\$ 724,401</u>	<u>\$ 668,638</u>
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	<u>\$</u> _	<u>\$</u> _	<u>\$ 61,578</u>

b) Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. They were as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Financial assets at FVTPL Financial liabilities at	<u>\$ 46,009</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 27,246</u>
FVTPL	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,207</u>	<u>\$</u>

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

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities were determined as follows:

- a) The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded in active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices. If such prices were not available, valuation techniques were applied.
- b) The fair values of derivative instruments were calculated using quoted prices. The estimates and assumptions used by the Company were consistent with those that market participants would use in setting a price for the financial instrument.

b. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012		January 1, 2012	
Financial assets						
Loans and receivables						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	497,926	\$	607,238	\$	2,444,336
Notes receivable and trade receivables (included related						
parties)		2,481,753		2,984,351		2,728,381
Other receivables		146,873		196,744		244,897
Other financial assets		-		305,627		305,627
Refundable deposits		28,008		29,372		33,384
Financial assets at FVTPL Available-for-sale financial assets		51,436		43,383		27,635
(current and non-current)		3,212,430		681,018		668,249
Financial assets measured at cost		548,757		399,641		1,265,678
Held-to-maturity financial assets		-		-		235,080

(Continued)

Financial liabilities	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	\$ -	\$ 4,207	\$ 61,578
Amortized cost	4 000 072	7.260.012	0.057.646
Short-term bank borrowings	4,980,073	7,360,812	8,257,646
Notes payable and trade payables	2,947,366	2,510,492	4,974,138
Other payables	1,340,226	1,009,050	1,288,833
Long-term debts (included current portion)	10,200,000	10,200,000	9,500,000
Deposits received (recorded as other non-current liabilities -	, ,	, ,	, ,
other)	177,781	149,944	186,178 (Concluded)

c. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments included equity and debt investments, trade receivable, trade payables. The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company sought to minimize the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provides written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits if reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Company did not enter into or trade financial instruments for speculative purposes.

1) Market risk

The Company is exposed primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company uses forward foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps contracts to hedge foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

There had been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks were managed and measured.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company had foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposed the Company to foreign currency risk. Exchange rate exposures were managed within approved policy parameters utilizing forward foreign exchange contracts.

It is the Company's policy to negotiate the terms of the hedge derivatives to match the terms of the hedged item to maximize hedge effectiveness.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary

assets and monetary liabilities (including those eliminated on consolidation) at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
<u>Assets</u>			
U.S. dollar Japanese yen Euro Hong Kong dollar Australian dollar Liabilities	\$ 1,348,233 26,938 163,800 16,615	\$ 1,798,159 14,077 77,810 23,257 9,609	\$ 1,656,631 2,290 2,166,610 9,557 7,482
U.S. dollar Japanese yen Euro	737,193 513	2,637,534 4,362 853	2,851,277 33,716 29,071

The carrying amounts of the Company's derivatives exposed to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	January 1, 2012
Assets			
U.S. dollar Euro	\$ 2,980,500	\$ -	\$ 2,270,625 399,440
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Euro	-	334,671	-

Sensitivity analysis

The Company was mainly exposed to the U.S. dollar.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in New Taiwan dollars (the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items at the end of the reporting period.

	U.S. Dolla	U.S. Dollar Impact For the Year Ended			
	For the Y				
	Decem	iber 31			
	2013	2012			
Profit or loss	\$ 35,915	\$ (8,394)			

b) Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises primarily from fixed and floating rate deposits and borrowings.

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

		nber 31, 013		mber 31, 2012	Jan	uary 1, 2012
Fair value interest rate risk Financial assets Cash flow interest rate risk	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,049,240
Financial assets		494,156		603,988		1,391,946
Financial liabilities	15	,180,073	17	7,560,812		17,757,646

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below shows the possible effect on profit and loss assuming a change in the interest rates at the end of the reporting period.

If interest rates at end of the reporting period were higher by 1% and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax loss for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 would have been higher by NT\$146,859 thousand and NT\$169,568 thousand.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. As at the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Company due to failure of counterparties to discharge their obligation and financial guarantees would equal to the following:

- a) The carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the condensed balance sheets; and
- b) The amount of contingent liabilities in relation to financial guarantee issued by the Company.

The Company 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 Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst the approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by setting credit limits that are reviewed and approved by the risk management committee annually.

In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Company has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue receivables. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade

receivables at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

3) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company'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.

a) The Company's non-derivative financial liabilities with their agreed repayment period were as follows:

	December 31, 2013				
	1 Year	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	5+ Years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Variable interest rate liabilities Non-interest bearing	\$ 4,980,073 4,287,592	\$ - -	\$ 10,200,000 	\$ - -	\$ 15,180,073 4,287,592
	\$ 9,267,665	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 10,200,000</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 19,467,665</u>
			December 31, 2012	2	
	1 Year	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	5+ Years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Variable interest rate liabilities Non-interest bearing	\$ 7,360,812 3,519,542	\$ - -	\$ 10,200,000	\$ - -	\$ 17,560,812 3,519,542
	<u>\$ 10,880,354</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 10,200,000	<u>\$</u>	\$ 21,080,354
			January 1, 2012		
	1 Year	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	5+ Years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Variable interest rate liabilities Non-interest bearing	\$ 17,757,646 6,262,971	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ 17,757,646 6,262,971
	<u>\$ 24,020,617</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 24,020,617

b) The Company's derivative financial instruments with agreed settlement date were as follows:

	December 31, 2013						
	On Demand or Less Than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Total		
Net settled							
Commodity futures contracts Forward exchange contracts	\$ (8)	\$ 2,057 46,009	\$ 3,378	\$ - -	\$ 5,427 46,009		
	<u>\$ (8)</u>	<u>\$ 48,066</u>	<u>\$ 3,378</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 51,436</u>		

	December 31, 2012						
Net settled	On Demand or Less Than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Total		
Commodity futures contracts Forward exchange contracts	\$ - -	\$ 38,500	\$ 903 (4,207)	\$ 3,539	\$ 42,942 (4,207)		
	<u>\$</u>	\$ 38,500	<u>\$ (3,304)</u>	<u>\$ 3,539</u>	<u>\$ 38,735</u>		
			January 1, 2012				
Net settled	On Demand or Less Than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Total		
Commodity futures contracts Forward exchange contracts Exchange rate swaps contracts Interest rate swaps contracts	\$ - - -	\$ (66,674) 10,360	\$ 5,096 3,036 - (46,953)	\$ - 3,571 13,849 	\$ (61,578) 16,967 13,849 (46,953)		
	<u>s -</u>	<u>\$ (56,314</u>)	<u>\$ (38,821)</u>	<u>\$ 17,420</u>	<u>\$ (77,715</u>)		

29. EXCHANGE RATE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

December 31, 2013

	Foreign Currencies		Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars	
Financial assets					
Monetary items					
U.S. dollars	\$	45,235	29.805	\$	1,348,233
Japanese Yen		94,887	0.2839		26,938
Euros		3,986	41.090		163,800
Hong Kong dollars		4,323	3.8430		16,615
Non-monetary items					
U.S. dollars		1,726	29.805		51,436
Financial liabilities					
Monetary items					
U.S. dollars		24,734	29.805		737,193
Japanese Yen		1,808	0.2839		513
Swiss francs		17	33.485		569

December 31, 2012

	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
U.S. dollars	\$ 61,920	29.040	\$ 1,798,159
Japanese Yen	41,847	0.3364	14,077
Euros	2,022	38.490	77,810
Hong Kong dollars	6,207	3.7470	23,257
Australian dollars	319	30.165	9,609
Non-monetary items			
U.S. dollars	1,479	29.040	42,942
Investments accounted for using equity method			
U.S. dollars	750,028	29.040	21,780,814
Renminbi	989,571	4.62026	4,572,074
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
U.S. dollars	90,824	29.040	2,637,534
Japanese Yen	12,968	0.3364	4,362
Euros	22	38.490	853
Swiss francs	17	31.825	541
Nonmonetary items	1.45	20.040	4.207
U.S. dollars	145	29.040	4,207
Euros	7	38.490	287
<u>January 1, 2012</u>			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
U.S. dollars	54,719	30.275	1,656,631
Japanese Yen	5,862	0.3906	2,290
Euros	55,299	39.180	2,166,610
Hong Kong dollars	2,452	3.897	9,557
Australian dollars	243	30.735	7,482
Non-monetary items			
U.S. dollars	1,018	30.275	30,817
Investments accounted for using equity method			
U.S. dollars	869,170	30.275	26,314,125
Euros	31,141	39.180	1,220,116
Renminbi	748,173	4.80495	3,594,934
			(Continued)

Financial liabilities	oreign crencies	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
Monetary items			
U.S. dollars	\$ 94,179	30.275	\$ 2,851,277
Japanese Yen	86,318	0.3906	33,716
Euros	742	39.180	29,071
Swiss francs	17	32.175	547
Great Britain pounds	9	46.730	421
Non-monetary items			
U.S. dollars	2,034	30.275	61,578
			(Concluded)

(Concluded)

30. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

Information on significant transactions and information on investees:

- a. Lending funds to others: Please see Table 1 attached;
- b. Providing endorsements or guarantees for others: Please see Table 2 attached;
- c. Holding of securities at the end of the period: Please see Table 3 attached;
- d. Aggregate purchases or sales of the same securities reaching NT\$300 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital or more: Please see Table 4 attached;
- e. Acquisition of real estate reaching NT\$300 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital or more: None:
- f. Disposal of real estate reaching NT\$300 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital or more: None;
- g. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital or more: Please see Table 5 attached;
- h. Trade receivables from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital or more: Please see Table 6 attached;
- i. Trading in derivative instruments: Please see Notes 7 and 9;
- j. Information on investees: Please see Table 7 attached;

Information on investments in mainland China:

a. Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, shareholding ratio, investment gain or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriated investment gains, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area: Please see Table 8 attached;

- b. Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third area, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses: None.
 - 1) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period.
 - 2) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period.
 - 3) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses.
 - 4) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes.
 - 5) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds.
 - 6) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services.

31. OPERATION SEGMENT FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Company has provided the operating segments financial information in the consolidated financial statements. These parent company only financial statements do not provide such information.

32. FIRST-TIME ADOPTION OF IFRSs

a. Impact of the transition to the Regulations

The impact of the transition to the Regulations on the Company's balance sheets and statements of comprehensive income is stated as follows:

1) Reconciliation of the balance sheet as of January 1, 2012 was as follows:

		Recognition and	on to Regulations			
ROC GAAP		Measurement	Presentation		Regulations	
Item	Amount	Difference	Difference	Amount	Item	Explanation
Current assets					Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,444,336	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,444,336	Cash and cash equivalents	
Financial assets at fair value	13,786	-	-	13,786	Financial assets measured at fair value	
through profit or loss - current					through profit and loss - current	
Notes receivable, net	51,437	-	_	51,437	Notes receivable, net	
Accounts receivable, net	2,676,944	-	-	2,676,944	Accounts receivable, net	
Other financial assets - current	244,897	-	_	244,897	Other financial assets - current	
Inventories	9,329,947	-	_	9,329,947	Inventories	
Restricted assets - current	305,627	-	_	305,627	Restricted assets - current	
Other current assets	669,861	(104,000)	_	565,861	Other current assets	5) a)
Total current assets	15,736,835	(104,000)		15,632,835	Total current assets	-/-/
Fund and investment		(20.4000)			Noncurrent assets	
Investments accounted for by the	52,177,574	(133,955)	_	52,043,619	Investments accounted for by the	5) d), 5) g),
equity method	52,177,571	(155,755)		52,015,017	equity method	5) f)
Real estate investment	147,714		(147,714)		equity memod	5) f)
Financial assets at fair value	13.849		(147,714)	13,849	Financial assets measured at fair value	3)1)
through profit or loss -	13,047	-	=	13,047	through profit and loss - noncurrent	
noncurrent					unough profit and loss - noncurrent	
	669.240			669.240	A	
Available-for-sale financial assets	668,249	-	-	668,249	Available-for-sale financial assets -	
- noncurrent	225 000			225.000	noncurrent	
Held-to-maturity financial assets -	235,080	-	-	235,080	Held-to-maturity financial assets -	
noncurrent	2.571			2.571	noncurrent	
Financial assets held for hedging -	3,571	-	-	3,571	Financial assets held for hedging -	
noncurrent					noncurrent	
Financial assets carried at cost -	1,265,678	=	-	1,265,678	Financial assets measured at fair value	
noncurrent					through profit and loss - noncurrent	
						
Total fund and investments	54,511,715	(133,955)	(147,714)			
Property, plant and equipment, net	17,901,532		(9,292,690)	8,608,842	Property, plant and equipment, net	5) f)
Investment property, net			9,440,404	9,440,404	Investment property, net	5) f)
Other assets						
Refundable deposits	33,384	-	-	33,384	Refundable deposits	
Deferred income tax assets -	700,000	104,000	-	804,000	Deferred income tax assets -	5) a)
noncurrent					noncurrent	
Others	10,730			10,730	Other assets	
Total other assets	744,114	104,000		73,127,406	Total noncurrent assets	
Total assets	\$ 88,894,16	<u>\$ (133,955)</u>	<u>s -</u>	\$ 88,760,241	Total assets	
Current liabilities					Current liabilities	
Short-term bank borrowing	\$ 8,257,646	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,257,646	Short-term bank borrowing	
Financial liabilities at fair value	61,578	=	-	61,578	Financial liabilities measured at fair	
through profit or loss - current					value through profit and loss -	
					current	
Financial liabilities held for	46,953	-	-	46,953	Financial liabilities held for hedging -	
hedging - current					current	
Accounts payable	4,974,138	-	-	4,974,138	Accounts payable	
Income tax payable	313,676	-	-	313,676	Income tax payable	
Other payable	1,273,833	15,000	-	1,288,833	Other payable	5) b)
Current portion of long-term	9,500,000	-	-	9,500,000	Current portion of long-term liabilities	
liabilities						
Other current liabilities	273,857	-	-	273,857	Other current liabilities	
Total current liabilities	24,701,671	15,000		24,716,681	Total current liabilities	
Long-term liabilities	·		<u></u>		Noncurrent liabilities	
Long-term debts	-	-	_	_	Long-term debts	
Reserve for land revaluation	131,132	(131,132)		_		4) b)
increment tax	,	(,)				., -,
Other liabilities						
Accrued pension cost	1,306,147	1.904	_	1,308,051	Accrued pension cost	5) c)
Deferred income tax liabilities -	1,500,147	131,132	_	131,132	Deferred income tax liabilities -	4) b), 5) a)
noncurrent	=	131,132	=	131,132	noncurrent	7, 0,, 3, a)
Unrealized profits from	58,482	(58,482)			HORCHICH	5) g)
intercompany transactions	30,402	(30,402)	-	-		J) B)
Others	107 51 4			107 514	Others	
Total other liabilities	187,514	74,554		187,514	Total other liabilities	
	1,552,143			1,626,697		
Total liabilities	26,384,956	(41,578)		26,343,378	Total liabilities	
					1	C 1 - 1 - 1`

(Concluded)

		Effect of Transition	on to Regulat	tions			
ROC GAAP		Recognition and Measurement	Presentat	ion		Regulations	
Item	Amount	Difference	Differen	ice	Amount	Item	Explanation
Stockholders' equity						Stockholders' equity	
Capital						Capital	
Common stock	\$ 36,160,002	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 36,160,002	Common stock	
Capital surplus						Capital surplus	
Additional paid-in capital	11,042,685	-		-	11,042,685	Additional paid-in capital	
Treasury stock transactions	1,580,468	-		-	1,580,468	Treasury stock transactions	
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,074,231	-		-	2,074,231	Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	
Adjustment on long-term equity investments	4,508,977	(4,508,977)		-	-	Adjustment on long-term equity investments	5) d)
Others	1,027,451	-		-	1,027,451	Others	
Unappropriated earnings	6,560,855	7,321,608		-	13,882,463	Unappropriated earnings	4) b), 4) c), 4) d), 5) b), 5) c), 5) d), 5) e)
Others						Others	
Cumulative translation adjustments	2,473,544	(2,473,544)		-	-	Cumulative translation adjustments	4) d), 5) d)
Unrealized loss on financial instruments	(2,695,200)	114,605		-	(2,580,595)	Unrealized loss on financial instruments	5) d), 5) h),4) b)
Unrealized revaluation increments	426,405	(426,405)		-	-		
Treasury stock	(650,178)	(119,664)		-	(769,842)	Treasury stock	5) h)
Total stockholders' equity	62,509,240	(92,377)		_	62,416,863	Total stockholders' equity	
Total liabilities and stockholders'	\$ 88,894,196	<u>\$ (133,955)</u>	\$		\$ 88,760,241	Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	

(Concluded)

2) Reconciliation of the balance sheet as of December 31, 2012 was as follows:

		Recognition and				
ROC GAAP		Measurement	Presentation		Regulations	
Item	Amount	Difference	Difference	Amount	Item	Explanation
Current assets					Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 607,238	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 607,238	Cash and cash equivalents	
Financial assets at fair value	43,383	-	-	43,383	Financial assets measured at fair value	
through profit or loss - current					through profit and loss - current	
Notes receivable, net	54,563	-	-	54,563	Notes receivable, net	
Accounts receivable, net	2,929,788	-	-	2,929,788	Accounts receivable, net	
Other financial assets - current	196,744	-	-	196,744	Other financial assets - current	
Inventory	6,208,131	-	-	6,208,131	Inventory	
Restricted assets - current	305,627	-	-	305,627	Restricted assets - current	
Other current assets	442,269	(37,000)	<u>-</u> _	405,269	Other current assets	5) a)
Total current assets	10,787,743	(37,000)		10,750,743	Total current assets	
Fund and investment						
Investments accounted for by the equity method	47,042,796	(119,089)	-	46,923,707	Investments accounted for by the equity method	5) d), 5) g)
Real estate investment	146,746	-	(146,746)	-	Real estate investment	5) f)
Prepayment for investments	79,683	-	-	79,683	Prepayment for investments	
Available-for-sale financial assets - noncurrent	681,018	-	-	681,018	Available-for-sale financial assets - noncurrent	
Financial assets carried at cost - noncurrent	399,641	-	-	397,641	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss - noncurrent	
		 .				
Total fund and investments	48,349,884	(119,089)	(146,746)			
Property, plant and equipment, net	20,676,697		(9,147,237)	11,529,460	Property, plant and equipment, net	5) f), 5) i)
Investment property Other assets			9,293,983	9,293,983	Investment property	5) f)
Refundable deposits	29,372	_	_	29,372	Refundable deposits	
Deferred charges	28,523	_	_	28,523	Deferred charges	
Deferred income tax assets -	733,000	37,000	_	770,000	Deferred income tax assets -	5) a)
noncurrent	755,000	37,000		770,000	noncurrent	3) u)
Others	182,850	(24,348)		158,502	Others	5) g), 5) i)
Total other assets	973,745	12,652		69,893,889	Total noncurrent assets	3) g), 3) 1)
m	A 00 500 0 40				m . 1	
Total assets	<u>\$ 80,788,069</u>	<u>\$ (143,437)</u>	<u>s -</u>	\$ 80,644,632	Total assets	
Current liabilities					Current liabilities	
Short-term bank borrowing	\$ 7,360,812	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,360,812	Short-term bank borrowing	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	4,207	- -	-	4,207	Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss - current	
Financial liabilities held for hedging - current	287	-	-	287	Financial liabilities held for hedging -	
Accounts payable	2,510,492			2,510,492	Accounts payable	
Income tax payable	158,704	-	-	158,704	Income tax payable	
Other payables	990,315	18,735	-	1,009,050	Other payables	5) b)
Other current liabilities	147,321	10,/33	-	1,009,030	Other payables Other current liabilities	(نا (د
Total current liabilities	11,172,138	18.735		11,190,873	Total current liabilities	
Long-term liabilities	11,1/2,138	10,/33		11,190,8/3	Noncurrent liabilities	
Long-term habilities Long-term debts	10,200,000			10,200,000	Long-term debts	
		(131,132)		10,200,000	Long term debts	4) b)
Reserve for land revaluation	131,132					

(Continued)

equity

		Effect of Transition	on to Regulations			
ROC GAAP		Recognition and Measurement	Presentation		Regulations	
Item	Amount	Difference	Difference	Amount	Item	Explanation
Other liabilities						
Accrued pension cost	\$ 1,296,646	\$ 26,493	\$ -	\$ 1,323,139	Accrued pension cost	5) c)
Deferred income tax liabilities - noncurrent	-	131,132	-	131,132	Deferred income tax liabilities - noncurrent	4) b), 5) a)
Others	151,280	-	-	151,280	Others	
Total other liabilities	1,447,926	157,625		11.805,551	Total other liabilities	
Total liabilities	22,951,196	45,228		22,996,424	Total liabilities	
Stockholders' equity					Stockholders' equity	
Capital					Capital	
Common stock	36,160,002	_	_	36,160,002	Common stock	
Capital surplus					Capital surplus	
Additional paid-in capital	11,060,582	-	-	11,060,582	Additional paid-in capital	
Treasury stock transactions	1,580,468	-	-	1,580,468	Treasury stock transactions	
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,074,231	-	-	2,074,231	Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	
Adjustment on long-term equity investments	4,432,342	(4,432,342)	=	-	Adjustment on long-term equity investments	5) e)
Others	1.027.443	_	_	1.027.443	Others	
Unappropriated earnings	3,232,397	7,185,034	-	10,417,431	Unappropriated earnings	4) b), 4) c), 4) d), 5) b), 5) c), 5) d), 5) e),
Others					Others	3) 0),
Cumulative translation adjustments	1,022,341	(2,501,054)	-	(1,478,713)	Cumulative translation adjustments	4) c), 5) d),
Unrealized loss on financial instruments	(2,243,041)	105,766	-	(2,137,275)	Unrealized loss on financial instruments	5) d), 5) h)
Unrealized revaluation increments	426,405	(426,405)	-	-		4) b)
Treasury stock	(936,297)	(119,664)	-	(1,055,961)	Treasury stock	5) h)
Total stockholders' equity	57,836,873	(188,665)		57,648,208	Total stockholders' equity	
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 80,788,069</u>	<u>\$ (143,437)</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 80,644,632	Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	

(Concluded)

3) Reconciliation of statement of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2012

		Effect of Transiti	on to Regulations			
ROC GAAP		Recognition and Measurement	Presentation		Regulations	
Item	Amount	Difference	Difference	Amount	Item	Explanation
Net operating revenue	\$ 69,282,856	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69,282,856	Net operating revenue	
Operating cost	(65,196,282)	-	-	(65,196,282)	Operating cost	
Unrealized intercompany profit	(14,564)	-	-	(14,564)	Unrealized gain on transactions with subsidiaries and associate	
Gross profit	4,072,010	-	-	4,072,010	Gross profit	
Operating expenses				·	Operating expenses	
Selling	(491,571)	-	-	(491,571)	Selling	
General and administrative	(938,294)	(1,797)	-	(940,091)	General and administrative	5) b), 5) c)
Research and development	(197,347)			(197,347)	Research and development	
Total operating expenses	(1,627,212)	(1,797)		(1,629,009)	Total operating expenses	
Operating gain	2,444,798	(1,797)		2,443,001	Operating income	
Nonoperating income and expenses	(5,767,256)	90,160		(5,623,542)	Nonoperating income and expenses	5) d), 5) e)
Loss before income tax	(3,322,458)	88,363	-	(3,180,541)	Loss before income tax	
Income tax expense	(6,000)			(6,000)	Income tax expense	
Total consolidated loss	<u>\$ (3,328,458</u>)	\$ 88,363	\$	(3,186,541)	Total consolidated loss	
				(1,478,713)	Cumulative translation adjustments	
				443,320	Unrealized loss on financial instruments	
				(53,554)	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates	
				(26,525)	Defined benefit obligation's actuarial gain and losses	5) c)
				(1,115,472)	Other comprehensive income, net of tax effect	
				\$ (4,302,013)	Total comprehensive loss	

4) Exemptions

Except for optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions to retrospective application provided under the Regulations, the Company retrospectively applied the Regulations to prepare its opening balance sheet at the date of transition, January 1, 2012. The major optional exemptions the Company elected are summarized as follows:

a) Investments in subsidiaries and associates

The Company elected to measure the investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures acquired before the date of transition, at the same carrying amount as recognized under ROC GAAP as of December 31, 2011.

b) Fair value or revaluation amount as deemed cost

The Company revalued parts of its land in accordance with ROC GAAP and used the revalued amount as the deemed cost at the date of transition to Regulations. According to Regulations, if an entity elected to use the revaluation amount of land as the deemed cost under its first-time adoption of Regulations, the related reserve for land revaluation increment tax must be reclassified into deferred income tax liability land value increment tax; the land revaluation increment is reclassified into retained earnings.

c) Employee benefits

The Company reclassified all unrecognized accumulated actuarial profit and loss concerning employee benefits plan to retained earnings at the date of transition to Regulations.

d) Cumulative translation differences

The Company elected to set to zero its cumulative translation adjustments in stockholders' equity by reclassifying the amount to retained earnings at the date of transition to Regulations.

5) Notes to the reconciliation of the significant differences:

The Company-specific areas of possible material differences between the existing accounting policies and the accounting policies adopted under Regulations were as follows:

a) Deferred income tax asset/liability

Under ROC GAAP, valuation allowance is provided to the extent, if any, that it is more likely than not that deferred income tax assets will not be realized. In accordance with IAS No. 12, "Income Taxes," deferred tax assets are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits and the valuation allowance account is no longer used.

In addition, under ROC GAAP, a deferred tax asset or liability is classified as current or noncurrent in accordance with the classification of its related asset or liability. However, if a deferred income tax asset or liability does not relate to an asset or liability in the financial statements, it is classified as either current or noncurrent based on the expected length of time before it is realized or settled. Under Regulations, a deferred tax asset or liability is classified as noncurrent asset or liability.

b) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits under ROC GAAP are not expressly stipulated and usually recorded when paid. After the date of transition to Regulations, it is

recognized as an expense when employees provided services to increase their paid vacation.

c) Employee benefits - gain or loss on actuarial valuation on defined benefit plan

According to SFAS No. 18, the unrecognized transition obligation due to first adoption of SFAS No. 18, "Accounting for Pension," should be amortized over the expected remaining working lives of employees. On the date of transition to Regulations, the retained earnings should be adjusted for unrecognized transition obligation.

Under ROC GAAP, when using the corridor approach, actuarial gains and losses should be amortized over the expected average remaining working lives of the participating employees. Under IAS No. 19, "Employee Benefits," the Company elects to recognize actuarial gains and losses immediately in full in the period in which they occur, as other comprehensive income. The subsequent reclassification to earnings is not permitted.

d) The effects of retained earnings of associates

According to Regulations, the Company should recognize its share in the Regulations-adoption adjustments to retained earnings of associates.

e) Investments and capital surplus - long-term equity investments when associates/subsidiaries issue new shares and the shareholder is not subscribing in accordance with its percentage of shares of the investee/parent company.

According to ROC GAAP, the changes of investment percentage that arise when the investment company does not subscribe for new shares issued by the investee in accordance with its percentage of ownership before the new subscription are adjusted as an increase or decrease in the investment company's equity account "capital surplus - long-term equity investments" and the asset account "long-term equity investments."

Under Regulations, changes in equity in associates in which significant influence over the associates is retained are regarded as acquisition and disposal of shares in associates; however, changes in equity in subsidiaries in which control over the subsidiaries is retained are regarded as equity transactions. In addition, according to "Q&A for adopting IFRSs" issued by the TSE, accounts that do not conform to IFRSs or not covered under the Company Law as well as capital surplus items required by the Ministry of Economic Affairs should be adjusted at the date of transition to Regulations.

According to the rules of "Q&A for adopting IFRSs" issued by the TSE, the Company does not need to retroactively adjust the accounts as it is not feasible in reality, but should reclassify capital surplus - long-term equity investment to retained earnings.

f) Investment property

Under ROC GAAP, a property held under an operating lease may be classified as fixed assets/other assets. Under Regulations, property held to earn rentals or capital appreciation or both should be reclassified to investment property.

g) Deferred credits

Under ROC GAAP, the unrealized profits from upstream transaction should be eliminated to the extent of the investor's interest in the associate and reclassified to unrealized gross profit and deferred credits.

Under Regulations, the unrealized profits from upstream transactions are presented under investment in associates.

h) Treasury stocks

Under ROC GAAP, if a subsidiary holds its parent's stocks, the parent should account for the stocks as its own treasury stocks. In the first-time adoption of SFAS No. 30, the book value of parent's stocks held by subsidiaries in early 2002 is the basis for recording the treasury stocks. Under Regulations, the amounts of treasury stock the parents recognize are the original cost of stock to subsidiaries.

i) Idle assets

Under ROC GAAP, idle assets are classified as other assets. However, under Regulations idle assets are reclassified according to their nature whether property, plant and equipment or investment property.

j) Translation of functional currency of foreign operations

Under ROC GAAP, various indicators are comprehensively adopted to identify functional currency. Under IFRSs, IAS No. 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" rules that the primary indicators should be considered first and then the secondary indicators in the determination of functional currency. According to the rules, the overseas associates change their functional currency from U.S. dollars to Renminbi and adjust retroactively the balances of assets and liabilities in Renminbi at the date of transition to Regulations.

k) Change in parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary

According to IAS 27, a parent's sale of its shares in a subsidiary that does not result in loss of control is accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the book value and the fair value of the shares is recognized in equity. According to the FAQs issued by the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation regarding the adoption of Regulations, the Company should adjust "additional paid-in capital from difference between the book value and the price of disposal of subsidiary" directly or debit retained earnings if the additional paid-in capital is zero.

WALSIN LIHWA CORPORATION

FINANCING PROVIDED YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and U.S. Dollars)

											Coll	ateral	Financing Limit	Financing
No. Financing Company	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Parties	Highest Balance for the Period	Ending Balance (Note 3)	Interest Rate	Type of Financing	Transaction Amounts	Reasons for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Bad Debt	Item	Value	for Each Borrowing Company (Note 2)	Company's Financing Amount Limits (Note 2)
0 Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	Other receivable	Yes	\$ 5,961,000 (US\$ 200,000)	\$ - (US\$ -)	-	Operating capital	\$ -	Operating capital	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 5,997,127 (US\$ 201,212)	\$ 23,988,509

Notes:

- 1. The information on Walsin Lihwa Corporation and the subsidiaries is listed and labeled on the "No." column.
 - a. "0" represents Walsin Lihwa Corporation.
 - b. Subsidiaries are numbered starting at 1.
- 2. According to the Article of Endorsement/Guarantee and Financing Provided of Walsin Lihwa Corporation, the total limited amount of endorsement/guarantee and financing provided cannot exceed 40% of the net value of Walsin Lihwa Corporation's current consolidated financial statements. The limited amount of the financing provided to the invested company in which over 66.67% of the common stock was held cannot exceed the amount which is the net value multiplied by the equity percentage of the financing provider; in addition, the lending that the chairman of the board of directors can make in a year to a single borrower cannot exceed 10% of the net value of the latest consolidated financial statement.
 - a. The limited amount of financing provided was as follows:

The limited amount of financing provided NT\$59,971,272 \times 40% = NT\$23,988,509.

b. The limited amount of financing provided to the single entity was as follows:

Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited: NT\$59,971,272 × 10% = NT\$5,997,127 (US\$201,212)

- 3. The actually drawn amount of Concord Industries Limited was zero.
- 4. Amounts are stated in thousands of N.T. dollars, except those stated in thousands of U.S. dollars.
- 5. The currency exchange rate as of December 31, 2013 was as follows: US\$ to NT\$= 1:29.805.

Financial Information



WALSIN LIHWA CORPORATION

ENDORSEMENT/GUARANTEE PROVIDED YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 (In Thousands)

		Guaranteed	l Party	Limi	ts on Each						Ratio of	Maximum										
No.	Endorsement/ Guarantee Provider	Name	Nature of Relationship (Note 2)	I End Gu A	Guaranteed Party's Endorsement/ Guarantee Amounts (Note 3)		Party's Endorsement/ Guarantee Amounts		Party's Endorsement/ Guarantee Amounts		Party's Endorsement/ Guarantee Amounts		Party's Endorsement/ Guarantee Amounts		Party's Endorsement/ Guarantee Amounts		ighest ace for the Period		ng Balance Note 4)	Amount of Endorsement/ Guarantee Collateralized by Properties	Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity Per Latest Financial Statement	Collateral/ Guarantee Amounts Allowable (Note 3)
0	Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Walsin Lihwa Holdings	2	NT\$	59,971,272		24,674,125		13,769,910	\$ -	23	NT\$ 59,971,272										
		Walsin Precision Technology	3	NT\$	1,187,107	(US\$ NT\$	767,000) 421,591	(US\$ NT\$	462,000)	_	_											
		Sdn. Bhd.		(MYR		(MYR	21,000)	(MYR	-)													
		Chin-Xin Investment	2	NT\$	-	NT\$	1,200,000	NT\$	-	-	-											
		Borrego Solar Systems, Inc.	3	NT\$	1,319,229	NT\$	720,000	NT\$	715,320	-	1											
		GLC-(CA) SDCCD, LLC.	3	(US\$ NT\$	44,262) 374,232	(US\$ NT\$	24,000)	NT\$	24,000) 178,830													
		GLC-(CA) SDCCD, LLC.	3	(US\$	12,556)	(US\$	181,650 6,000)		6,000)	-	-											
		GLC Solar Fund II, LLC.	3	NT\$	485,166	NT\$	311,833	NT\$	306,992	_	1											
		,		(US\$	16,278)	(US\$	10,300)	(US\$	10,300)													
		GLC Solar Fund V, LLC.	3	NT\$	806,166	NT\$	442,863	NT\$	435,988	-	1											
				(US\$	27,048)	(US\$	14,628)		14,628)													
		GLC Solar Fund VI, LLC.	3	NT\$	1,244,150	NT\$	593,390	NT\$	584,178	-	1											
				(US\$	41,743)	(US\$	19,600)	,	19,600)													
						NT\$	28,545,452	NT\$	15,991,218		27											

Notes:

- 1. The information on Walsin Lihwa Corporation and the subsidiaries is listed and labeled on the "No." column.
 - a. "0" represents Walsin Lihwa Corporation.
 - b. Subsidiaries are numbered starting at 1.
- 2. The relationship between Walsin Lihwa Corporation and the endorsed/guaranteed entities can be classified into six types.
 - a. The entity is with business transactions.
 - b. The subsidiary in which over 50% of common stock was held by the parent company directly.
 - c. The invested company in which over 50% of common stock was held directly/indirectly by Walsin Lihwa Corporation and the subsidiaries.
 - d. The parent company which held directly or indirectly through subsidiaries over 50% of common stock of Walsin Lihwa Corporation.
 - e. The mutually endorsed companies due to the requirement of the project work.
 - f. The company which was endorsed due to the co-investment agreement. The endorsement percentage of each investor is based on the investment percentage.

(Continued)

- 3. According to the Article of Endorsement/Guarantee and Financing Provided of Walsin Lihwa Corporation, the total limited amount of endorsement/guarantee cannot exceed 100% of the net value of Walsin Lihwa Corporation's current financial statement (including the consolidated financial statement). The limited amount of the endorsement/guarantee and financing provided to the single enterprise cannot exceed the net value of the guaranteed company. The limited amount of the guarantee to the invested company in which over 66.67% of the common stock was held cannot exceed the amount which is 250% of the net value multiplied by the equity percentage of the guarantee provider; however, the limits mentioned above are not applicable to Walsin Lihwa Corporation's wholly owned holding companies incorporated in duty-free area overseas.
 - a. The limited amount of endorsement/guarantee provided was as follows:

 NT59,971,272 \times 100\% = NT$59,971,272$

b. The limited amount of endorsement/guarantee provided to the single entity was as follows:

Walsin Precision Technology Sdn. Bhd.: MYR52,589 × 250% × 100% = MYR131,473; Walsin Lihwa Corporation has released this company's liability of endorsements and guarantees on June 7, 2013.

Chin-Xin Investment: NT\$6,254,195 × 0% × 37.00% = NT\$0; Walsin Lihwa Corporation has released this company's liability of endorsements and guarantees on February 22, 2013.

 $\begin{aligned} & \text{Borrego Solar Systems, Inc.:} & \text{US$22,783} \times 250\% \times 77.71\% = \text{US$44,262} \\ & \text{GLC-(CA) SDCCD, LLC.:} & \text{US$5,125} \times 250\% \times 98\% = \text{US$12,556} \\ & \text{GLC Solar Fund II, LLC.:} & \text{US$6,644} \times 250\% \times 98\% = \text{US$16,278} \\ & \text{GLC Solar Fund V, LLC.:} & \text{US$11,040} \times 250\% \times 98\% = \text{US$27,048} \\ & \text{GLC Solar Fund VI, LLC.:} & \text{US$17,038} \times 250\% \times 98\% = \text{US$41,743} \end{aligned}$

4. The actually drawn amount of Walsin Lihwa Holdings was US\$299,000 thousand this period;

The actually drawn amount of Walsin Precision Technology Sdn. Bhd. was zero this period;

The actually drawn amount of Chin-Xin Investment was zero this period;

The actually drawn amount of Borrego Solar Systems, Inc. was US\$15,823 thousand this period;

The actually drawn amount of GLC-(CA) SDCCD, LLC. was US\$5,057 thousand this period;

The actually drawn amount of GLC Solar Fund II, LLC. was US\$8,929 thousand this period;

The actually drawn amount of GLC Solar Fund V, LLC. was US\$11,537 thousand this period;

The actually drawn amount of GLC Solar Fund VI, LLC. was US\$17,799 this period;

5. The currency exchange rate as of December 31, 2013 was as follows: US\$ to NT\$= 1:29.805; MYR to NT\$= 1:9.02928.

(Concluded)

Financial Information



WALSIN LIHWA CORPORATION

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD DECEMBER 31, 2013 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Holding	Mankatahla Cassuitias Tuna and	Deletionship of Issuen to the			December	31, 2013		
Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name of Issuer	Relationship of Issuer to the holding Company	Financial Statement Account	Shares/Units	Carrying Value	Percentage of Ownership	Market Value or Net Asset Value	Note
Walsin Lihwa Corporation	<u>Stock</u>							
_	HannStar Display	Chairman of the board of directors is an immediate relative of the chairman of the board of directors of Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Available-for-sale financial assets - noncurrent	212,818,099	\$ 2,351,640	7.26	\$ 2,351,640	
	HannStar Board		"	76,514,639	860,790	16.71	860,790	
	Powertec Energy Corp.	"	Financial assets measured at cost -	69,150,000	205,706	13.89	-	
			noncurrent					
	Kuong Tai Metal Industrial Co., Ltd.	The holding company is a director of the issuer company	"	8,141,846	101,548	9.52	-	
	One-Seven Trading Co., Ltd.	-	<i>"</i>	30,000	300	6.67	-	
	Global Investment Holdings	The holding company is a director of the issuer company	"	5,562,000	50,000	2.93	-	
	WK Technology Fund	-	"	3,715,600	40,589	1.91	-	
	Universal Venture Capital Investment	"	"	1,400,000	14,000	1.16	-	
	Taiwan High Speed Rail	The holding company is a director of the issuer company	"	50,000,000	134,000	0.47	-	
	Parawin Venture Capital Corp.	-	"	696,982	2,614	0.87	-	

WALSIN LIHWA CORPORATION

MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED AND DISPOSED OF AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST NT\$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Marketable	Financial		Nature of	Beginnin	g Balance	Acq	uisition		D	Disposal		Ending	Balance
Company Name	Securities Type and Name	Statement Account	Counterparty	Relationship	Shares/Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount	Carrying Value	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Shares/Units	Amount
Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Stock Concord Industries	Investments accounted for using equity	Capital investment and reduction	Subsidiary	426,630,943	\$ 11,373,316	92,640,519	\$ (2,634,069) (Note 1)	10,147,832	\$ 301,999	\$ 301,999	\$ -	509,123,630	\$ 13,705,386
	Chin-Xin Investment	method "	Sales	"	213,096,270	2,336,799	-	981,503 (Note 1)	33,628,000	429,446	(1,099,569)	(670,123) (Note 2)	179,468,270	2,218,733

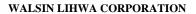
Note 1: The amount included investment income or loss and adjustments on cumulative translation adjustments.

Note 2: The loss included cumulative translation adjustment of NT\$56,427 thousand which was accounted for as equity transactions and debited retained earnings due to not losing control and NT\$574,443 thousand which was due to disposal of Chin-Xin where control was lost. The Company remeasured the difference between the book value and the fair value of the remaining shares of Chin-Xin on the disposal date.

Financial Information







 $TOTAL\ PURCHASES\ FROM\ OR\ SALES\ TO\ RELATED\ PARTIES\ AMOUNTING\ TO\ AT\ LEAST\ NT\$100\ MILLION\ OR\ 20\%\ OF\ THE\ PAID-IN\ CAPITAL\ YEAR\ ENDED\ DECEMBER\ 31,2013$

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship		T	ransaction Det	ails	Abnormal '	Fransaction	Notes/Accoun Receiv		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% to Total	
Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	100% indirectly owned subsidiary	Sales	\$ (734,594)	(1)	The payment terms are set by quotations on the local market, and the transaction terms are similar to those of general customers.	Similar	Similar	\$ 58,406	2	
	Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	"	"	(956,688)	(2)	"	//	"	276,385	11	
	Walsin Precision Technology Sdn. Bhd	"	"	(455,985)	(1)	"	"	"	21,143	1	
	Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	"	"	(205,490)	-	"	"	"	40,641	2	
		Subsidiary	"	(2,586,741)	(4)	"	"	"	319,725	13	

WALSIN LIHWA CORPORATION

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL **DECEMBER 31, 2013**

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

					Overd	ue	Amounts Received	Allowance for Bad Debts	
Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Amount	Action Taken	in Subsequent Period		
	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	Trade receivables 276,385	3.39	\$ -	-	\$ 114,475	\$ -	
Corporation	Steel Co., Ltd. Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	subsidiary Subsidiary	Trade receivables 319,725	16.18	-	-	319,725	-	

Financial Information



WALSIN LIHWA CORPORATION

NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND RELATED INFORMATION OF INVESTEES ON WHICH THE COMPANY EXERCISES SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE **DECEMBER 31, 2013**

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2013			Net Income (Loss)	Investment Gain	
				December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value	of the Investee	(Loss)	Note
Walsin Lihwa Corporation	Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	Akara Building, 24 De Castro Street, Wickhams Cay I, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Investments	\$ 4,535,651	\$ 4,535,651	148,664,834	100.00	\$ 10,195,575	\$ 642,575	\$ 665,481	
	Concord Industries Limited	Trident Chambers Wickhams Cay P.O. Box 146, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Investments	17,102,369	14,644,261	509,123,630	100.00	13,553,839	(878,071)	(878,071)	
	Touch Micro-System Technology Corp.	566 Gaoshin Road, Yangmei Township, Taoyuan 326 Taiwan, R.O.C.	OEM on MEMS foundry service	750,000	900,000	2,100,000	100.00	4,325	96,641	96,641	
	Energy Pilot Limited	P.O. Box 957, Offshore Incorporations Centre, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Investments	1,826,879	1,590,095	60,670,001	100.00	1,651,715	(39,849)	(39,849)	
	Ally Energy Limited	P.O. Box 957, Offshore Incorporations Centre, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Solar system model	1,917,566	1,644,557	64,698,247	100.00	3,792	(272,378)	(272,378)	
	Market Pilot Limited	P.O. Box 957, Offshore Incorporations Centre, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Investments	2,926,037	2,926,037	100,000,000	100.00	690,172	(2,006,837)	(2,006,837)	
	Walsin Solar Technology Co., Ltd.	25F., No. 1, Songzhi Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan	Solar power manufacturing and selling operations	100,000	100,000	10,000,000	100.00	2,248	(14,901)	(14,901)	
	Chin-Cherng Management Service Co., Ltd.	26F., No. 1, Songzhi Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan	Business administration consultation, analysis and building management	7,206	7,206	491,625	100.00	7,359	132	132	
	Min Maw Precision Industry Corp.	25F., No. 1, Songzhi Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan	Solar power systems management, design, and installation	180,368	160,000	21,000,000	100.00	250,158	35,780	34,162	
	Chin-Cherng Construction Co.	5th Floor, 192 Jingye 1st Road, Jhongshan District, Taipei 104, Taiwan, R.O.C.	Construction business	606,213	586,712	220,272,539	99.09	3,006,206	(39,440)	(39,160)	
	Walsin Info - Electric Corp.	2nd Floor, 192 Jingye 1st Road, Jhongshan District, Taipei 104, Taiwan, R.O.C.	Mechanical and electrical, communications, and power systems	208,778	208,698	23,728,623	98.87	311,436	13,752	13,601	
	Joint Success Enterprises Limited		Investments	1,224,479	1,224,479	38,020,000	49.05	2,006,027	(221,959)	(94,531)	
	Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd.	26F., No. 1, Songzhi Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan	Investments	2,237,969	2,215,948	179,468,270	37.00	2,218,733	(955,944)	(114,439)	

(Continued)

華新麗華 一〇二年年報	325
	i

			Main Businesses and	Original Inve	estment Amount	Balan	ce as of December	31, 2013	Net Income (Loss)	Investment Gain	
Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Products	December 31, 201	3 December 31, 2012	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value	of the Investee	(Loss)	Note
	Concord VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	11th Floor, 132 Min-Sheng East Road Sec. 3, Taipei 104, Taiwan, R.O.C.	Venture capital	\$ 212,480	\$ 212,480	21,248,000	43.24	\$ 71,503	\$ (11,224)	\$ (4,853)	
	Walsin Color Co., Ltd.	26F., No. 1, Songzhi Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan	Management of investments and conglomerate	416,849	416,849	47,114,093	33.97	312,809	(229,865)	(78,085)	
	Concord II Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	11th Floor, 132 Min-Sheng East Road Sec. 3, Taipei 104, Taiwan, R.O.C.	Venture capital and consulting affairs	257,860	257,860	26,670,699	26.67	254,941	(23,964)	(6,391)	
	Winbond Electronics Corp.		Research, development, production and sale of semiconductors and related components	6,170,752	6,170,752	858,091,531	23.23	8,192,573	305,214	78,568	
	Walton Advanced Engineering, Inc.	No. 18, Yugang N. 1st Rd., Qianzhen Dist., Kaohsiung City 806, Taiwan, R.O.C.	Production, sale, and test of semiconductors	1,185,854	1,185,854	109,628,376	21.90	1,499,703	322,378	70,484	
	Walsin Technology Corp.	26F., No. 1, Songzhi Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan	Production and sale of ceramics capacitors	2,010,034	2,010,034	125,001,738	18.11	2,390,784	(502,474)	(85,366)	
	HannStar Board Corp.	9 Industrial Fourth Road, Kuan-Yin Hsiang, Taoyuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.	Production and sale of printed circuits board, imported trading, and the agency of bidding and quotation	-	695,697	-	-	-	(251,763)	(21,109)	
	Powertec Energy Corp.	23F., No. 1, Songzhi Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan	Production and sale of solar polysilicon	-	797,000	-	-	-	(346,341)	(53,294)	

(Concluded)

Financial Information



WALSIN LIHWA CORPORATION

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA DECEMBER 31, 2013

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/U.S. Dollars or Renminbi)

1. The names of investee companies in Mainland China, main businesses and products, total amount of paid-in capital, investment type, investment flows, percentage of ownership in investment, investment gain or loss, carrying value, accumulated inward remittance of earnings and upper limit on investment in Mainland China were as follows:

					Acc	umulated	Investme	ent Flo	ws	Acc	umulated							
Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products		Amount of in Capital	Investment Type (Note 1)	Ou Invest Tair	ntflow of tment from wan as of ary 1, 2013	Outflow		Inflow	Or Inves Tai	utflow of tment from wan as of aber 31, 2013	Percentage of Ownership in Investment	Gai	estment n (Loss) ote 19)	2	ing Value is of er 31, 2013	Inward I of Earn	mulated Remittance nings as of er 31, 2013
Jiangyin Walsin Steel Cable Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of steel cables and wires	\$ (US\$	596,100 20,000)	c	\$ (US\$	447,075 15,000) (Note 2)	\$ -	\$	-	\$ (US\$	447,075 15,000) (Note 2)	75.00	\$ (RMB	385,710 80,404)	\$ (RMB	910,931 186,337)	\$	-
Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of cables and wires	(US\$	465,763 15,627)	с	(US\$	445,764 14,956) (Note 3)	-		-	(US\$	445,764 14,956) (Note 3)	95.71	(RMB	52,068 10,854)	(RMB	918,044 187,792)		-
Hangzhou Walsin Power Cable & Wire Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of cables and wires	(US\$	1,385,336 46,480)	с	(US\$	1,228,264 41,210) (Note 4)	-		-	(US\$	1,228,264 41,210) (Note 4)	89.78	(RMB	(478,866) -99,823)	(RMB	(98,775) -20,205)		-
Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Investments	(US\$	2,342,673 78,600)	С	(US\$	2,342,673 78,600) (Note 5)	-		-	(US\$	2,342,673 78,600) (Note 5)	100.00	(RMB	106,482 22,197)		3,080,461 630,129)		-
Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of specialized steel tubes	(US\$	2,891,085 97,000)	с	(US\$	2,891,085 97,000) (Note 6)	-		-	(US\$	2,891,085 97,000) (Note 6)	100.00	(RMB	313,369 65,324)		2,659,517 544,022)		-
Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of stainless steel	(US\$	1,162,395 39,000)	с	(US\$	1,162,395 39,000) (Note 7)	-		-	(US\$	1,162,395 39,000) (Note 7)	100.00	(RMB	(180,248) -37,574)	(RMB	(403,785) -82,597)		-
Dongguan Walsin Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of bare copper cables and wires	(US\$	774,930 26,000)	С	(US\$	774,930 26,000) (Note 8)	-		-	(US\$	774,930 26,000) (Note 8)	100.00	(RMB	9,128 19,029)		1,888,655 386,337)		-
Jiangyin Yuantai Stainless Steel Products Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of strained stainless steel	US\$	-	С	(US\$	251,435 8,436)	-	(US	302,461 10,148)	(US\$	(51,026) -1,712)	-	(RMB	17,783 3,707)	RMB	-	(US\$	302,461 10,148)
Nanjing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd.	New copper metal material	(US\$	2,420,166 81,200) (Note 9)	с	(US\$	1,810,892 60,758) (Note 10)	-		-	(US\$	1,810,892 60,758) (Note 10)	78.26	(RMB	258,221 53,828)		3,910,818 799,984)		-
Jiangyin Walsin Precision Metal Technology Co., Ltd.	Precision alloy wire	(US\$	1,460,445 49,000)	с	(US\$	1,460,445 49,000) (Note 11)	-		-	(US\$	1,460,445 49,000) (Note 11)	100.00	(RMB	120,855 25,193)		1,527,738 313,509)		-
Changzhou Wujin NSL. Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of steel billets	(US\$	3,278,550 110,000)	с	(US\$	3,216,743 107,933)	-		-	(US\$	3,216,743 107,933)	100.00	(RMB	(158,320) -33,003)		2,139,759 437,702)		- Continued)

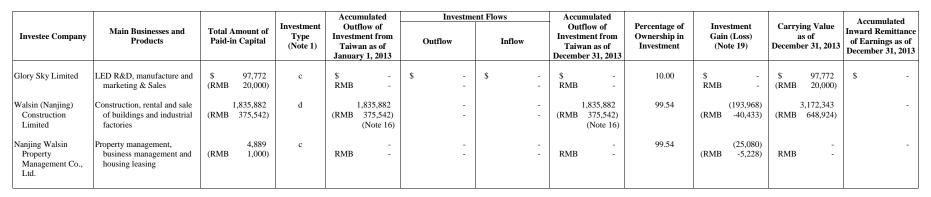
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327

					mulated	Investi	ment I	lows		umulated	D					Accu	ımulated
Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Investme nt Type (Note 1)	Investi Taiw	tflow of ment from van as of cry 1, 2013	Outflow		Inflow	Inves Tai	tflow of tment from wan as of ber 31, 2013	Percentage of Ownership in Investment	Gair	estment n (Loss) ote 19)	á	ing Value as of er 31, 2013	of Ear	Remittance nings as of per 31, 2013
Dongguan HannStar Electronics Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of wires and cables	\$ 286,128 (US\$ 9,600)	c	\$ (US\$	64,587 2,167) (Note 12)	\$ -	\$		\$ (US\$	64,587 2,167) (Note 12)	100.00	\$ (RMB	(72,730) -15,161)	\$ (RMB	226,446 46,321)	\$	-
XiAn Walsin Metal Product Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of specialized stainless steel plates	(US\$ 298,050 10,000)	c	(US\$	298,050 10,000)	-		-	(US\$	298,050 10,000)	100.00	(RMB	(284,625) -59,332)	(RMB	(761,838) -155,839)		-
Yantai Jin Cherng Precision Wire Rod Co., Ltd. (renamed as Yantai Walsin Stainless Steel Co., Ltd. in January 2013)	Production and sale of electronic components and new alloy materials	2,829,514 (RMB 578,796) (Note 13)	С		-	-		-	US\$	-	100.00	(RMB	(506,387) -105,560)	(RMB	(493,061) -100,859)		-
Yantai Dazhong Recycling Resource Co., Ltd.	Recycling and manufacture of steel	(US\$ 894,150 30,000)	c	(US\$	894,150 30,000)	-			(US\$	894,150 30,000)	100.00	(RMB	1,430 298)	(RMB	940,688 192,424)		-
Walsin Lihwa (Changzhou) Investment Co., Ltd.	Commerce and investments	(US\$ 1,460,445 (49,000)	c	US\$	-	(US\$ 1,460,445 (US\$ 49,000))	-	(US\$	1,460,445 49,000)	100.00	(RMB	(4,394) -916)		1,460,465 298,748)		-
Wuxi Xingcheng Walsin Steel Products Co. Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of stainless steel	(US\$ 1,329,303 (44,600)	c	US\$	-	(US\$ 1,218,935 (US\$ 40,897))	-	(US\$	1,218,935 40,897)	50.00	(RMB	(6,049) -1,261)		1,220,009 249,561)		-
Changzhou China Steel Precision Materials Co., Ltd.	Melting and forging of nonferrous metallic materials and composites as well as new types of alloys	(US\$ 1,299,498 (US\$ 43,600)	С	(US\$	389,849 13,080)	- -		-	(US\$	389,849 13,080)	30.00	(RMB	3,046 635)	(RMB	365,903 74,848)	(US\$	909,649 30,520)
XiAn Walsin United Technology Co., Ltd.	Electronic devices and module	(US\$ 2,977,520 (99,900)	c	(US\$	2,979,248 99,958)	-		-	(US\$	2,979,248 99,958)	100.00		2,005,943) -418,153)	(RMB	660,066 135,021)		-
Nanjing Walsin Expo Exhibition Ltd.	Exhibition and conference organizing service	(US\$ 13,084 (439)	c	(US\$	7,898 265)	-		-	(US\$	7,898 265)	60.00	(RMB	(1,257) -262)	(RMB	2,425 496)		-
Yantai Huanghai Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of steel billets and wire rods	(RMB 205,890) (Note 14)	c	(US\$	87,239 2,927)	-		-	(US\$	87,239 2,927)	100.00	(RMB	(9,748) -2,032)	(RMB	336,029 68,737)		-
Nanjing Taiwan Trade Mart Management Co., Ltd.	Business and asset management, consulting and advertising services	(US\$ 29,805 1,000)	c	(US\$	29,805 1,000)	-			(US\$	29,805 1,000)	100.00	(RMB	(210,926) -43,969)	(RMB	(763,998) -156,281)		-
XiAn Lv Jing Technology Co., Ltd.	Solar Module Assembly	(US\$ 1,347,186 (US\$ 45,200)	d	(US\$	596,100 20,000)	-		-	(US\$	596,100 20,000)	100.00	(RMB	(13,317) -2,776)	(RMB	777,936 159,132)		-
Shaanxi Tianhong Silicon Industrial Corporation	Polysilicon Production	5,866,344 (RMB 1,200,000)	d	US\$	-	-			US\$	-	19.00	RMB	-	(RMB	655,075 134,000) (Note 15)		-
Xian Walsin Opto-electronic Limited	LED, micro projector, and solar cell assembly	(US\$ 4,471 150)	c	(US\$	4,471 150)	- -			(US\$	4,471 150)	100.00	(RMB	(46,681) -9,731)	(RMB	(137,297) -28,085)		-
Jiangsu Taiwan Trade Mart Development Co., Ltd.	Development and management of Nanjing Taiwan Trade Mart Management Co., Ltd.	(RMB 48,886 10,000)	c	(US\$	9,061 304)	- -			(US\$	9,061 304)	20.00	(RMB	(72) -15)	(RMB	9,748 1,994)		-
Shaanxi Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd.	Communication equipment and electronic components	(RMB 488,862 (RMB 100,000)	c	US\$	-	-		-	US\$	-	19.00	RMB	-	(RMB	92,884 19,000)		-

(Continued)





2. The upper limit on investment of the Company in Mainland China was as follows:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2013 (NT\$ and US\$ in Thousands)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (NT\$ and US\$ in Thousands)	Upper Limit on Investment (NT\$ in Thousands)
\$ 24,388,686 (US\$ 818,275)	\$ 25,400,805 (US\$ 852,233)	N/A (Note 20)

Note:

- 1. Investments can be classified into five types as follows:
- a. Investing in companies in China by remitting the capital from the area other than Taiwan and China.
- b. Establishing new companies in areas other than Taiwan and China and investing in companies in China through the newly established companies.
- c. Investing in companies in China through companies already established and existing in areas other than Taiwan and China.
- d. Others: e.g. Investments by trust.
- 2. Including US\$4,500 thousand investment through Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd.
- 3. Including US\$4,929 thousand investment through Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd.
- 4. Including US\$2,800 thousand investment through Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd., and US\$22,730 thousand dividends appropriated from Dongguan Walsin Wire & Cable Co., Ltd., Jiangying Walsin Steel Cable Co., Ltd., Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd. and Hangzhou Walsin Power Cable & Wire Co., Ltd.
- 5. Capital investment of US\$28,600 thousand was contributed from the accounts payable of Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd. to Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited.
- 6. Including US\$8,000 thousand investment through Walsin Specialty Steel Corp. and US\$42,000 thousand dividends appropriated from Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd. and Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.
- 7. Including US\$4,800 thousand investment through Walsin (China) Investment
- 8. Investment through Walsin (China) Investment.
- 9 Including US\$3,500 thousand revaluation increment of assets.
- 10: By the dividends of US\$43,521 thousand appropriated from Nanjing Walsin Photoelectric Co., Ltd. to Renowned International Limited and the dividends of US\$300 thousand appropriated from Jiangyin Walsin Steel Cable Co., Ltd. to Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd.
- 11. By own capital of Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd. US\$9,000 thousand.
- 12. Disbursed to purchase 100% of shares equity from original stockholder.

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Financial Information

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- 13. By own capital of RMB578,796 of Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd., Changzhou Wujin NSL Co., Ltd. and Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.
- 14. Including RMB2,500 thousand investments made through Changzhou Wujin NSL. Co., Ltd.
- 15. The amount included Walsin Lihwa Holdings purchase of Lead Hero Limited equity at purchase cost of US\$1 and indirectly through Shaanxi Tianhong Silicon Industrial Corporation with carrying value RMB168,000 thousand, and by own capital of RMB60,000 thousand of XiAn Lv Jing Technology Co., Ltd. And the amount was adjusted by own capital of XiAn Lv Jing Technology Co., Ltd. of RMB228,000 thousand and by the fair value.
- 16. The amount included investment through Joint Success Enterprise Limited approved in the previous years.
- 17. Amounts are stated in thousands of N.T. dollars and Renminbi and U.S. dollars as indicated
- 18. The currency exchange rates as of December 31, 2013 were as follows: US\$ to NT\$= 1:29.805, RMB to NT\$= 1:4.88862. The average exchange rate as of December 31, 2013 were as follows: US\$ to NT\$= 1:29.689, RMB to NT\$= 1:4.79715.
- 19. Amount was recognized based on the audited financial statements.
- 20. Upper limit on investment:

The Company had been approved as operation headquarters by Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs, thus exempted from the related regulations Governing the Approval of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China".

3. Significant direct or indirect transactions between the Company and investees in Mainland China

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		Transaction				Transaction terms		Notes/Accounts Receiva		
Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Type	Amount	% to Total	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Compare to General Transactions	Ending Balance	% to Total	Unrealized Loss
Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	100% indirectly owned subsidiary	Sales	\$ (734,594)	(1)	The price and payment terms are set by quotations on the local market, and the transaction terms are similar to those of general customers.	The price and payment terms are set by quotations on the local market, and the transaction terms are similar to those of general customers.	Similar	\$ 58,406	2	\$ (8,770)
Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	"	"	(956,688)	(2)	n .	n,	"	273,385	11	(8,339)
Walsin Precision Technology Sdn. Bhd	n n	"	(455,985)	(1)	"	"	"	21,143	1	-
Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	"	"	(205,490)	-	"	"	"	40,641	2	(3,008)
Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	Subsidiary	"	(2,586,741)	(4)	"	"	"	319,725	13	-

(Concluded)

6. Any Financial Crunch Confronted by the Company or Its Subsidiaries and the Related Impacts in Recent Years and up to the Annual Report Publication: None.



1. Financial Status

Unit: NT Thousands

Year			Varian	ce
Items	2012	2013	Increase (decrease) Amount	Variable proportion%
Current Assets	45,945,031	52,866,243	6,921,212	15.06
Property, Plant and Equipment	25,844,974	21,635,479	(4,209,495)	(16.29)
Intangible Assets	191,401	199,178	7,777	4.06
Other Assets	36,640,923	38,707,441	2,066,518	5.64
Total Assets	108,622,329	113,408,341	4,786,012	4.41
Current Liabilities	23,931,901	35,863,269	11,931,368	49.86
Nin-current Liabilities	22,823,530	15,347,795	(7,475,735)	(32.75)
Total Liabilities	46,755,431	51,211,064	4,455,633	9.53
Capital Stock	36,160,002	35,760,002	(400,000)	(1.11)
Capital Surplus	15,742,724	15,629,054	(113,670)	(0.72)
Retained Earnings	10,417,431	7,758,681	(2,658,750)	(25.52)

Note: The reasons, effects and future plans about that changes in assets, liabilities and equity which over 20% or NT\$10 millions in last two years:

1. Reasons:

- A. The increase of current liabilities in 2013 compared with 2012 was due to the increase of current portion of long-term borrowings.
- B. The decrease of non-current liabilities in 2013 compared with 2012 was due to the decrease of long-term borrowings.
- C. The decrease of retained earnings in 2013 compared with 2012 was due to the net loss on 2013.
- 2. Effects: None.
- 3. Future Plans:

Strengthen the management of working capital and balance sheet structure.

2. Financial Performance

Unit: NT Thousands

Year			Varian	ce
Items	2012	2013	Increase (decrease) Amount	Variable proportion%
Operating Revenue	157,463,051	148,634,957	(8,828,094)	(5.61)
Operating Costs	149,923,971	144,003,799	(5,920,172)	(3.95)
Gross Profit	7,539,080	4,631,158	(2,907,922)	(38.57)
Operating Expense	5,256,249	4,585,961	(670,288)	(12.75)
Profit (Loss) from Operations	2,282,831	45,197	(2,237,634)	(98.02)
Non-operating Revenue and Expense	(4,046,353)	(2,361,334)	1,685,019	(41.64)
Profit (Loss) before Taxes	(1,763,522)	(2,316,137)	(552,615)	31.34
Tax Expense	1,361,317	115,285	(1,246,032)	(91.53)
Net Income (Loss)	(3,124,839)	(2,431,422)	693,417	(22.19)

- (1) The variance analysis in last two years: (Variable proportion over 20%)
 - 1. The gross profit margin of 2012 was 4.8% including property sales of Nanjing Walsin Town. The sales revenue was \$6 billions and gorss profit was \$2.3 billions. After deduct this effect, the gross profit margin was 3.5% nearly the gross profit margin 3.12% in 2013.
 - 2. Non-operating expense decreased \$1.7 billions in 2013 compared to 2012 because there were relocation compensation revenue \$5 billions and gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment \$5 billions in 2012; in addition, Share of loss of associates accounted under equity method decreased 6 billions in 2013.
- (2) The reason for the changes in business content changes: None.
- (3) The expected sales volume in the next year and its main reason:
 - 1. Expected sales volume in the next year:

2014

Bare copper wire 500 thousands tons Power line 50 thousands tons Strand 10 thousands tons Stainless steel 460 thousands tons Hot rods 140 thousands tons 27 thousands tons Seamless steel pipe

- 2. The basis of the expected sales volume:
 - Analyze market demand and supply situation and major customers operating conditions.
- 3. Possible future impact on the Company's financial operations and response plans: None.

3. Analysis of the Cash Flow Statement

(1) Analysis of change in cash flow for the year:

Unit: NT Thousands

Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	1 0	Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	Effects of Exchange Rate Changes	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the ending of the year	
6,060,115	6,182,837	(4,639,903)	(787,994)	882,707	1,637,647	

Analysis of change in cash flow for the year:

- The inflows of net cash used in operating activities 6,182,837 thousands due to the increase of advance receipts on real estate in 2013.
- 2. The outflows of net cash used in investing activities was 4,639,903 thousands due to purchase of property, plant and equipment and purchase of associates accounted under equity method.
- 3. The outflows of net cash used in financing activities was 787,994 thousands due to short-term borrowings.
- 4. The inflows of net cash in the year was 1,637,647 thousands , and the ending balance of cash was 7,697,762 thousands.
- (2) The remedial measures of cash inadequacy and the liquidity analysis: Not applicable.
- (3) Analysis of cash flow for the next year:
 - 1. The 2013 cash flows in operating activities included advance receipts on real estate of Nanjing Walsin Town \$4.7 billions. In 2014, it would continued investing and developing Nanjing Walsin Town and there is no significant advance receipts on real estate; therefore, it is expected the 2014 cash flows would be decrease.
 - 2. The 2014 cash flows in investing activities would be increase due to planning to adjust institutions.
- 4. Effect of major capital spending on financial position and business operations: None.
- 5. Investment policy in the past year, profit/loss analysis, improvement plan, and investment plan for the coming year:
 - (1) Investment policy and profit or loss in the past year:
 - On a consolidated basis, the Company expanded its reinvestment policy to include DRAM, TFT LCD passive components apart from cable, specialty steel and other core businesses.
 - 2. On a consolidated basis, in 2013 the Company recognized long-term equity losses valuated based on the equity method for an amount approximately equal to NT\$250 million; these losses include those incurred by Walsin Technology Corp., HannStar Color and Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd.
 - 3. Due to the loss of influence over some invested companies, the Company recognized losses of approximately NT\$1 billion from the disposal of these investments, in accordance with IFRS on a consolidated basis.
 - (2) Causes of losses and plans for improvement:

In 2013, affected by weak demand and more intense market competition, uncertainty and difficulties in business operations increased substantially. The Company actively sought external strategic partners to promote industry strategic alliances and expand marketing channels in order to increase the Company's profits on a consolidated basis.

(3) Investment plan for the coming year:

Continue to monitor the development of the solar polysilicon industry and other investment projects.

- 6. With respect to risk management, the following matters occurring during the most recent year and up to the annual report publication date should be analyzed and evaluated accordingly:
- (1) Impact of interest rate and exchange rate changes and inflation on Company's profit and response measures:

Affected	Impact	Response measures:
item		
Interest rate changes	interest expense (interest expense less interest income) in 2013 was approximately NT\$200 million.	Isources of capital from the market at specific points in
	approximately NT\$600 million	Based on foreign currency positions, the Company will utilize market instruments (e.g. forward foreign exchange contracts) for hedging purposes.
Inflation	The Company's principal products are not for general public consumption therefore inflation has no direct impact on the Company.	

(2) Policies for engaging in high-risk, high-leverage investments, lending to others, providing endorsement and guarantee and derivatives transactions, profit/loss analysis and future response measures

Item	Policy	Major causes of profit or	Future response
		loss	measures
High-risk, high-leverage	The Company does not engage in any high-risk,	None	None
investments	high-leverage investment activities.		
Lending to others	Conducted in accordance with the provisions of	None	None
	the Company's "Management Guidelines on		
	Lending Company Funds to Others"		
Endorsement/Guarantee	Conducted in accordance with the provisions of	None	None
	the Company's "Management Guidelines		
	on Endorsement/Guarantee"		
Derivative instrument	With respect to derivative instruments, the	None	None
transactions	Company has mainly engaged in hedging		
	transactions related to business operations and		
	investment activities (foreign exchange and		
	non-ferrous metals). For non-ferrous metals, the		
	Company may carry out non-hedging transactions		
	based on authorized positions and under risk		
	management control for the purpose of curbing		
	price volatilities in raw materials. The		
	authorization is conducted in accordance with the		
	Company's "Procedure for Derivatives Products		
	Trading."		

(3) Future R&D plans and projected R&D investments: The research and development plans of each business group have been included in the business activities section of the Business Overview, and these plans have

relatively low risks. Please refer to "(3) Overview of Technology and R&D" of "A. Business activities" under the Annual Report's Business Overview.

- (4) Major changes in government policies and laws at home and abroad and the impact on Company finances and business: None
- (5) Impact of recent technological and market changes on the Company's finances and business, and response measures: None
- (6) Impact of corporate image changes on risk management and response measures: None
- (7) Expected benefits and potential risks of merger and acquisition: None
- (8) Expected benefits and potential risks of capacity expansion: None
- (9) Risks associated with over-concentration in purchasing or sales and response measures: None
- (10) Impact of any mass transfer of equity or change in directors, supervisors, or shareholders holding a more than 10% interest in the Company, associated risks and response measures: None
- (11) Impact of change in management rights, associated risk and response measures: None
- (12) Final and non-appealable, as well as pending major litigious, non-litigious or administrative lawsuit events involving the Company, the Company's directors, supervisors and the President during the most recent year and up to the annual report publication date:
 - 1. With respect to pending litigious events as of the date of report, Chiao, Yu-Cheng, the Company's Vice Chairman, has made a reply to the Company as follows:
 - i. I am involved in only one pending lawsuit as of the date of the company's annual report:
 - ii. Description of the lawsuit:
 - a. Facts, amount of claim, lawsuit start date, main parties concerned:

The Securities and Futures Investor Protection Center ("SFIPC") filed a lawsuit with Taiwan Taipei District Court on April 27, 2005 over misrepresentation of the financial statements of Pacific Electric Wire & Cable Co., Ltd. ("Pacific Electric"). The lawsuit names myself and others (including other directors, supervisors and the accounting firm) as co-defendants on grounds that I acted as a director of Pacific Electric between 1999 and 2001 and SFIPC requests compensation for damages from the co-defendants (Case No.: Taiwan Taipei District Court (referred to as "Taipei District Court" hereunder) 94-Jing-Zi-#22).

When SFIPC first initiated the action on April 27, 2005, it sought compensation in the amount of NT\$7,910,422,313 from 277 defendants including Pacific Electric. SFIPC later added Fubon Life Insurance and Hsing Yo Investment to the list of defendants on June 21, 2005, bringing the number of defendants to 279. SFIPC subsequently made several expansions and reductions in the number of claims due to increases in the number of people appointing SFIPC as their representative in the class action suit and settlements reached with several defendants. Thus far, the court has been at the stage of procedural examination for a long time. So far, SFIPC has reached settlement with 248 defendants involving a total settlement amount of NT\$196,100,000. The case entered the trial phase in 2009.

b. Current status:

This case is currently in the first instance of proceedings in the Taipei District Court.

c. My and my attorney's views and handling plan for the case:

The case is still in the first instance of proceedings. Oral argumenta have begun, but is yet to be concluded. Thus, my appointed attorney and I are not in a position to assess the results of the trial at the present time.

d. Possible maximum loss and possible amount of indemnification from the case:

Based on the settlement information provided by SFIPC, the amount of settlement reached between SFIPC and individual directors or supervisors of Pacific Electric ranges between NT\$12,330,000 and NT\$26,000,000. Thus, even if I am later found to be liable for damages as a director of Pacific Electric at one time, my liability should not be too far off the amounts of settlement described above.

e. I am not financially strapped or in danger of losing my good credit standing as of the date of this reply.

An evaluation of the aforementioned lawsuit by the Company concludes that because the lawsuit is a personal affair of the Vice Chairman and does not involve the Company's finances or business, it is not expected to have any material impact on the interests of the Company's shareholders or stock price.

(13) Other significant risks and response measures:

1. The Company's KPIs:

(1) Financial indicators: Optimizing financial structure and control of bank financing agreements

Ratio	Formula	Target KPI	2013	2012
D 1	Net liabilities (Total liabilities - Cash and cash	1200/	72.040/	70.020
Debt ratio	equivalents) / Tangible assets	<=120%	73.04%	70.83%
Current ratio	Current assets / Current liabilities	>=100%	147.41%	191.98%
Times interest	Net income before income tax and interest	>=150%	(276 950/)	(185.51%)
earned	expense / Current interest expense	>=130%	(270.83%)	(163.31%)
Tangible assets	4. Chambaldon and the Internal beauty	>=NT\$50 billion	NT\$59.8	NT\$57.5
1 angible assets	Shareholders' equity - Intangible assets	>-14 1 \$30 DIIIIOII	billion	billion

(2) Performance indicators: Return on shareholder's equity; ability of employees to generate revenue, and the Company's ability to control working capital

Ratio	Formula	Target KPI	2013	2012
Return on shareholder's equity	After-tax income / Total shareholders' equity	1%	(5%)	(5%)
Employee productivity	Revenue / No. of employees (in NT\$10,000)	2,406	2,324	2,233
Average days of collection	365 days / Receivables turnover ratio	38	41	38
Average days of sales	365 days / Inventory turnover ratio	54	53	61
Average days of payment	365 days / Payables turnover ratio	16	16	20

- 2. Objectives and methods of hedge accounting:
 - (1)For relevant hedge accounting policies, refer to "4. Summary of Significant Accounting

- Policies" under Section 4 of the Financial Overview, "Financial Statements for the Previous Year and Independent Auditors' Report."
- (2)For financial information on derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes, refer to "9. Derivative Financial Instruments for Hedging Purposes" under Section 4 of the Financial Overview, "Financial Statements for the Previous Year and Independent Auditors' Report."
- (3)For the assessment of and response strategies for liquidity risk and credit risk, refer to "(3) Financial risk management objectives and policies" of "32. Financial Instruments" under Section 4 of the Financial Overview, "Financial Statements for the Previous Year and Independent Auditors' Report."
- (4)Disclosure of the types, objectives, methods, effectiveness and accounting treatment of hedging transactions that are applicable to financial instruments (including derivative financial instruments):

Transaction	Transaction objective	Transaction	Transaction effectiveness and accounting			
type		method	treatment			
Fair value hedging	Avoidance risk of price changes in raw materials					
	Avoidance risk of exchange rate changes in foreign exchange claims and debts		Not applicable to hedge accounting. Realized net loss generated during the year was NT\$4,825,000, which was recognized as losses from disposal of investments.			
		Forward foreign exchange contracts	Not applicable to hedge accounting. Realized net income generated during the year was NT\$23,332,000, which was recognized as gains from disposal of investments.			

(14) Risk management organization framework:

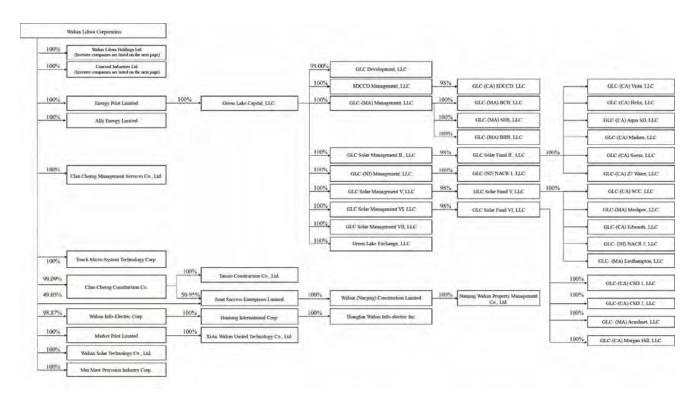
Specific risk	Accountable department	Risk business items
Strategic, business and	Wire & Cable BG	Manufacture and sales of products, production
market risks	Specialty Steel BG	technology improvement and engineering
	Solar Power BG	management; commitment to improving product
	Micro	quality, lowering costs and improving production
	Optical-Mechanical-Electronic	systems.
	BG	
	Commerce & Real Estate BG	
	Metals Division	Responsible for the procurement transactions of raw
		materials, management and control of raw material
		price risks and other related matters.
Financial and liquidity	Finance Div.	Responsible for capital allocation and utilization,
risks		financial planning, investment management, risk
		management and other related matters.
Credit risk	Accounting Div.	Responsible for accounting, asset management, credit
		management, business analysis and other related
		matters.
Legal risk	Legal Office	Responsible for avoiding and reducing legal risks
		faced by the company in order to protect tangible and
		intangible assets.

7. Other major issues and events: None

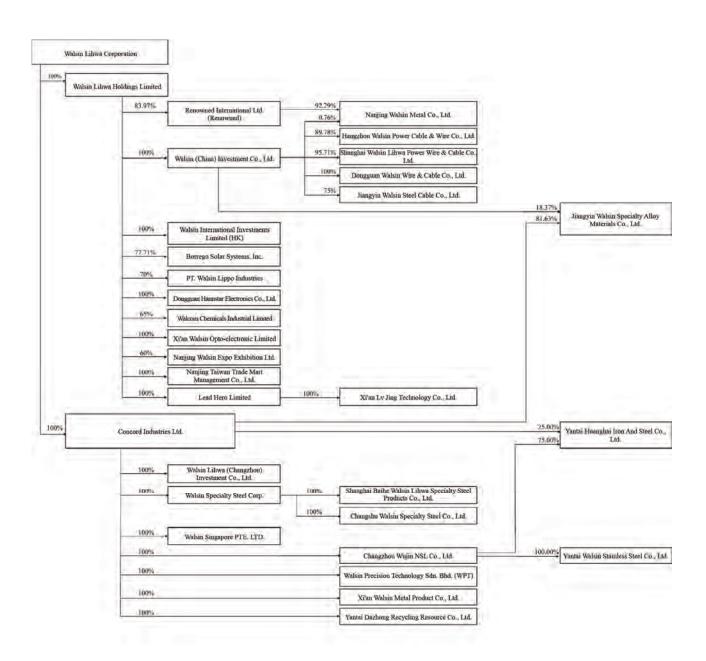


Special Disclosures

- **Affiliates Company Information**
 - (1) Affiliates
 - 1. Affiliated Organization Chart (December 31, 2013)



2. Affiliated Organization Chart (December 31, 2013)



(2) Background Information of the Affiliated Companies

Unit: NT thousands/Original thousands

	I D . C			Olit. IV	1 thousands/Original thousands
Entity	Date of Incorporation			Capital	Main Operation or Business Items
Walsin Lihwa Holdings Limited	1992/7/15	Akara Building, 24 De Castro Street, Wickhams Cay I, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	USD	148,665	Investment holding
Renowned International Limited	1993/3/4	Akara Building, 24 De Castro Street, Wickhams Cay I, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	USD	20,172	Investments
Nanjing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd.	2004/12/27	No. 1, Hengye Road, Nanjing Economic & Technology Development Zone Jiangsu, China	RMB	620,827	Copper alloy,copper wires cable
Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	1995/11/2	Rm. 2804, 28th Floor, Shanghai Mart Tower, No. 2299, Yanan Road (West), Shanghai, China	USD	78,600	Investments
Hangzhou Walsin Power Cable & Wire Co., Ltd.	1995/1/24	No. 9, 12 Road, Xiasha Economic & Technology Development Zone, Hangzhou, Zhejiang	USD	46,480	Cables and wires
Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	1995/3/21	No. 1128 Liuxiang Road, Nanxiang Town, Jiading, Shanghai	USD	15,627	Cables and wires
Dongguan Walsin Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	2000/1/26	Xiniupo Industrial Zone District, Dalang Town, Dongguan, Guangdong	USD	26,000	Bare copper cables and wires
Jiangyin Walsin Steel Cable Co., Ltd.	1992/12/16	No. 679 Binjiang Road (West), Binjiang Economic & Technology Development Zone, Jiangyin, Jiangsu	USD	20,000	Strand, steel wire, galvanized wire
Walsin International Investments Limited	1993/12/2	Unit 9-15, 22/F, Millennium City, 378Kwun Tong Road, Kwun Tong, Kooloon, Hong Kong	HKD	0.002	Investments
Borrego Solar Systems, Inc.	2002/3/1	6210 Lake Shore Drive San Diego, CA 92119, USA	USD	14,526	Solar electric systems
P.T Walsin Lippo Industries	1991/4/29	JI. MH. Thamrin Blok A1-1, Delta Silicon Industrial Park, Lippo Cikarang, Bekasi 17550, Indonesia	USD	15,000	Steel wires
Dongguan HannStar Electronics Co., Ltd.	1998/5/25	Xiniupo Industrial Zone, Dalang Town, Dongguan, Guangdong	USD	9,600	Manufacture and sale of wires and cables
Walcom Chemicals Industrial Limited	1988/12/29	Unit 714, 7/F, Miramar Tower, 1-23 Kimberley Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong	HKD	500	Commerce
Xian Walsin Opto-electronic Limited	2010/12/17	No. 15, Shanglinyuan First Road, Hi-and-New Tech Park of Xi'an, Shaanxi	USD	150	LED, micro projector, and solar cell assembly
Nanjing Walsin Expo Exhibition Ltd.	2009/5/6	No. 199 Yanshan Road, Nanjing	RMB	3,000	Exhibition and conference organizing service
Nanjing Taiwan Trade Mart Management Co., Ltd.		Room 205, 2/F, No. 156, Mengdu Avenue, Jianye Zone, Nanjing		1,000	Business management, property management, marketing.planning, advertising and consulting;marketing facilities leasing and marketing management; electronics,machinery, agricultural products, textiles,handicrafts and export,commission agency (except auction)
Lead Hero Limited	2007/5/22	12/F Ruttonjee House, 11 Duddell Street, Hong Kong	HKD	370,028	Investments
XiAn LyJing Technology Co., Ltd.	2007/8/8	No. 15, Shanglinyuan First Road, Hi-and-New Tech Park of Xian, Shaanxi	USD	45,200	Solar module assembly

Entity	Date of Incorporation	Address	Capital		Main Operation or Business Items
Concord Industries		Trident Chambers Wickhams Cay	USD	509,124	Investments
Limited	1992/8/23	P.O.Box 146, Road Town, Tortola,British Virgin Islands	USD	309,124	investments
Walsin Lihwa	2013/12/16	6/F, No.2, Tenglong Road,	USD	49,000	Investments
(Changzhou) Investment Co., Ltd.		Wujin Economic Development Area, Jiangsu			
Walsin Specialty Steel	1997/8/7	Offshore Incorporations Centre, Road	USD	173,600	Commerce and Investments
Corp		Town Tortola, British Virgin Islands		,	
Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	1997/8/8	No. 2402, Waiqingsong Road, Baihe Town, Qing Pu Zone, Shanghai	USD	39,000	Manufacture and sale of stainless steel
Changshu Walsin	1997/12/24	No. 56 Renmin Road, Haiyu Town,	USD	97,000	Manufacture and sale of
Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	1991/12/21	Changshu City, Jiangsu Province	CDD	27,000	specialized steel tubes
Yantai Huanghai Iron	2007/3/19	No. 2 Wuzhishan Road, ETDZ Yantai	RMB	578,796	Manufacture and sale of
and Steel Co., Ltd.	2007/3/17	City, Shantung Province, P.R.C.	KWID	376,770	steel billets and wire rods
	2005/9/22	· · ·	SGD	200,000	
Walsin Singapore PTE. LTD.	2005/8/23	79 Robinson Road #24-08 CPF Building Singapore		200,990	Investments
Changzhou Wujin NSL. Co., Ltd.	1995/7/21	No. 280, Changhong Road (West), Wujin Economic & Technology Development Zone, Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province	USD	110,000	Manufacture and sale of steel billets
Yantai Huanghai Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	2003/12/20	No. 2 Wuzhishan Road. ETDZ Yantai City, Shantung Province, P.R.C.	RMB	205,890	Manufacture and sale of steel billets and wire rods
Jiangyin Walsin	2005/3/10	No. 677, Binjiang West Road, Jiangyin	USD	49,000	Cold-rolled stainless steel
Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	2003/3/10	City, Jiangsu	OSD	49,000	and flat-rolled products
Walsin Precision	2000/3/15	2115-1,Kawasan Perindustrian air	USD	8,470	stainless steel plates
Technology Sdn. Bhd.	2000/3/13	Keroh, Fasaiv, Air Keroh, 75450 Melaka, Malaysia	OSD	8,470	staniess steel plates
XiAn Walsin Metal	2008/6/20	2/F, Building B, No. 15,	USD	10,000	Production and sale of
Product Co., Ltd.	2000/0/20	Shanglinyuan First Road, New Industrial Park, Hi-and-New Tech Park of Xian, Shaanxi	CSD	10,000	medium and heavy specialized stainless steel plates.
Yantai Dazhong	2008/8/12	Resource Regenerating and Processing	USD	30,000	Recycling and manufacture
Recycling Resource Co., Ltd.	2006/6/12	Demonstration Area. ETDZ Yantai City, Shantung Province, P.R.C.	USD	30,000	of steel
Energy Pilot Limited	2009/7/28	P.O.Box 957, Offshore Incorporations Centre, Road Town Tortola, BVI	USD	60,670	Investments
Green Lake Capital, LLC.	2009/8/24	1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801	USD	60,670	Solar power business
GLC Development, LLC	2010/4/14	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904	USD	1,148	Solar power project development
SDCCD Management, LLC	2010/4/27	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904	USD	2,440	Solar power management business
GLC-(CA) SDCCD, LLC	2010/3/8	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904	USD	3,806	Solarpower systems management, design, installation, and financing
CLC (MA)	2010/5/11	205 Industrial Ass. Ed. 5	TICD	720	, ,
GLC-(MA) Management, LLC	2010/5/14	205 Industrial Avenue East, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852		730	Solar power management business
GLC-(MA) BCH, LLC	2008/7/31	205 Industrial Avenue East, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852	USD	80	Solarpower systems management, design, installation, and financing
GLC-(MA) SHS, LLC	2010/9/17	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904	USD	102	Solarpower systems management, design, installation, and financing
GLC-(MA) BBN, LLC	2010/9/17	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904	USD	408	Solarpower systems management, design, installation, and financing
GLC Solar Management II, LLC	2010/7/9	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904	USD	5,532	Solar power management business
GLC Solar Fund II,	2010/7/9	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	USD	7,537	Solarpower systems
LLC	===0,112	Delaware 19904		7,557	management, design,

Entity	Date of Incorporation	Address		Capital	Main Operation or Business Items
	meorporation				installation, and financing
GLC-(CA) Vista, LLC	2010/6/7	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	TISD	831	Solarpower systems
OLC-(CA) VISIA, LLC	2010/0/7	Delaware 19904	CSD	631	management, design,
		Delaware 19904			installation, and financing
GLC-(CA) Helix, LLC	2010/6/7	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	LISD	969	Solarpower systems
OLE (C/I) Helix, LLC	2010/0/7	Delaware 19904	CSD	707	management, design,
		Delaware 19904			installation, and financing
GLC-(CA) Madera,	2010/7/9	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	USD	1,712	Solarpower systems
LLC	2010///>	Delaware 19904	CDD	1,7.12	management, design,
		Detainate 1990.			installation, and financing
GLC-(CA) Z7 Water,	2011/1/24	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	USD	1,189	Solarpower systems
LLC		Delaware 19904		-,	management, design,
					installation, and financing
GLC-(CA) Sierra, LLC	2010/7/9	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	USD	1,987	Solarpower systems
		Delaware 19904		ŕ	management, design,
					installation, and financing
GLC-(CA) Aqua SD,	2010/7/9	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	USD	5,794	Solarpower systems
LLC		Delaware 19904		· ·	management, design,
					installation, and financing
GLC-(NJ) Management,	2011/1/24	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	USD	271	Solar power management
LLC		Delaware 19904			business
GLC-(NJ) NACR 1,	2011/1/24	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	USD	271	Solarpower systems
LLC		Delaware 19904			management, design,
					installation, and financing
GLC Solar Management	2011/1/24	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	USD	8,639	Solar power management
V, LLC		Delaware 19904		2,227	business
GLC Solar Fund V, LLC	2011/1/24	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	USD	11,707	Solarpower systems
,		Delaware 19904		,	management, design,
					installation, and financing
GLC-(CA) Edwards	2010/7/12	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	USD	10,209	Solarpower systems
AFB, LLC		Delaware 19904			management, design,
					installation, and financing
GLC-(NJ) NACR 2,	2011/1/24	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	USD	1,211	Solarpower systems
LLC		Delaware 19904			management, design,
					installation, and financing
GLC-(MA) Easthampto	2011/1/24	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	USD	2,855	Solarpower systems
n, LLC		Delaware 19904			management, design,
					installation, and financing
GLC-(MA) Mashpee,	2011/1/24	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	USD	1,099	Solarpower systems
LLC		Delaware 19904			management, design,
					installation, and financing
GLC-(CA) SCC, LLC	2011/1/24	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	USD	1,166	Solarpower systems
		Delaware 19904			management, design,
					installation, and financing
GLC Solar Management	2011/6/20	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	USD	10,868	Solar power management
VI, LLC		Delaware 19904			business
GLC Solar Fund VI,	2011/6/20	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	USD	18,125	Solarpower systems
LLC		Delaware 19904			management, design,
					installation, and financing
GLC-(CA) CSD 1, LLC	2011/10/26	1	USD	4,817	Solarpower systems
		Delaware 19904			management, design,
					installation, and financing
GLC-(CA) CSD 2, LLC	2011/10/26	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	USD	8,091	Solarpower systems
		Delaware 19904			management, design,
GT G G T L L L L	*****		***		installation, and financing
GLC-(MA) Acushnet,	2011/10/26		USD	12,724	Solarpower systems
LLC		Delaware 19904			management, design,
a. a. (a.), 1 -			***		installation, and financing
GLC-(CA) Morgan Hill,	2011/2/9	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	USD	1,480	Solarpower systems
LLC		Delaware 19904			management, design,
CLC C-1 - M	2011/11/15	100 Constant D. C. C. 101 D.	TIOD	10.005	installation, and financing
GLC Solar Management	2011/11/17	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover,	USD	18,995	Solar power management
VII, LLC		Delaware 19904			business

T. die	Date of	A 11		Construit	Main Operation or
Entity	Incorporation	Address		Capital	Business Items
Green Lake Exchange, LLC	2011/8/23	160 Greentree Drive, Suite 101, Dover, Delaware 19904	USD	3,625	Solar power project development
Ally Energy Limited	2010/3/23	P.O.Box 957, Offshore Incorporations Centre, Road Town Tortola, BVI	USD	64,698	Investments
Chin-Cherng	1989/6/16	26F., No. 1, Songzhi Rd., Xinyi Dist.,	NTD	4,916	Business administration
Management Service		Taipei City, Taiwan			consultation, analysis and
Co., Ltd.					building management
Touch Micro-System	2004/4/2	566 Gaoshin Road, Yangmei Township,	NTD	21,000	OEM on MEMS foundry
Technology Corp.		Taoyuan 326 Taiwan, R.O.C.			service
Chin-Cherng	1973/6/28		NTD	2,222,956	Construction business
Construction Co.		District, Taipei 104, Taiwan, R.O.C.			
Tahsio Construction Co., Ltd.	1975/10/16	4F., No. 192, Jingye 1st Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City 104, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	NTD	22,500	Construction of building Construction contracting for wood works and painting project Construction contracting for ironware, water, electricity (utility) projects, and sanitary equipment
Joint	2004/1/8	P. O. Box 957, Offshore Incorporations	USD	77,520	Investments
Success Enterprises		Centre, Road Town, Tortola, British			
Limited		Virgin Islands			
Walsin (Nanjing) Construction Limited	2005/8/9	2nd Floor, 156 Dream, Jianye Distinct, Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province	USD	50,000	Construction, rental and sale of buildings and
					industrial factories
Nanjing Walsin Property	2013/1/30	No. 230, Hexi Avenue, Jianye	RMB	1,000	Property management,
Management Co., Ltd.		Zone, Nanjing, Jiangsu			business management and
					housing leasing
Walsin Info-Electric Corp.	1995/6/21	No. 4, Yanxin 3rd Rd., East Dist., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	NTD	240,000	Research, development, production and sale of semiconductors and related components
Huatong International Corp.	2007/6/22	Offshore Chambers, P.O. Box 217, Apia Samoa	USD	1,299	Investments
Shanghai Walsin Info-electric Inc.		Room 2809, No. 2299, Yan'an West Road, Changning District, Shanghai		8,200	Design of electrical and mechanical systems, management advisory services, and wholesale of electrical and mechanical devices and their components
Market Pilot Limited	2010/7/1	P.O.Box 957, Offshore Incorporations Centre, Road Town Tortola, BVI	USD	100,000	Investments
XiAn Walsin United	2006/4/24	No. 15, Shanglinyuan First Road,	USD	99,900	Electronic devices and
Technology Co., Ltd.		Hi-and-New Tech Park of Xian, Shaanxi			module
Walsin Solar	2011/1/25	25F., No. 1, Songzhi Rd., Xinyi Dist.,	NTD	100,000	Solar power manufacturing
Technology Co., Ltd.		Taipei City, Taiwan			and selling operations
Min Maw Precision	1970/10/17	25F., No. 1, Songzhi Rd., Xinyi Dist.,	NTD	210,000	Solar power systems
Industry Corp.		Taipei City, Taiwan			management, design, and installation

- (3) Presumed to have control and affiliation Common Shareholders Information: Not applicable.
- (4) Affiliated Companies Industries the main Industries of affiliated companies:
 - 1. Wire and cable industry
 - 2. Special steel industry
 - 3. Business real estate
 - 4. General investment industry

5. Other: green energy photovoltaic industry

Above table incloude he main operation or business items of Each affiliated company.

The division of work of affiliated companies:

Each line of business affiliates operate independently, partially some affiliates have the purchases, sales, engineering contracting trading and marketing agency services and other projects with each other.

(5) Directors, Supervisors, and Presidents of the Affiliated Companies(2013.12.31)

Share: USD thousands or RMB thousands: per: %

Entity	Title	Title Name of the Representation	Shareholdin	g
Enuty	Title	Name of the Representation	Shares	Holding
Walsin Lihwa	Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Lon	45,961,773	1.29%
Corporation	Vice Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Cheng	39,508,661	1.10%
	Director	Cheng, Hui-Ming	600,000	0.02%
	Director	Chiao, Yu-Hwei	52,529,006	1.47%
	Director	Chiao, Yu-Heng	58,957,197	1.65%
	Director	Chang, Wen-Chung	514,786	0.01%
	Director	Yang, Jih-Chang	0	0.00%
	Director	Tai, Yi-Yi	0	0.00%
	Director	Chin-Xin Investment Co., Ltd.	102,187,289	2.86%
	Directorof legal	Representative of Chin-Xin Investment Co.,	877,316	0.02%
	representative	Ltd.: Hong, Wu-Shung		
	Director	Tien Mu Investment Co. Ltd	2,281,512	0.06%
	Director of	Representative of Tien Mu Investment Co.	69,200	0.00%
	legal	Ltd: Lin, Wang-Tsai		
	representative			
	Supervisor	Chu, Wen-Yuan	3,694,218	0.10%
	Supervisor	Walsin Technology Corp.	7,170,000	0.20%
	Supervisor of	Representative of Walsin Technology	55,065	0.00%
	legal	Corp. : Chu, Yeu-Yuh		
	representative			
	CEO	Chiao, Yu-Lon	45,961,773	1.29%
	General	Cheng, Hui-Ming	600,000	0.02%
	manager			
	General	Chiao, Yu-Hwei	52,529,006	1.47%
	manager			
	General	Chang, Wen-Chung	514,786	0.01%
	manager			
	General	Hu, Ching-Jen	373,200	0.01%
	manager			
	Vice general	Pan, Wen-Hu	107,300	0.00%
	manager			
	Vice general	Cheng, Chung-Wu	102,700	0.00%
	manager			
	Vice general	Lin, Tung-Ben	0	0.00%
	manager			
	Vice general	Liu, Suy-Tao	56,103	0.00%
	manager			
	Vice general	Chen, Juei-Lung	100,800	0.00%
	manager			
	Vice general	Chen, Cheng-Chiang	244,722	0.01%
	manager			

Entity	Title	Name of the Penrocentation		Shareholdin	g	
Entity	1 itie	Name of the Representation		Shares	Holding	
	Vice general manager	Chen, Tien-Rong		101,300	0.00%	
Concord Industries Limited	Director	Representative of Walsin Lihwa Corporation: Chiao, Yu-Cheng \ Chiao, Yu-Lon \ Pan, Wen-Hu		148,664,834	100.00%	
Renowned International Limited	Director	Representative of Concord Industries Limited : Chiao, Yu-Hwei ` Cheng, Chung-Wu ` Lin, Yu-Tsung		16,937,020	83.97%	
	Director	Representative of Itochu Corporation : Hiroshi Ichinose		1,396,964	6.93%	
	Director	Marubeni Corporation : Kunihiko Akiyama		1,396,964	6.93%	
Nanjing Walsin Metal	Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Hwei	RMB	0	0.00%	
Co., Ltd.	Vice Chairman	Xiao Bao Min	RMB	0	0.00%	
	Vice Chairman	Cheng, Chung-Wu	RMB	0	0.00%	
	General manager	Liao, Chih-Cheng	RMB	0	0.00%	
	Director	Representative of Renowned International Limited: Chiao, Yu-Hwei \ Cheng, Chung-Wu \ Lin, Tung-Ben \ Wu, Chin-Sheng \ Liao, Chih-Cheng \ Kunihiko Akiyama \ Hiroshi Ichinose	RMB	572,961	92.29%	
	Director	Representative of Nanjing Xingang High-Tech Co., Ltd. : Xiao, Bao-Min	RMB	32,407	5.22%	
	Director	Representative of Nanjing Suyi Industrial Limited Company: Wu Jun	RMB	7,760	1.25%	
	Director	Representative of China Netcom Jiangsu Branch : He, Jian-Quan	RMB	2,980	0.48%	
	Director	Representative of Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd. : Cao, Jian-Hua	RMB	4,718	0.76%	
	Supervisor	Representative of Renowned International Limited: Lin, Yu-Tsung	RMB	572,961	92.29%	
	Supervisor	Representative of Nanjing Xingang High-Tech Co., Ltd. : Lu, Tang-Jun	RMB	32,407	5.22%	
	Employee representative	Xu Jun	RMB	0	0.00%	
Walsin (China)	Chairman	Cao, Jian-Hua	USD	0	0.00%	
Investment Co., Ltd.	General manager	Pan, Wen-Hu	USD	0	0.00%	
	Director	Representative of Concord Industries Limited: Cao, Jian-Hua \ Chen, Cheng-Chiang \ Pan, Wen-Hu	USD	78,600	100.00%	
	Supervisor	Representative of Concord Industries Limited : Wu, Chin-Sheng	USD	78,600	100.00%	
Hangzhou Walsin Power	Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Hwei	USD	0	0.00%	
Cable & Wire Co., Ltd.	General manager	Tetsuji Matsuike	USD	0	0.00%	
	Director	Representative of Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd. : Takahiro Nakano	USD	4,750	10.22%	
	Director	Representative of Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd. : Chiao, Yu-Hwei ` Cheng,	USD	41,730	89.78%	

Entity	Title	Name of the Representation		Shareholdin	g
Entity	Title			Shares	Holding
		Chung-Wu ` Lin, Tung-Ben ` Lu, Chin-Jen			
	Supervisor	Representative of Walsin (China) Investment	USD	41,730	89.78%
		Co., Ltd.: Wu, Chin-Sheng			
Shanghai Walsin Lihwa	Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Hwei	USD	0	0.00%
Power Wire & Cable Co.,		Zhao, Yu-Long	USD	0	0.00%
Ltd.	General	Lin, San-Lang	USD	0	0.00%
	manager				
	Director	Representative	USD	671	4.29%
		ofShanghai Nanxiang Economic			
		Development Zone Industrial Co. Ltd. :			
		Zhao, Yu-Long \ Xu Lung			
	Director	Representative of Walsin (China) Investment	USD	14,956	95.71%
		Co., Ltd. : Chiao, Yu-Hwei ` Lin,			
		San-Lang \ Cheng, Chung-Wu \ Liu,			
		Suy-Tao `Lin, Tung-Ben `Yu, Sheng-Fang `			
		Lin, Shu-Ting			
	Supervisor	Representative of Walsin (China) Investment	USD	14,956	95.71%
		Co., Ltd.: Wu, Chin-Sheng			
Dongguan Walsin Wire	Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Hwei	USD	0	0.00%
& Cable Co., Ltd.	General	Chuang, Chih-Ming	USD	0	0.00%
	manager				
	Director	Representative of Walsin (China) Investment	USD	26,000	100.00%
		Co., Ltd.: Chiao, Yu-Hwei `Lin, Yu-Tsung `			
		Cheng, Chung-Wu \ Lin, San-Lang \ Lin,			
		Tung-Ben			
Jiangyin Walsin Steel	Chairman	Cheng, Chung-Wu	USD	0	0.00%
Cable Co., Limited (JHS)	Vice Chairman	Liao, Chih-Cheng	USD	0	0.00%
	Vice Chairman	Xiang Liu	USD	0	0.00%
	General	Zhou Qi	USD	0	0.00%
	manager				
	Director	Representative of Fasten Group : Liu Xiang \times Zhang Yue	USD	5,000	25.00%
	Director	Representative of Walsin (China) Investment	USD	15,000	75.00%
	Director	Co., Ltd. : Cheng, Chung-Wu \ Liao,	OSD	13,000	73.0070
		Chih-Cheng ` Chiao, Yu-Hwei ` Lin,			
		Tung-Ben \ Yu, Sheng-Fang			
	Supervisor	Representative of Walsin (China) Investment	USD	15,000	75.00%
	Supervisor	Co., Ltd.: Wu, Chin-Sheng	OSD	13,000	73.0070
Walsin Lihwa	Director	Chen, Cheng-Chiang \ Pan, Wen-Hu		2	100.00%
(Changzhou) Investment	Director	Chen, Cheng-Chang ' Fall, Well-fiu		2	100.00%
Co., Ltd.					
Borrego Solar Systems,	Chairman	Stan Chang		0	0.00%
Inc.	General	Michael Adam Hall		58,587	3.12%
1110.		iviiciiaci Adaiii Hall		30,307	3.14%
	manager Director	Representative of Concord Industries		1,460,458	77.71%
	Director	Limited: Stan Chang \Hsieh, Kun-Han \Jason		1,400,438	//./1%
		Tai			
	Director	Aaron Stephen Hall		147,174	7.83%
		1			
	Director	Michael Adam Hall		58,587	3.12%

Entity	Title	Name of the Representation	Shareholding		
	1		Shares	Holding	
P.T. Walsin Lippo	President	Representative of P.T. Multi Prima Sejahtera,	4,500	30.00%	
Industries ("P.T.	Commissioner	Tbk, : Rudy Nanggulangi			
Walsin")	Vice President	Representative of Concord Industries	10,500	70.00%	
	Commissioner	Limited: Chiao, Yu-Lon			
	President	Representative of Concord Industries	10,500	70.00%	
	Director	Limited : Ou Yang Kai-Dai			
	Vice President	Representative of P.T. Multi Prima Sejahtera,	4,500	30.00%	
	Director	Tbk, : Hery Soegiarto			
	Director	Representative of Concord Industries	10,500	70.00%	
		Limited : Pan, Sy-Ru \ David Karman \			
		Ardinand Roynald P \ Andre Kelsen, Foe			
Dongguan	Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Hwei	0	0.00%	
Hannstar Electronics Co.	Vice Chairman	Liu, Suy-Tao	0	0.00%	
Ltd.	General	Tseng, Yih-Shiuan	0	0.00%	
	manager				
	Director	Representative of Concord Industries	USD 9,600	100.00%	
		Limited :Chiao, Yu-Hwei \ Cheng,			
		Chung-Wu \ Liu, Suy-Tao			
	Supervisor	Representative of Concord Industries	USD 9,600	100.00%	
	-	Limited : Wu, Chin-Sheng			
Walcom Chemicals	Director	Chi Hao	174,999	35.00%	
Industrial Limited	Director	Liang Qi Ying	1	0.00%	
	Director	Chen, Yong-Taig	0	0.00%	
XiAn Walsin	Chairman	Hu, Ching-Jen	USD 0	0.00%	
Opto-electronic Limited	General	Kuo, Yung-Chun	USD 0	0.00%	
1	manager				
	Director	Representative of Concord Industries	USD 150	100.00%	
		Limited : Hu, Ching-Jen \ Kuo,			
		Yung-Chun ` Wu, Chin-Sheng			
	Supervisor	Representative of Concord Industries	USD 150	100.00%	
		Limited : Lin, Shu-Ting			
Nanjing	Chairman	Zhang Qing-Xuan	RMB 0	0.00%	
Walsin Expo Exhibition	General	Wu, Xue-Wu	RMB 0	0.00%	
Co., Ltd.	manager				
	Director	Representative of Concord Industries	RMB 1,800	60.00%	
		Limited : Chiao, Yu-Lon ` Wu, Xue-Wu `	,		
		Chen, Jing-Ru			
	Director	Representative of Nanjing Hexi Convention	RMB 1,200	40.00%	
		and Exhibition Co.,Ltd. : Zhang,			
		Qing-Xuan \ Zhao, Chun-Le			
	Supervisor	Representative of Concord Industries	RMB 1,800	60.00%	
		Limited : Chen, Yi-Chung			
Nanjing Taiwan Trade	Chairman	Chiao, Tzu-Yi	USD 0	0.00%	
Mart Management Co.,	General	Zhou Min	USD 0	0.00%	
Ltd.	manager				
	Director	Representative of Concord Industries	USD 1,000	100.00%	
		Limited : Chiao, Tzu-Yi`Wu, Xue-Wu`Zhou			
		Min			
	Supervisor	Representative of Concord Industries	USD 1,000	100.00%	
		Limited Pan, Sy-Ru	*		

Entity	Title	Name of the Penrocentation	Shareholding			
Enuty	Title	Name of the Representation		Shares	Holding	
Lead Hero Limited	Director	Representative of Concord Industries Limited: Pan, Wen-Hu \ Lu Tang, Ji-Ming		370,028,101	100.00%	
XiAn Ly Jing	Chairman	Chen, Cheng-Chiang	USD	0	0.00%	
Technology Co., Ltd.	General manager	Hsieh, Kun-Han	USD	0	0.00%	
	Director	Representative of Lead Hero Limited : Chen, Cheng-Chiang ` Hsieh, Kun-Han ` Wu, Chin-Sheng	USD	45,200	100.00%	
	Supervisor	Representative of Lead Hero Limited : Chen, Yi-Chung	USD	45,200	100.00%	
Concord Industries Limited	Director	Representative of Walsin Lihwa Corporation : Chiao, Yu-Cheng ` Chiao, Yu-Lon ` Pan, Wen-Hu		509,123,630	100.00%	
Walsin Lihwa	Chairman	Cao, Jian-Hua	USD	0	0.00%	
(Changzhou) Investment Co., Ltd.	General manager	Pan, Wen-Hu	USD	0	0.00%	
	Director	Representative of Concord Industries Limited : Cao, Jian-Hua \ Pan, Wen-Hu \ Wen, Ter-Chen	USD	49,000	100.00%	
	Supervisor	Representative of Concord Industries Limited : Wu, Chin-Sheng	USD	49,000	100.00%	
Walsin Specialty Steel Corp	Director	Representative of Concord Industries Limited : Chiao, Ting-Piao \ Chiao, Yu-Lon \ Chiao, Yu-Hwei \ Chang, Wen-Chung \ Pan, Wen-Hu		173,600,000	100.00%	
Shanghai Baihe Walsin	Chairman	Chang, Wen-Chung	USD	0	0.00%	
Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	General manager	Chen, Cheng-Chiang	USD	0	0.00%	
	Director	Representative of Walsin Specialty Steel Corp : Chang, Wen-Chung ` Chen, Cheng-Chiang ` Chen, Tien-Rong ` Hung, Wen-Nan	USD	39,000	100.00%	
	Supervisor	Representative of Walsin Specialty Steel Corp: Wu, Chin-Sheng	USD	39,000	100.00%	
Changshu Walsin	Chairman	Chang, Wen-Chung	USD	0	0.00%	
Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	Vice Chairman	Chen, Tien-Rong	USD	0	0.00%	
	General manager	Lin, Shih-Chieh	USD	0	0.00%	
	Director	Representative of Walsin Specialty Steel Corp: Chang, Wen-Chung \ Chen, Tien-Rong \ Cao, Jian-Hua \ Lin, Shih-Chieh \ Wu, Chin-Sheng	USD	97,000	100.00%	
	Supervisor	Representative of Walsin Specialty Steel Corp: Yu, Sheng-Fang	USD	97,000	100.00%	
Yantai Huanghai Iron	Chairman	Chang, Wen-Chung	RMB	0	0.00%	
and Steel Co., Ltd.	General manager	Chen, Cheng-Chiang	RMB	0	0.00%	
	manager Director	Representative of Changzhou Wujin NSL. Co., Ltd.: Chang, Wen-Chung ` Chen, Cheng-Chiang ` Yu, Sheng-Fang	RMB	578,796	100.00%	
	Supervisor	Representative of Changzhou Wujin NSL. Co., Ltd.: Wu, Chin-Sheng	RMB	578,796	100.00%	

Entity	Title	Name of the Representation	Shareholding			
Littity	Title	Name of the Representation		Holding		
Walsin Singapore PTE. Ltd.	Liquidator	Chee Yoh Chuang \ Lin Yueh Hung		0	0.00%	
Changzhou Wujin NSL. Co., Ltd.	Liquidator	Representative of Concord Industries Limited : Pan, Wen-Hu \ Pan, Sy-Ru \ Yang, Hsiang-Hsin \ Wu, Hong-Po	USD	110,000	100.00%	
Yantai Huanghai Iron	Chairman	Chang, Wen-Chung	RMB	0	0.00%	
and Steel Co., Ltd.	General manager	Chen, Cheng-Chiang	RMB	0	0.00%	
	Director	Representative of Concord Industries Limited : Chang, Wen-Chung	RMB	51,472	25.00%	
	Director	Representative of Changzhou Wujin NSL. Co., Ltd. : Chen, Cheng-Chiang ` Sheu, Horng-Sheng	RMB	154,418	75.00%	
	Supervisor	Representative of Changzhou Wujin NSL. Co., Ltd.: Wu, Chin-Sheng	RMB	154,418	75.00%	
Jiangyin Walsin	Chairman	Chang, Wen-Chung	USD	0	0.00%	
Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	General manager	Wang, Chih-Ta	USD	0	0.00%	
	Director	Representative of Concord Industries Limited: Chang, Wen-Chung \ Chen, Cheng-Chiang	USD	40,000	81.63%	
	Director	Representative of Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd. : Cao, Jian-Hua	USD	9,000	18.37%	
	Supervisor	Representative of Concord Industries Limited : Wu, Chin-Sheng	USD	40,000	81.63%	
Walsin Precision	Chairman	Chang, Wen-Chung		0	0.00%	
Technology Sdn. Bhd.	General manager	Chang, Chien-Hsin		0	0.00%	
	Director	Representative of Concord Industries Limited : Chang, Wen-Chung \ Chang, Chien-Hsin \ Chen, Jen-Yang \ Wu, Chin-Sheng		32,178,385	100.00%	
XiAn Walsin Metal	Chairman	Chang, Wen-Chung	USD	0	0.00%	
Product Co., Ltd.	General	Kuo, Ching-Tang	USD	0	0.00%	
	manager Director	Representative of Concord Industries Limited : Chang, Wen-Chung ` Kuo, Ching-Tang ` Chen, Cheng-Chiang	USD	10,000	100.00%	
	Supervisor	Representative of Concord Industries Limited : Wu, Chin-Sheng	USD	10,000	100.00%	
Yantai Dazhong	Chairman	Chang, Wen-Chung	USD	0	0.00%	
Recycling Resource Co., Ltd.	General manager	Chen, Cheng-Chiang	USD	0	0.00%	
2.0	Director	Representative of Concord Industries Limited : Chang, Wen-Chung \ Lee, Chien-Kuo \ Chen, Cheng-Chiang	USD	30,000	100.00%	
	Supervisor	Representative of Concord Industries Limited: Wu, Chin-Sheng	USD	30,000	100.00%	
Energy Pilot Limited	Director	Representative of Concord Industries Limited : Lu Tang, Ji-Ming \ Pan, Wen-Hu		60,670,001	100.00%	
Green Lake Capital, LLC.	General manager	Jason Tai	USD	60,670	100.00%	

Entity	Title	Name of the Penrocentation		Shareholdin	g
•		Name of the Representation		Shares	Holding
GLC Development, LLC		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	1,143	99.00%
		Green Lake Capital, LLC. : Jason Tai			
SDCCD Management,		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	2,440	100.00%
LLC		Green Lake Capital, LLC. : Jason Tai			
GLC-(CA) SDCCD,		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	2,440	98.00%
LLC		SDCCD Management, LLC : Jason Tai			
GLC-(MA) Management,		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	730	100.00%
LLC		Green Lake Capital, LLC. : Jason Tai			
GLC-(MA) BCH, LLC		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	80	100.00%
		GLC-(MA) Management, LLC : Jason Tai			
GLC-(MA) SHS, LLC		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	102	100.00%
		GLC-(MA) Management, LLC: Jason Tai			
GLC-(MA) BBN, LLC		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	408	100.00%
		GLC-(MA) Management, LLC: Jason Tai			
GLC Solar Management		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	5,532	100.00%
II , LLC		Green Lake Capital, LLC. : Jason Tai			
GLC Solar Fund II, LLC		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	5,532	98.00%
		GLC Solar Management II, LLC: Jason Tai			
GLC-(CA) Vista, LLC		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	831	100.00%
		GLC Solar Fund II, LLC : Jason Tai			
GLC-(CA) Helix, LLC		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	969	100.00%
		GLC Solar Fund II, LLC : Jason Tai			
GLC-(CA) Aqua SD,		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	5,794	100.00%
LLC		GLC Solar Fund II, LLC: Jason Tai		•	
GLC-(CA) Madera, LLC		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	1,712	100.00%
		GLC Solar Fund II, LLC: Jason Tai		,	
GLC-(CA) Sierra, LLC		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	1,987	100.00%
		GLC Solar Fund II, LLC: Jason Tai		,	
GLC-(CA) Z7 Water,		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	1,189	100.00%
LLC		GLC Solar Fund II, LLC: Jason Tai			
GLC-(NJ) Management,		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	271	100.00%
LLC		Green Lake Capital, LLC. : Jason Tai			
GLC-(NJ) NACR 1, LLC		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	271	100.00%
		GLC-(NJ) Management, LLC: Jason Tai			
GLC Solar Management		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	8,639	100.00%
V, LLC		Green Lake Capital, LLC. : Jason Tai		-,	
GLC Solar Fund V, LLC		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	8,639	98.00%
,		GLC Solar Management V, LLC : Jason Tai		,	
GLC-(CA) SCC, LLC		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	1,166	100.00%
, , , , , , , , , ,		GLC Solar Fund V, LLC: Jason Tai		,	
GLC-(MA) Mashpee,		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	1,099	100.00%
LLC		GLC Solar Fund V, LLC: Jason Tai		-,000	
GLC-(CA) Edwards,		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	10,209	100.00%
LLC		GLC Solar Fund V, LLC: Jason Tai		,	
GLC-(NJ) NACR 2, LLC		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	1,211	100.00%
2, 250		GLC Solar Fund V, LLC : Jason Tai		1,211	/0
GLC-(MA) Easthampton,		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	2,855	100.00%
LLC		GLC Solar Fund V, LLC: Jason Tai		2,000	/0
GLC Solar Management		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	10,868	100.00%
VI, LLC		Green Lake Capital, LLC. : Jason Tai		10,000	100.0070
GLC Solar Fund VI,		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	10,868	98.00%
LLC		GLC Solar Management VI, LLC: Jason Tai	CDD	10,000	J 3.00 /0
LLC		OLO Dolai Management vi, LLC - Jasoli Tal			

Entity	Title	Nama of the Parragentation	Shareholding Shares Holding			
Entity	1 itle	Name of the Representation		Holding		
GLC-(CA) CSD 1, LLC		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	4,817	100.00%	
		GLC Solar Fund VI, LLC: Jason Tai				
GLC-(CA) CSD 2, LLC		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	8,091	100.00%	
		GLC Solar Fund VI, LLC: Jason Tai				
GLC-(MA) Acushnet,		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	12,724	100.00%	
LLC		GLC Solar Fund VI, LLC: Jason Tai				
GLC-(CA) Morgan Hill,		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	1,480	100.00%	
LLC		GLC Solar Fund VI, LLC: Jason Tai				
GLC Solar Management		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	18,995	100.00%	
VII, LLC		Green Lake Capital, LLC. : Jason Tai		·		
Green Lake Exchange,		Corporate shareholders representative of	USD	3,625	100.00%	
LLC		Green Lake Capital, LLC. : Jason Tai		,		
Ally Energy Limited	Director	Representative of Walsin Lihwa		64,698,247	100.00%	
,		Corporation : Lu Tang, Ji-Ming \ Pan,		.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
		Wen-Hu				
Chin-Cherng	Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Hwei		0	0.00%	
Management Service	General	Chiao, Yu-Hwei		0	0.00%	
Co., Ltd.	manager	Cinao, Tu Tiwei		o l	0.0070	
Co., 2.u.	Director	Representative of Walsin Lihwa		491,625	100.00%	
	Birector	Corporation : Chiao, Yu-Hwei \ Lin		471,023	100.0070	
		Wang-Tsai \ Lin, Tung-Ben				
	Supervisor	Representative of Walsin Lihwa		491,625	100.00%	
	Supervisor	Corporation : Lee, Chien-Kuo		491,023	100.00%	
Touch Mione Createns	Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Lon		0	0.000/	
Touch Micro-System Technology Corp.	Director				0.00%	
reciniology Corp.	Director	Representative of Walsin Lihwa Corporation : Chiao, Yu-Lon ` Hu,		2,100,000	100.00%	
		_				
	C	Ching-Jen ` Yu, Sheng-Fang		2 100 000	100.000/	
	Supervisor	Representative of Walsin Lihwa		2,100,000	100.00%	
Claire Clarens	C1 :	Corporation : Wu, Chin-Sheng		1.67.000	0.000/	
Chin-Cherng	Chairman	Hong, Wu-Shung		167,990	0.08%	
Construction Co.	General	Hong, Wu-Shung		167,990	0.08%	
	manager	D CYYLL VI		220 272 520	00.000/	
	Director	Representative of Walsin Lihwa		220,272,539	99.09%	
		Corporation : Chiao, Yu-Cheng \ Chiao,				
		Yu-Lon \ Pan, Wen-Hu \ Wu, Chin-Sheng		10.000	0.00	
	Supervisor	Representative of Dinghsin Development Co.,		10,000	0.00%	
		Ltd. : Lin, Wang-Tsai				
Tahsio Construction Co.,	Chairman	Chu, I-Chih		0	0.00%	
Ltd.	General	Chu, I-Chih		0	0.00%	
	manager					
	Director	Representative of Chin-Cherng Construction		2,250,000	100.00%	
		Co. : Chu I-Chih ` Lin, Chao-Jen ` Jseng,				
		Hui-Chi				
	Supervisor	Representative of Chin-Cherng Construction		2,250,000	100.00%	
		Co. : Yu, Hsin-Mei				
Joint Success Enterprises	Director	Representative of Chin-Cherng Construction		39,500,000	50.95%	
Limited		Co.: Lu Tang, Ji-Ming \ Pan, Wen-Hu				
Walsin (Nanjing)	Chairman	an Cao, Jian-Hua		0	0.00%	
Construction Limited	General	Pan, Wen-Hu	USD	0	0.00%	
	manager					
	Director	Representative of Joint Success Enterprises	USD	50,000	100.00%	
		Limited : Chiao, Yu-Lon \ Hong,				

Entity	Title	Name of the Representation		Shareholding			
Enuty	Title	Name of the Representation		Shares	Holding		
		Wu-Shung ` Cao, Jian-Hua					
	Supervisor	Representative of Joint Success Enterprises	USD	50,000	100.00%		
		Limited : Chen, Yi-Chung					
Nanjing Walsin Property	Chairman	Pan, Wen-Hu	RMB	0	0.00%		
Management Co., Ltd.	General	Chen Lin	RMB	0	0.00%		
	manager						
	Director	Representative of Walsin (Nanjing)	RMB	1,000	100.00%		
		Construction Limited : Pan, Wen-Hu \ Chiao,					
		Tzu-Yi ` Albert Chou					
	Supervisor	Representative of Walsin (Nanjing)	RMB	1,000	100.00%		
		Construction Limited : Wu, Chin-Sheng					
Walsin Info-Electric	Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Lon		0	0.00%		
Corp.	Vice Chairman	Lin, Wang-Tsai		0	0.00%		
	General	Hsieh, Kun-Han		0	0.00%		
	manager						
	Director	Representative of Walsin Lihwa		23,728,623	98.87%		
		Corporation: Chiao, Yu-Lon Lin					
		Wang-Tsai ` Pan, Wen-Hu ` Hsieh,					
		Kun-Han ` Wu, Chin-Sheng					
	Supervisor	Pan, Sy-Ru		0	0.00%		
Huatong International	Director	Representative of Walsin Info-Electric		1,299	100.00%		
Corp.		Corp. : Lu Tang, Ji-Ming \ Pan, Wen-Hu					
Shanghai Walsin	Chairman	Chen, Cheng-Chiang		0	0.00%		
Info-electric Inc.	General	Hsieh, Kun-Han		0	0.00%		
	manager						
	Director	Representative of Huatong International	RMB	8,200	100.00%		
		Corp. : Chen, Cheng-Chiang ` Hsieh,					
		Kun-Han \ Wu, Chin-Sheng					
	Supervisor	Representative of Huatong International	RMB	8,200	100.00%		
		Corp. : Chen, Yi-Chung					
Market Pilot Limited	Director	Representative of Walsin Lihwa		100,000,000	100.00%		
		Corporation: Lu Tang, Ji-Ming \ Pan,					
		Wen-Hu					
XiAn Walsin United	Chairman	Hu, Ching-Jen	USD	0	0.00%		
Technology Co., Ltd.	General	Hu, Ching-Jen	USD	0	0.00%		
	manager						
	Director	Representative of Market Pilot Limited : Hu,	USD	99,900	100.00%		
		Ching-Jen ` Chen, Cheng-Chiang ` Pan,					
		Wen-Hu					
	Supervisor	Representative of Market Pilot Limited :	USD	99,900	100.00%		
		Chen, Yi-Chung					
Walsin Solar Technology	Chairman	Chiao, Yu-Lon		0	0.00%		
Co., Ltd.	General	Pan, Wen-Hu		0	0.00%		
	manager						
	Director	Representative of Walsin Lihwa		10,000,000	100.00%		
		Corporation: Chiao, Yu-Lon Chuang,					
		Yen-Shan ` Hu, Ching-Jen					
	Supervisor	Representative of Walsin Lihwa		10,000,000	100.00%		
		Corporation : Wu, Chin-Sheng					

Entity	Title	Name of the Democratation	Shareholding			
Entity	Title	Name of the Representation	Shares	Holding		
Min Maw Precision	Chairman	Lin Wang-Tsai	0	0.00%		
Industry Corp.	General	Hsieh, Kun-Han	0	0.00%		
	manager					
	Director	Representative of Walsin Lihwa	21,000,000	100.00%		
		Corporation: Lin Wang-Tsai \ Hsieh,				
		Kun-Han ` Yang, Hsiang-Hsin				
	Supervisor	Representative of Walsin Lihwa	21,000,000	100.00%		
		Corporation: Pan, Sy-Ru				

(6) Operating Condition of the Affiliated Companies

Unit: NT\$ thousands

	Entity	Capital	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Net Worth	Sales	Operating Income	Net Income	EPS (NT\$)
	a Corporation								
Concord Indi	ustries Limited (Note 1)	4,430,955	35,145,701	23,053,670	12,092,031	72,410,627	110,605	642,575	N/A
	Walsin (China) Investment Co., Ltd. Hangzhou Walsin Power Cable &	2,342,673	19,050,772	15,970,311	3,080,461	19,499	(44,895)	106,482	N/A
	Wire Co., Ltd.	1,385,336	3,701,416	3,811,435	(110,019)	2,006,406	(375,357)	(533,377)	N/A
	Shanghai Walsin Lihwa Power Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	465,763	1,787,580	828,387	959,193	4,144,260	69,449	54,404	N/A
	Dongguan Walsin Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.	774,930	12,333,821	10,445,166	1,888,655	14,295,622	(90,199)	91,285	N/A
	Jiangyin Walsin Steel Cable Co., Limited (JHS)	596,100	2,124,782	910,208	1,214,574	2,514,296	129,052	514,282	N/A
	Renowned International Limited	601,219	4,615,084	0	4,615,084	0	(68)	280,784	14.23
	Nanjing Walsin Metal Co., Ltd.	2,420,166	9,495,850	4,498,380	4,997,470	47,360,701	225,487	329,968	N/A
The Subsidiaries	Walsin International Investments Limited	0	19,942	86,898	(66,956)	0	(4,367)	(1,938)	N/A
of Concord Industries	P.T. Walsin Lippo Industries ("P.T. Walsin")	447,075	922,452	321,349	601,103	1,060,071	76,087	59,410	3,960.65
Limited	XiAn Walsin Opto-electronic Limited	4,471	2,892	140,189	(137,297)	57,432	(38,908)	(46,681)	N/A
	Nanjing Walsin Expo Exhibition Co., Ltd.	13,084	4,245	207	4,038	320	(2,107)	(2,091)	N/A
	Borrego Solar Systems, Inc.	432,955	2,034,242	1,355,188	679,054	4,029,180	207,847	124,841	66.43
	Nanjing Taiwan Trade Mart Management Co., Ltd.	29,805	5,757	769,755	(763,998)	43,909	(104,770)	(210,926)	N/A
	Lead Hero Limited	1,422,018	789,051	935	788,116	0	(96)	(11,643)	N/A
	XiAn Ly Jing Technology Co., Ltd.	1,347,186	887,005	109,069	777,936	0	(3,095)	(13,317)	N/A
	Dongguan Hannstar Electronics Co., Ltd.	286,128	256,000	29,554	226,446	98,548	(51,725)	(72,730)	N/A
	Walcom Chemicals Industrial Limited	1,922	3	67,179	(67,176)	0	(17)	(17)	N/A
Concord Indu	ustries Limited (Note 2)	17,045,990	24,010,290	10,181,041	13,829,249	13,922,093	(703,491)	(878,071)	N/A
	Jiangyin Yuan Tai Stainless Steel Products Co., Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	(1,712)	3,352	N/A
	XiAn Walsin Metal Product Co., Ltd.	298,050	611,446	1,373,285	(761,839)	833,163	(85,757)	(284,625)	N/A
	Jiangyin Walsin Specialty Alloy Materials Co., Ltd.	1,460,445	3,386,916	1,859,178	1,527,738	1,606,916	15,173	120,855	N/A
	Walsin Precision Technology Sdn. Bhd.	252,448	561,836	86,995	474,841	626,712	(8,084)	(4,952)	(0.15)
	Walsin Specialty Steel Corp	5,174,148	4,486,252	1,237	4,485,015	0	(5,089)	100,765	N/A
The Subsidiaries	Changshu Walsin Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	2,891,085	6,167,272	3,507,754	2,659,518	4,851,980	(8,772)	313,369	N/A
of Concord Industries	Shanghai Baihe Walsin Lihwa Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.	1,162,395	3,271,178	3,674,964	(403,786)	7,365,639	(347,265)	(180,248)	N/A
Limited	Walsin Singapore Pte. Ltd.	4,744,700	2,466,234	0	2,466,234	0	(18)	(209,301)	N/A
Emited	Yantai Huanghai Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	2,829,514	3,698,034	4,191,096	(493,062)	5,954,416	(227,397)	(506,387)	N/A
	Changzhou Wujin NSL. Co., Ltd.	3,278,550	2,383,925	244,168	2,139,757	0	(25,747)	(158,320)	N/A
	Yantai Dazhong Recycling Resource Co., Ltd.	894,150	1,181,303	240,613	940,690	961,257	(2,004)	1,430	N/A
	Yantai Huanghai Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	1,006,518	364,046	28,019	336,027	258,191	(1,252)	(1,558)	N/A
	Walsin Lihwa (Changzhou) Investment Co., Ltd.	1,460,445	1,460,466	0	1,460,466	0	0	(4,394)	N/A
Energy Pilot	Limited	1,808,269	1,651,715	0	1,651,715	0	0	(39,843)	N/A

	Entity	Capital	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Net Worth	Sales	Operating Income	Net Income	EPS (NT\$)
	Green Lake Capital, LLC (註 3)	1,808,269	4,761,677	2,660,514	2,101,163	390,143	180,658	(39,849)	N/A
	GLC Development, LLC	34,216	599,379	34,812	564,567	75,143	69,769	69,769	N/A
	SDCCD Management, LLC	72,724	76,897	238	76,659	1,188	1,009	1,277	N/A
	GLC-(CA) SDCCD, LLC	113,438	534,642	381,891	152,751	51,214	34,706	26,542	N/A
	GLC-(MA) Management, LLC	21,758	21,787	89	21,698	0	(30)	4,661	N/A
	GLC-(MA) BCH, LLC	2,384	34,574	26,437	8,137	3,503	1,900	1,633	N/A
	GLC-(MA) SHS, LLC	3,040	16,929	11,713	5,216	1,722	1,098	1,009	N/A
	GLC-(MA) BBN, LLC	12,160	41,161	22,890	18,271	3,889	2,316	2,049	N/A
	GLC Solar Management II, LLC	164,881	170,127	268	169,859	1,633	1,455	1,870	N/A
	GLC Solar Fund II, LLC	224,640	505,791	307,766	198,025	0	(2,019)	40,971	N/A
	GLC-(CA) Vista, LLC	24,798	74,065	40,922	33,143	4,097	3,058	2,375	N/A
	GLC-(CA) Helix, LLC	28,881	85,093	47,241	37,852	4,750	3,622	2,791	N/A
	GLC-(CA) Madera, LLC	51,026	229,916	154,807	75,109	19,031	16,032	12,737	N/A
	GLC-(CA) Z7 Water, LLC	35,438	102,619	55,974	46,645	7,274	5,819	4,899	N/A
	GLC-(CA) Sierra, LLC	59,223	236,443	167,295	69,148	12,499	9,382	5,967	N/A
Subsidiaries	GLC-(CA) Aqua, LLC	172,690	448,655	244,461	204,194	26,215	19,298	14,399	N/A
of Energy	GLC-(NJ) Management, LLC	8,077	8,077	387	7,690	0	(178)	2,583	N/A
Pilot	GLC-(NJ)NACR 1.LLC	8,077	145,359	136,656	8,703	17,338	12,113	2,761	N/A
	GLC Solar Management V, LLC	257,485	262,254	298	261,956	1,781	1,603	2,049	N/A
	GLC Solar Fund V, LLC	348,927	674,726	345,678	329,048	0	(2,613)	45,246	N/A
	GLC-(MA) Edwards, LLC	304,279	780,176	423,618	356,558	60,209	39,308	31,055	N/A
	GLC-(NJ) NACR 2, LLC	36,094	121,962	78,596	43,366	15,290	11,163	9,322	N/A
	GLC- (MA) Easthampton, LLC	85,093	358,703	277,872	80,831	19,684	3,741	(1,158)	N/A
	GLC-(MA) Mashpee. LLC	32,756	88,223	53,023	35,200	4,127	1,841	1,158	N/A
	GLC- (CA) SCC, LLC	34,753	202,346	152,363	49,983	12,885	10,629	7,689	N/A
	GLC Solar Management VI, LLC	323,921	353,815	18,777	335,038	8,283	8,105	8,164	N/A
	GLC Solar Fund VI, LLC	540,216	1,139,475	631,657	507,818	0	(9,708)	5,225	N/A
	GLC- (CA) CSD 1, LLC	143,571	312,267	155,463	156,804	16,952	14,815	11,994	N/A
	GLC- (CA) CSD 2, LLC	241,152	647,424	412,263	235,161	7,689	(2,227)	(5,938)	N/A
	GLC- (MA) SFVI-Acushnet, LLC	379,239	968,245	591,629	376,616	50,917	18,853	4,958	N/A
	GLC- (CA) Morgan Hill, LLC	44,111	109,593	59,968	49,625	7,363	6,413	5,166	N/A
	GLC Solar Management VII, LLC	566,146	611,718	40,654	571,064	2,049	1,900	4,631	N/A
	Green Lake Exchange, LLC	108,043	251,226	129,533	121,693	82,209	13,033	13,033	N/A
Touch Micro	-System Technology Corp.	21,000	7,025	2,700	4,325	201,380	58,559	96,641	46.02
Chin-Cherng	Management Service Co., Ltd.	4,916	7,638	279	7,359	6,629	1,351	132	0.27
Walsin Info-	Electric Corp.	240,000	615,990	300,995	314,995	310,248	22,528	13,752	0.57
The	Huatong International Corp.	37,975	66,983	0	66,983	0	0	(1,033)	N/A
Subsidiaries									
of Walsin	Shanghai Walsin Info-electric Inc.	37,886	67,049	73	66,976	11,463	(369)	(1,033)	N/A
Info-Electric	Shanghar Walshi hiro electre me.	57,000	07,012	, 5	00,770	11,100	(30))	(1,055)	1,,11
Corp.	1								
	Limited(Note 5)	2,980,500	1,898,417	1,208,245	690,172	250,460	(543,874)	(2,006,836)	N/A
The									
Subsidiaries	XiAn Walsin United Technology	2,977,520	1,868,313	1,208,247	660,066	250,460	(543,832)	(2,005,943)	N/A
of Market	Co., Ltd.		, ,		,	ŕ	, , ,		
Pilot	Construction Co.	2,222,956	3,041,234	7,420	3,033,814	158,601	80,693	(39,440)	(0.03)
	Joint Success Enterprises Limited	2,490,083	4,049,508	41,504	4,008,004	138,001	(1,444)	(221,959)	N/A
The	Walsin (Nanjing) Construction	2,490,083	4,049,308	41,304	4,008,004	0	(1,444)	(221,939)	N/A
Subsidiaries of	Limited	1,597,857	11,023,007	7,836,003	3,187,004	128,957	(232,057)	(194,865)	N/A
	Nanjing Walsin Property								
	Management Co., Ltd.	4,703	5,270	26,061	(20,791)	7,925	(25,938)	(25,195)	N/A
Co.	Tahsio Construction Co., Ltd.	100,000	97,426	1.094	96,332	1.890	(511)	69,678	30.97
Walsin Solar	Technology Co., Ltd.	100,000	7,649	5,401	2,248	0	(11,127)	(14,901)	(1.49)
	ecision Industry Corp.	210,000	1,290,301	1,040,143	250,158	85,033	61,839	35,780	1.70
Ally Energy		1,917,566	3,792	0	3,792	0	0	(272,378)	1.70
	The assets liabilities and net income of			maluda tha1	•		· ·	(,)	

Note 1: The assets, liabilities and net income of Concord Industries Limited include the subsidiaries'.

- (7)Endorsement guarantee by related enterprises, capital lending and related parties' transaction information: Reference to "Financial Status IV finalcial statements of recent years".
- 2. Progress of private placement of securities during the latest year and up to the date of annual report publication: None.

 $Note\ 2\ :\ The\ assets,\ liabilities\ and\ net\ income\ of\ Concord\ Industries\ Limited\ include\ the\ subsidiaries'.$

 $Note \ 3: The \ assets, liabilities \ and \ net \ income \ of \ Green \ Lake \ Capital, \ LLC. include \ the \ subsidiaries'.$

 $Note\ 4: Chin-Xin\ Investment\ Co.,\ Ltd.\ had\ not\ been\ the\ subsidiaries\ of\ the\ Company\ on\ November\ 26,2013.$

Note 5: The assets, liabilities and net income of Market Pilot Limitedinclude the subsidiaries'.

Note 6 : The currency exchange rate as of December 31, 2013 was as follows: US\$/NT\$=1:29.805 (average rate : US\$/NT\$ 1:29.689) RMB/NT\$=1:4.88862 (average rate : RMB/NT\$==1:4.79715)

- WesternReview and Analysis of Financial Status, Financial Performance, and Risk Management
- 3. The subsidiaries' shareholding or disposal of the company's shares during the latest year and up to the date of annual report publication: None.

4. Other supplemental information

1. Status of license acquisition by personnel involved in financial information transparency:

Status of license acquisition by personnel involved in financial	Accounting	Auditing	Finance Div.
information transparency:	Div.	Office	
Certified Public Accountant, Taiwan ROC	4	1	-
International certified internal auditor	2	4	-
International Certification in Control Self-Assessment	-	1	-
Certified Information Systems Auditor	-	1	-
Certified in Risk Management Assurance	-	1	-
Chartered Financial Analyst	=	=	1
Financial Risk Manager	-	-	1
IPMA Level D Certificated Project Management Associate	-	-	1
Certification for Enterprise Internal Control Basic Ability, ROC	3	-	-

2. The Company's procedures for major internal information processing operations:

In order to establish an effective handling and disclosure mechanism for major internal information processing operations so that unauthorized information leakage can be avoided, consistency and accuracy of information disclosed by the Company to the public can be maintained, and insider trading prevented, the Company has established "Procedures for major internal information processing operations," to be complied with by all staff. In addition, the Company has made available copies of this document to the Company's directors and supervisors and has uploaded an electronic copy to the Company's electronic bulletin board for the benefit of all managerial officers and staff members.

3. The valuation basis of recognized valuation accounts in assets and liabilities:

Valuation Accounts in Assets and Liabilities	Valuation Method	Valuation Basis
Allowance for Bad Debt	The aging analysis and individual assessment method	1.Monthly: Excluded guaranteed and related party receivables, the receivables which are not be recoverable should be recognized 100% as allowance for bad debt. Others are past due should be recognized as allowance for bad debt in according to following proportions. (1) Overdue1-3 months 1% (2) Overdue4-6 months 7.5% (3) Overdue7-9 months 15% (4) Overdue10-12 months 30% (5) Overdue13-18 months 50% (6) Overdue18-24 months 75% (7) Overdue more than 2 years 100% 2. Quarterly: Excluded guaranteed and related party receivables, view all remaining receivables, if there is objective evidence of impairment, the individual amounts recognize 100% as allowance for bad debt; if not but the receivable is overdue, estimated the recoverable time and discounted its present value by effective rate to recognize as allowance for bad debt.
Allowance for Inventory Valuation	1.Lower of cost and net realisable value 2.The aging analysis of inventory obsolescence	1.Inventories have orders Evaluate by the orders' net realisable value. 2.Inventories have no orders (1) non-obsolescence:Evaluate by the market value (2) obsolescence: If over 180 days, after deduction the scrap prices recognized 100% as allowance for inventory valuation.

4. The basis of financial instruments fair value except stocks:

Forward exchange contracts: Determined with reference to quoted market prices.

Exchange rate swap contract: Determined with reference to quoted market prices.

Commodity futures contracts: Determined with reference to buyer quoted or seller quoted for buyer/seller contracts.

5. Corporate events with material impact on shareholders' equity or stock prices set forth in Subparagraph 2, Paragraph 2, Article 36 of the Securities and Exchange Act during the most recent year and up to the annual report publication date: None.