MARKETECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

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

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Marketech International Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Marketech International Corp. (the "Company") as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants" and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China (ROC GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in the Republic of China (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters on the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 were as follows:

資誠聯合會計師事務所 PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
11012 臺北市信義區基隆路一段 333 號 27 樓
27F, No. 333, Sec. 1, Keelung Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei 11012, Taiwan
T: +886 (2) 2729 6666, F:+ 886 (2) 2729 6686, www.pwc.tw

Recognition of construction contract revenue

Description

Please refer to Notes 4(27) for accounting policy on construction contract and revenue. Please refer to Note 5(2) for the details of uncertainty of construction contract accounting estimation and assumption. Please refer to Notes 6(17) and 6(4) for details of construction contract revenue and construction cost.

The Company recognized revenue and profit by using the percentage of completion method. This method is also being used to calculate the cost for each contract at year-end. Management will re-evaluate the cost if the budget had increased or decreased, and depending on the cost after adjustment will recalculate the percentage of completion. The construction contract revenue may be affected by the appropriateness of determination of cost and estimated cost. Thus, we considered this as one of the key audit matters.

How our audit addressed the matter

We tailored the major audit scope as follows:

A. Obtained an understanding of the management's control system and determined whether the contract had been created or significant change with respect to estimate cost.

B. Obtained the newly added construction contract list for this fiscal year, and ensured that the total contract price is equal to the amount being used to calculate construction contract revenue. Ensured that any additional construction supplement can be traced back to supplementary contracts.

C. Checked the construction costs incurred estimation sheets in the current period, and sampling the basis of estimation and subcontracting amount, and ensured that it has been approved appropriately by the management.

D. Checked the rationality of significant changes in estimation of construction cost, and sample tested whether the revised plan had been approved by the management.

E. Obtained the billing details, and selected samples of related vouchers by using statistical procedure to check the correctness of input cost in engineering reports and computation of percentage of completion.

Valuation on inventories

Description

Please refer to Note 4(10) for description of accounting policy on inventory valuation. Please refer to Note 5(2) for accounting estimates and assumption uncertainty in relation to inventory valuation. Please refer to Note 6(4) for the description of inventory.

The Company is primarily engaged in import and export trading business, which include integrated circuit, electronic equipment, and materials, components used on electronic equipment. Due to the rapid technological changes, the semiconductor equipment industry has become more and more competitive, and the product price frequently changes. Therefore, the Company is now exposed to risk on inventory valuation loss and slow-moving inventory. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the specific identification method is used to estimate the allowance for inventory valuation loss slow-moving inventories.

The base stock of inventories is based on assumptions of future demand and development plan. Due to the large quantity of inventories for sale, and since the amounts involved are significant, the determination of net realizable value for obsolete or slow-moving inventory involves subjective judgement resulting in high degree of estimation uncertainty. As a result of the high uncertainties in these estimates, we considered this is one of the key audit matters.

How our audit addressed the matter

We tailored the major audit scope as follows:

A. Assessed the policy on allowance for inventory valuation loss, based on our understanding of the operations and industry of the company.

B. Tested whether the basis of market value used in calculating the net realizable value of inventory is consistent with the policy of the company and validated selling prices of selected samples of respective inventory and their accuracy of net realizable value calculation.

C. Acquired management's individually identified out-of-date inventory list, inspected the related supporting documents and proper recognition in the financial statements.

Valuation of allowance of accounts receivable

Description

Please refer to Note 4(7) for accounting policy of accounts receivable. Please refer to Note 5(2) for accounting estimates and assumption uncertainty in relation to accounts receivable. Please refer to Note 6(3) for the details of accounts receivable.

The Company assesses the significant accounts receivable individually, and those that are not significant are assessed either individually or collectively. If there is no impairment after individual assessment, then the group of accounts receivable will be subject to collectively assessment. If the accounts receivable over a certain age is significant, the management will re-examine the collectibility, and assesses each case for possible impairment. Management uses professional judgement during the process, and accounting estimates have a high possibility of becoming inappropriate. The professional judgement may be affected by several factors, such as customer's financial status, internal credit rating, order history, and economic situation. Accordingly, obtaining the supporting documents which management used for judgement is important. Thus, we considered the assessment on allowance for bad debts as one of our key audit matters.

How our audit addressed the matter

We tailored the major audit scope as follows:

A. Obtained an understanding of the process which management used to evaluate the collectibility of accounts receivable.

B. Ensured that the classification of impairment in the group of accounts receivable is appropriate and in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

C. Checked the details of significant impairment recognized by the management, against the supporting documents to verify appropriateness.

D. Verified the subsequent collections details of significant accounts receivable.

E. Obtained the details of significant accounts receivable which have not yet been collected at year end, and re-evaluated the appropriateness.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ROC GAAS, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Chang, Shu-Chiung Weng, Shih-Jung

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

February 18, 2019

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

MARKETECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2018 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2017 AMOUNT	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 679,098	5	$ 750,892	6
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2) and 12(4)	90,944	1	17,143	-
1125	Available-for-sale financial assets - current	12(4)	-	-	41,502	-
1140	Current contract assets	6(17)	3,297,707	22	-	-
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(3)	18,359	-	64,957	1
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3)	2,896,102	20	2,650,543	21
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties, net	7	114,677	1	7,102	-
1190	Construction contracts receivable	12(5)	-	-	2,398,711	19
1200	Other receivables	7	35,464	-	83,714	1
130X	Inventories, net	6(4)	3,183,449	21	2,295,799	19
1410	Prepayments		313,722	2	475,970	4
1470	Other current assets	8	50,087	-	32,996	-
11XX	**Total current assets**		10,679,609	72	8,819,329	71
	Non-current assets					
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	6(2)	415,468	3	-	-
1543	Financial assets at cost-non-current	12(4)	-	-	277,607	2
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	6(5)	1,915,488	13	1,716,459	14
1600	Property, plant and equipment, net	6(6) and 7	1,719,499	11	1,453,359	12
1780	Intangible assets	7	14,032	-	15,270	-
1840	Deferred tax assets	6(21)	149,061	1	122,914	1
1900	Other non-current assets	6(2)	17,018	-	16,430	-
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		4,230,566	28	3,602,039	29
1XXX	**Total Assets**		$ 14,910,175	100	$ 12,421,368	100

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MARKETECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2018 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2017 AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(7)	$ 1,612,000	11	$ 650,000	5
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(17) and 7	2,768,245	19	-	-
2150	Notes payable		1,044,159	7	908,350	8
2170	Accounts payable		2,799,224	19	2,582,979	21
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	15,393	-	19,944	-
2190	Construction contracts payable	7 and 12(5)	-	-	1,278,326	10
2200	Other payables	6(8)	443,542	3	407,884	3
2230	Current tax liabilities		120,550	1	96,090	1
2310	Advance receipts	6(9)	20,906	-	760,815	6
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(10)	11,766	-	-	-
2399	Other current liabilities		44,794	-	11,639	-
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		8,880,579	60	6,716,027	54
	Non-current liabilities					
2530	Corporate bonds payable	6(10)	-	-	200,199	2
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(11)	200,000	1	200,000	2
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	6(21)	835	-	-	-
2640	Net defined benefit liability - non-current	6(12)	161,957	1	154,014	1
2670	Other non-current liabilities	6(5)	70	-	6,151	-
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		362,862	2	560,364	5
2XXX	**Total Liabilities**		9,243,441	62	7,276,391	59
	Equity					
	Share capital	6(14)				
3110	Ordinary shares		1,855,913	12	1,770,164	14
	Capital surplus	6(13)(15)				
3200	Capital surplus		970,381	6	843,057	7
	Retained earnings	6(16)				
3310	Legal reserve		692,068	5	626,773	5
3320	Special reserve		92,239	1	92,239	1
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		2,197,064	15	1,893,389	15
	Other equity interest					
3400	Other equity interest		(140,931)	(1)	(80,645)	(1)
3XXX	**Total Equity**		5,666,734	38	5,144,977	41
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	7 and 9				
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11				
3X2X	**Total Liabilities and Equity**		$ 14,910,175	100	$ 12,421,368	100

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

MARKETECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share)

	Items	Notes	Year ended December 31 2018 AMOUNT	%	2017 AMOUNT	%
4000	**Operating Revenue**	6(17), 7 and 12(5)	$ 16,757,545	100	$ 15,319,550	100
5000	**Operating Costs**	6(4)(20) and 7	(14,819,701)	(88)	(13,470,021)	(88)
5900	**Gross Profit**		1,937,844	12	1,849,529	12
	Operating Expenses	6(20) and 7				
6100	Sales and marketing expenses		(313,099)	(2)	(285,763)	(2)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(532,254)	(3)	(510,266)	(3)
6300	Research and development expenses		(238,017)	(1)	(177,920)	(1)
6450	Impairment loss (impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	12(2)	(106,279)	(1)	-	-
6000	**Total operating expenses**		(1,189,649)	(7)	(973,949)	(6)
6900	**Operating Profit**		748,195	5	875,580	6
	Non-operating Income and Expenses					
7010	Other income	6(18) and 7	103,161	-	89,877	-
7020	Other gains and losses	6(2)(19)	137,035	1	(26,303)	-
7050	Finance costs		(17,337)	-	(11,615)	-
7070	Share of gain (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		22,098	-	(111,151)	(1)
7000	**Total non-operating income and expenses**		244,957	1	(59,192)	(1)
7900	**Profit before Income Tax**		993,152	6	816,388	5
7950	Income tax expense	6(21)	(200,570)	(2)	(163,437)	(1)
8200	**Net Income**		$ 792,582	4	$ 652,951	4
	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)					
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6(12)	($ 10,438)	-	($ 11,229)	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(21)	2,859	-	1,909	-
8310	**Total components of other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**		(7,579)	-	(9,320)	-
	Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(51,465)	-	(56,800)	-
8362	Unrealized gains on valuation of available-for-sale financial assets	12(4)	-	-	(6,395)	-
8380	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		190	-	(146)	-
8399	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(21)	14,002	-	9,681	-
8360	**Total components of other comprehensive loss that will be reclassified to profit or loss**		(37,273)	-	(53,660)	-
8300	**Other comprehensive loss, net of tax**		($ 44,852)	-	($ 62,980)	-
8500	**Total Comprehensive Income**		$ 747,730	4	$ 589,971	4
9750	**Basic earnings per share**	6(22)	$	4.40	$	3.77
9850	**Diluted earnings per share**	6(22)	$	4.21	$	3.51

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

MARKETECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

			Capital Reserves		Retained Earnings			Other equity interest		
	Notes	Share capital - ordinary shares	Capital surplus - share premium	Capital surplus - others	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealized gain or loss on available-for-sale financial assets	Total equity
Year ended December 31, 2017										
Balance at January 1, 2017		$1,650,698	$ 616,003	$ 32,443	$ 575,258	$ 92,239	$ 1,667,955	($ 56,393)	$ 29,408	$4,607,611
Profit for 2017		-	-	-	-	-	652,951	-	-	652,951
Other comprehensive loss for 2017		-	-	-	-	-	(9,320)	(47,265)	(6,395)	(62,980)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	643,631	(47,265)	(6,395)	589,971
Appropriations and distribution of earnings for 2016	6(16)									
Legal reserve		-	-	-	51,515	-	(51,515)	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(363,153)	-	-	(363,153)
Share-based payment	6(13)(14)(15)	14,225	18,151	133	-	-	-	-	-	32,509
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		-	-	-	-	-	(3,529)	-	-	(3,529)
Conversion of convertible bonds	6(10)(14)(15)(24)	105,241	188,751	(12,424)	-	-	-	-	-	281,568
Balance at December 31, 2017		$1,770,164	$ 822,905	$ 20,152	$ 626,773	$ 92,239	$ 1,893,389	($ 103,658)	$ 23,013	$5,144,977
Year ended December 31, 2018										
Balance at January 1, 2018		$1,770,164	$ 822,905	$ 20,152	$ 626,773	$ 92,239	$ 1,893,389	($ 103,658)	$ 23,013	$5,144,977
Effect of retrospective application and retrospective restatement		-	-	-	-	-	19,315	-	(23,013)	(3,698)
Balance at January 1 after adjustments		1,770,164	822,905	20,152	626,773	92,239	1,912,704	(103,658)	-	5,141,279
Profit for 2018		-	-	-	-	-	792,582	-	-	792,582
Other comprehensive loss for 2018		-	-	-	-	-	(7,579)	(37,273)	-	(44,852)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	785,003	(37,273)	-	747,730
Appropriations and distribution of earnings for 2017	6(16)									
Legal reserve		-	-	-	65,295	-	(65,295)	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	(442,541)	-	-	(442,541)
Share-based payment	6(13)(14)(15)	10,520	13,391	(3,521)	-	-	-	-	-	20,390
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(15)	-	-	2,000	-	-	7,193	-	-	9,193
Conversion of convertible bonds	6(10)(14)(15)(24)	75,229	123,663	(8,209)	-	-	-	-	-	190,683
Balance at December 31, 2018		$1,855,913	$ 959,959	$ 10,422	$ 692,068	$ 92,239	$ 2,197,064	($ 140,931)	$ -	$5,666,734

Note: The stockholders have resolved to distribute directors' and supervisors' remuneration of $10,431 and employees' bonus of $89,000 for 2017 and distribute directors' and supervisors' remuneration of $7,545 and employees' bonus of $75,452 for 2016. All amounts have been deducted from the statements of comprehensive income.

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

MARKETECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 993,152	$ 816,388
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Net gain on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)(19) and 12(4)	(93,134)	(9,846)
Impairment on expected credit loss	12(2)	106,279	-
Provision (profit) for bad debt expense	12(4)	-	8,494
Share of loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		(22,098)	111,151
Gain on disposal of investments	6(19)	-	(35,556)
Depreciation	6(6)(20)	91,359	80,845
Amortisation	6(20)	16,301	19,222
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(6)	(2,808)	(1,666)
Impairment loss on financial assets	6(19)	-	15,243
Compensation cost of share-based payments	6(13)(15)(20)	2,580	7,901
Interest income	6(18) and 7	(4,116)	(3,569)
Interest expense		17,337	11,615
Dividend income	6(18)	(14,485)	(16,935)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Contract assets - current		(898,996)	-
Notes receivable, net		55,092	64,426
Accounts receivable, net		(400,327)	(28,822)
Accounts receivable - related parties, net		(103,580)	3,996
Construction contracts receivable		-	(462,847)
Other receivables		49,795	1,703
Inventories, net		(887,650)	(346,216)
Prepayments		162,248	(170,088)
Other current assets		(25,436)	1,196
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities-current		562,851	-
Notes payable		135,809	49,998
Accounts payable		216,245	243,334
Accounts payable - related parties		(4,551)	(4,362)
Construction contracts payable		-	141,863
Other payables		35,298	69,101
Advance receipts		187,159	337,407
Other current liabilities		33,154	2,074
Other non-current liabilities		(2,495)	(1,859)
Cash inflow generated from operations		204,983	904,191
Interest received		4,116	2,753
Dividends received		14,485	16,935
Interest paid		(14,727)	(6,704)
Income tax paid		(183,193)	(167,481)
Net cash flows from operating activities		25,664	749,694

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MARKETECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - current		($ 81,498)	$ -
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		56,872	-
Proceeds from capital reduction of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		3,428	-
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets - current		-	32,233
Acquisition of financial assets measured at cost – non-current		-	(66,915)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets measured at cost – non-current		-	67,942
Proceeds from capital reduction of financial assets measured at cost – non-current		-	274
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method – subsidiaries		(244,635)	(424,745)
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method – non-subsidiaries		(11,695)	(9,611)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(6)	(364,324)	(422,981)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(6)	9,633	10,987
Acquisition of intangible assets		(15,063)	(18,977)
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits		12,555	(9,982)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(634,727)	(841,775)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in short-term borrowings	6(7)(25)	962,000	100,000
Increase in long-term borrowings		-	200,000
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	6(13)	17,810	24,609
Cash dividends paid	6(16)	(442,541)	(363,153)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities		537,269	(38,544)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(71,794)	(130,625)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6(1)	750,892	881,517
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6(1)	$ 679,098	$ 750,892

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

MARKETECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS,

EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

Marketech International Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated in the Republic of China (ROC) on December 27, 1988. On October 17, 2002, the Company's common shares were officially listed on the Taiwan Over-The-Counter Securities Exchange and on May 24, 2004, the shares were transferred to be listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange. The Company is mainly engaged in (i) import and trade of various integrated circuits, semiconductors, electrical and computer equipment and materials, chemicals, gas, components; (ii) factory affair and mechatronic system including clean room, automatic supply system of (specialty) gas and chemicals, monitor system, Turn-key and Hook-up Project and (iii) design and manufacturing of customized equipment. Ennoconn International Investment Co., Ltd. owns 44.97% of the shares of the Company. The ultimate parent company of the Company is Ennoconn Corporation.

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

The parent company only financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 18, 2019.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by FSC effective from 2018 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 2, 'Classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions'	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 4, 'Applying IFRS 9, Financial instruments with IFRS 4, Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2018
IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'	January 1, 2018
IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers'	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 15, 'Clarifications to IFRS 15, Revenue from contracts with customers'	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IAS 7, 'Disclosure initiative'	January 1, 2017
Amendments to IAS 12, 'Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses	January 1, 2017
Amendments to IAS 40, 'Transfers of investment property'	January 1, 2018
IFRIC 22, 'Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration'	January 1, 2018

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 cycle - Amendments to IFRS 1, 'First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards'	January 1, 2018
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 cycle - Amendments to IFRS 12, 'Disclosure of interests in other entities'	January 1, 2017
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 cycle - Amendments to IAS 28, 'Investments in associates and joint ventures'	January 1, 2018

Note : The aforementioned new, revised or amended standards or interpretations are effective after fiscal year beginning on or after the effective dates, unless specified otherwise.

A. IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'

(a) Classification of debt instruments is driven by the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, which would be classified as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or financial asset measured at amortized cost. Equity instruments would be classified as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, unless an entity makes an irrevocable election at inception to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading.

(b) The impairment losses of debt instruments are assessed using an 'expected credit loss' approach. An entity assesses at each balance sheet date whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition to recognise 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses (interest revenue would be calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset before impairment losses occurred); or if the instrument that has objective evidence of impairment, interest revenue after the impairment would be calculated on the book value of net carrying amount (i.e. net of credit allowance). The Company shall always measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component.

(c) The Company has elected not to restate prior period financial statements using the modified retrospective approach under IFRS 9. For details of the significant effect as at January 1, 2018, please refer to Notes 12(4) B and C.

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

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

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

Step 1: Identify contracts with customer.

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

Step 3: Determine the transaction price.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price.

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

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

(b) The Company has elected not to restate prior period financial statements and recognized the cumulative effect of initial application as retained earnings at January 1, 2018, using the modified retrospective approach under IFRS 15. The significant effects of adopting the modified transition as of January 1, 2018 are summarized below:

i. Presentation of assets and liabilities in relation to contracts with customers

In line with IFRS 15 requirements, the Company changed the presentation of certain accounts in the balance sheets as follows:

(i) Under IFRS 15, construction contracts whereby services have been rendered but not yet billed are recognized as contract assets but were previously presented as construction contracts receivable in the balance sheet. The balance amounted to $2,398,711 on January 1, 2018.

(ii) Under IFRS 15, liabilities in relation to construction contracts are recognized as contract liabilities, but were previously presented as construction contracts payable in the balance sheet. The balance amounted to $1,278,326 on January 1, 2018, and was reclassified to contract liabilities-current.

(iii)Under IFRS 15, liabilities in relation to sales contracts are recognized as contract liabilities, but were previously presented as advance receipts in the balance sheet. The balance amounted to $709,754 on January 1, 2018, and was reclassified to contract liabilities-current.

ii. Please refer to Note 12(5) for disclosure in relation to the first application of IFRS 15.

C. Amendments to IAS 7, 'Disclosure initiative'

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

The Company expects to provide additional disclosure to explain the changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

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

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2019 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 9, 'Prepayment features with negative compensation'	January 1, 2019
IFRS 16, 'Leases'	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 19, 'Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement'	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 28, 'Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures'	January 1, 2019
IFRIC 23, 'Uncertainty over income tax treatments'	January 1, 2019
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 cycle	January 1, 2019

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

IFRS 16, 'Leases'

IFRS 16, 'Leases', replaces IAS 17, 'Leases' and related interpretations and SICs. The standard requires lessees to recognize a 'right-of-use asset' and a lease liability (except for those leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets). The accounting stays the same for lessors, which is to classify their leases as either finance leases or operating leases and account for those two types of leases differently. IFRS 16 only requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors.

The Company expects to recognize the lease contract of lessees in line with IFRS 16. However, the Company does not intend to restate the financial statements of prior period (referred herein as the "modified retrospective approach"). On January 1, 2019, it is expected that 'right-of-use asset' and 'lease liability' will be increased by $890,151 and $885,984, respectively. Additionally, the Company will have to decrease 'prepaid rents' (presented as 'Prepayments') by $4,167.

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendment to IAS 1 and IAS 8, ‘Disclosure Initiative-Definition of Material’	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 3, ‘Definition of a business’	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, ‘Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture’	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 17, ‘Insurance contracts’	January 1, 2021

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Company’s assessment.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Statement of compliance

The parent company only financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”.

(2) Basis of preparation

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

(a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Available-for-sale financial assets measured at fair value.

(c) Liabilities on cash-settled share-based payment arrangements measured at fair value.

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

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

C. In adopting IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 effective January 1, 2018, the Company has elected to apply modified retrospective approach whereby the cumulative impact of the adoption was recognized as retained earnings or other equity as of January 1, 2018 and the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 were not restated. The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 were prepared in compliance with International Accounting Standard 39 ('IAS 39'), International Accounting Standard 11 ('IAS 11'), International Accounting Standard 18 ('IAS 18') and related financial reporting interpretations. Please refer to Notes 12(4) and (5) for details of significant accounting policies and details of significant accounts.

(3) Foreign currency translation

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

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

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

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

(d) All other foreign exchange gains and losses based on the nature of those transactions are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

B. Translation of foreign operations

(a) The operating results and financial position of all the Company entities and associates that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

i. Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

ii. Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and

iii. All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(b) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is an associate, exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale. In addition, even when the Company still retains partial interest in the former foreign associate or jointly controlled entity after losing significant influence over the former foreign associate, or losing joint control of the former jointly controlled entity, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in these foreign operations.

(c) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is a subsidiary, cumulative exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately transferred to the non-controlling interest in this foreign operation. In addition, even when the Company still retains partial interest in the former foreign subsidiary after losing control of the former foreign subsidiary, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in the foreign operation.

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

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

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

(b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

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

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

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

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

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

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

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

C. Assets and liabilities relating to the construction contracts are classified as current and non-current based on the operating cycle.

(5) <u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>

A. Cash and cash equivalents include petty cash, bank deposits and other short-term and highly liquid investments in the separate statements of cash flows.

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

(6) <u>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</u>

<u>Effective 2018</u>

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognizes the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognizes the gain or loss in profit or loss.

D. The Company recognizes the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(7) Accounts and notes receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(8) Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, for accounts receivable, contract assets and financial guarantee contracts that have a significant financing component, the Company recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(9) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(10) Inventories

The perpetual inventory system is adopted for inventory recognition. Cost is the basis for recognition and is determined using the weighted-average method. Costs include acquisition, manufacturing or processing costs to make inventories available for sale or use. These exclude borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realizablevalue for the measure of the ending inventories. Net realizablevalue is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

(11) Investments accounted for using equity method / subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

A. Investments in subsidiaries

(a) Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

(b) Unrealized profit (loss) occurred from the transactions between the Company and subsidiaries have been offset. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

(c) The Company's share of its subsidiaries' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Company’s share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognise losses proportionate to its ownership.

(d) If changes in shareholdings in subsidiaries do not result in loss in control (transactions with non-controlling interest), transactions shall be considered as equity transactions, which are transactions between owners. Difference of adjustment of non-controlling interest and fair value of consideration paid or received is recognized in equity.

(e) When the Company loses its control in a subsidiary, the Company revalues the remaining investment in the prior subsidiary at fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the related assets or liabilities were disposed of. That is, when the Company loses control of a subsidiary, all gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary should be reclassified from equity to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of.

B. Investments in associates

(a) Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost.

(b) The Company’s share of its associates’ post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the Company’s share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

(c) When changes in an associate’s equity are not recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Company’s ownership percentage of the associate, the Company recognises change in ownership interests in the associate in ‘capital surplus’ in proportion to its ownership.

(d) Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company’s interest in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

(e) In the case that an associate issues new shares and the Company does not subscribe or acquire new shares proportionately, which results in a change in the Company’s ownership percentage of the associate but maintains significant influence on the associate, then ‘capital surplus’ and ‘investments accounted for under the equity method’ shall be adjusted for the increase or decrease of its share of equity interest. If the above condition causes a decrease in the Company’s ownership percentage of the associate, in addition to the above adjustment, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.

(f) Upon loss of significant influence over an associate, the Company remeasures any investment retained in the former associate at its fair value. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss.

(g) When the Company disposes its investment in an associate and loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it retains significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.

(h) When the Company disposes its investment in an associate and loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognized as capital surplus in relation to the associate are transferred to profit or loss. If it retains significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognized as capital surplus in relation to the associate are transferred to profit or loss proportionately.

C. Pursuant to the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers,” profit (loss) of the current period and other comprehensive income in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to the amount attributable to owners of the parent in the financial statements prepared for consolidation. Owners’ equity in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to equity attributable to owners of the parent in the financial statements prepared for consolidation.

(12) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	2～55 years
Machinery and office equipment	3～15 years
Other equipment	2～10 years

(13) Leases (leasee)

Payments made under an operating lease (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(14) Intangible assets

A. Computer software

Computer software is stated at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 1 to 3 years.

B. Goodwill

Goodwill arises in a business combination accounted for by applying the acquisition method.

C. Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets are technology royalties which are stated at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over the contract duration.

(15) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

B. Goodwill is evaluated annually and is recorded as cost less impairment loss. Impairment loss of goodwill shall not be reversed.

C. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that is/are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

(16) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(17) Notes and accounts payable

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

(18) Convertible bonds payable

Convertible corporate bonds issued by the Company contain conversion options (that is, the bondholders have the right to convert the bonds into the Company's common shares by exchanging a fixed amount of cash for a fixed number of common shares), call options and put options. The Company classifies the bonds payable and derivative features embedded in convertible corporate bonds on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument ('capital surplus—share options') in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial asset, a financial liability and an equity instrument. Convertible corporate bonds are accounted for as follows:

A. Call options and put options embedded in convertible corporate bonds are recognized initially at net fair value as 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss'. They are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value on each balance sheet date; the gain or loss is recognized as 'gain or loss on valuation of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss'.

B. Bonds payable of convertible corporate bonds is initially recognized at fair value and subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds and the redemption value is accounted for as the premium or discount on bonds payable and presented as an addition to or deduction from bonds payable, which is amortized in profit or loss as an adjustment to the 'finance costs' over the period of bond circulation using the effective interest method.

C. Conversion options embedded in convertible corporate bonds issued by the Company, which meet the definition of an equity instrument, are initially recognized in 'capital surplus—share options' at the residual amount of total issue price less amounts of 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' and 'bonds payable—net' as stated above. Conversion options are not subsequently remeasured.

D. Any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of convertible corporate bonds are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of proceeds.

E. When bondholders exercise conversion options, the liability component of the bonds (including 'bonds payable' and 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss') shall be remeasured on the conversion date. The book value of common shares issued due to the conversion shall be based on the adjusted book value of the above-mentioned liability component plus the book value of capital surplus - share options.

(19) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(20) Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Company to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. A financial guarantee contract is initially recognized at its fair value adjusted for transaction costs on the trade date. After initial recognition, the financial guarantee is measured at the higher of the initial fair value less cumulative amortization and the best estimate of the amount required to settle the present obligation on each balance sheet date.

(21) Non-hedging and embedded derivatives

Non-hedging derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and recorded as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and the gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

(22) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit net obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) of a currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the employment benefit obligations.

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

iii. Past service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

C. Employees’ compensation and directors’ remuneration

Employees’ compensation and directors’ remuneration are recognized as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal obligation or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates.

(23) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognized as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-market vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. And ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognized is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(24) Income tax

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

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

C. Deferred tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the separate balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

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

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

F. A deferred tax asset shall be recognized for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from research and development expenditures to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilised.

(25) Share capital

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

(26) Dividends

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

(27) Revenue recognition

A. Sales of goods or products

(a) The Company manufactures and sells a range of various integrated circuits, semiconductors, electrical and computer equipment and materials, chemicals, gas, components. Sales are recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customers, the customers have full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customers' acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customers, and either the customers have accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

(b) Sales revenue from products is recognized based on the contract price, and the amount is limited to the part that is highly possible of not incurring a significant reversal. The sales are usually made with a credit term of 30 days, which is consistent with the market practice. As the time interval between the transfer of committed goods or services and the payment of customers may possibly exceed one year, the Company does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money. However, the individual financial components of contracts are not significant.

(c) A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

B. Construction contracts

(a) The Company provides factory affair and mechatronic system including clean room, automatic supply system of (specialty) gas and chemicals, monitor system, turn-key and hook-up project services. Construction revenue from providing services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided. This is determined based on the actual costs spent relative to the total expected costs. The customer pays at the time specified in the payment schedule. If the services rendered exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognized. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognized.

(b) The Company's estimate of revenue, costs and progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation is subject to a revision whenever there is a change in circumstances. Any increase or decrease in revenue or costs due to an estimate revision is reflected in profit or loss during the period when the management become aware of the changes in circumstances.

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

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

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

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

A. Construction contracts

The Company recognises contract revenue and profit based on management's evaluation of contract profit and percentage of completion. Management assesses and adjusts the contract profit and cost during execution of the contract. The actual result of the total profit and cost may be higher or lower than the estimation, and the effect is recognized in revenue and profit.

B. Evaluation of inventories

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

C. Assessing the doubtful accounts

During the process of assessing the doubtful accounts, the Company uses judgement in evaluating the collectability of receivables. The collectability assessment is affected by various factors: customers' financial conditions, historical transaction records, current economic conditions, etc. If the collectability of those accounts is in doubt, the Company will recognize allowance for uncollectible account individually. Since the evaluation of allowance is based on the status as of balance sheet date for reasonable expectations of future events, the actual results may be different than the estimation. Therefore, it may have significant changes.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Cash on hand	$ 5,998	$ 5,546
Checking accounts and demand deposits	673,100	745,346
Total	$ 679,098	$ 750,892

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

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

(2) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31, 2018
Current items:	
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	
Listed stocks	$ 15,442
Hybrid instruments-call provision of convertible corporate bonds (Note 6(10))	250
	15,692
Valuation adjustment	75,252
Total	$ 90,944
Non-current items:	
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	
Listed stocks	$ 17,019
Unlisted stocks	345,238
Hybrid instruments-convertible corporate bonds	23,646
	385,903
Valuation adjustment	29,565
Total	$ 415,468
Prepayments to long-term investments (listed as 'other non-current assets')	
Unlisted stocks	$ 4,800

A. Amounts recognized in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are listed below:

	Year ended December 31, 2018
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	
Equity instruments	$ 93,338
Hybrid instruments	(204)
	$ 93,134

B. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged to others.

C. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 12(2).

D. Information on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2017 is provided in Note 12(4).

(3) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Notes receivable	$ 18,359	$ 73,451
Less: Loss allowance	-	(8,494)
Total	$ 18,359	$ 64,957

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Accounts receivable	$ 3,154,841	$ 2,862,056
Less: Loss allowance	(258,739)	(211,513)
Total	$ 2,896,102	$ 2,650,543

A. The ageing analysis of notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

(a) Notes receivable

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Without past due	$ 18,359	$ 64,957
Up to 90 days	-	8,494
	$ 18,359	$ 73,451

(b) Accounts receivale

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Without past due	$ 2,431,402	$ 2,034,838
Up to 90 days	324,466	342,818
91 to 180 days	45,247	32,891
181 to 365 days	127,759	78,402
Over 365 days	340,649	380,209
	$ 3,269,523	$ 2,869,158

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's notes receivable were $18,359 and $64,957, respectively. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's accounts receivable were $2,896,102 and $2,650,543, respectively.

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

D. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2).

(4) Inventories

	December 31, 2018		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss and loss on obsolete and slow-moving inventories	Book value
Materials	$ 503,970	($ 18,192)	$ 485,778
Merchandise inventory	311,581	(72,278)	239,303
Raw materials	804,668	(22,402)	782,266
Supplies	41,855	(2,606)	39,249
Work in process	1,345,197	(20,144)	1,325,053
Semi-finished goods and finished goods	326,178	(14,378)	311,800
Total	$ 3,333,449	($ 150,000)	$ 3,183,449

	December 31, 2017		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss and loss on obsolete and slow-moving inventories	Book value
Materials	$ 299,252	($ 12,357)	$ 286,895
Merchandise inventory	287,611	(45,974)	241,637
Raw materials	510,163	(10,690)	499,473
Supplies	33,179	(1,408)	31,771
Work in process	1,124,836	(32,746)	1,092,090
Semi-finished goods and finished goods	146,758	(2,825)	143,933
Total	$ 2,401,799	($ 106,000)	$ 2,295,799

A. Relevant expenses of inventories recognized as operating costs for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Construction cost	$ 8,074,819	$ 6,912,111
Cost of sales	5,840,901	5,779,679
Other operating cost	859,981	739,231
Loss on market value decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	44,000	39,000
Total	$ 14,819,701	$ 13,470,021

B. The Company has no inventories pledged to others.

(5) Investments accounted for using equity method

	December 31,			
	2018		2017	
	Carrying amount	% interest held	Carrying amount	% interest held
Subsidiaries:				
Market Go Profits Ltd.	$ 1,070,484	100%	$ 1,038,755	100%
Marketech Integrated Manufacturing Company Limited	355,023	100%	396,325	100%
Headquarter International Ltd.	38,864	100%	37,958	100%
Tiger United Finance Ltd.	37,813	100%	37,107	100%
PT Marketech International Indonesia	36,670	99.92%	35,649	99.92%
MIC-Tech Viet Nam Co., Ltd.	27,562	100%	30,802	100%
Marketech International Sdn. Bhd.	65,645	100%	29,533	51.12%
eZoom Information, Inc.	152,947	100%	31,690	100%
MIC-Tech Global Corp.	6,607	100%	7,706	100%
Marketech Co., Ltd.	11,088	100%	4,002	100%
Marketech Engineering Pte. Ltd.	15,239	100%	2,448	100%
Marketech Integrated Pte. Ltd.	15,095	100%	(6,081)	100%
Marketech Netherlands B.V.	6,339	100%	10,453	100%
ADAT Technology Ltd.	13,034	30.30%	6,029	83.33%
Add: Credit of long-term equity investment transfer to‘other non-current liabilities, others’	-	-	6,081	-
Associates:				
Glory Technology Service Inc.	61,236	29.24%	46,153	34.11%
MIC Techno Co., Ltd.	1,842	20%	1,849	20%
	$ 1,915,488		$ 1,716,459	

A. Subsidiaries

Details of the Company’s subsidiaries are provided in Note 4(3) of the Company’s 2018 consolidated financial statements.

B. Associates

Associates using equity method are all individually immaterial and the Company’s share of the operating results are summarized below:

	Years ended December 31, 2018	Years ended December 31, 2017
Profit for the period from continuing operations	$ 13,845	$ 9,076
Other comprehensive income - net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income	$ 13,845	$ 9,076

(6) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Others	Total
At January 1, 2018						
Cost	$ 205,438	$ 1,604,540	$ 394,872	$ 135,461	$ 170,790	$ 2,511,101
Accumulated depreciation	-	(657,795)	(301,420)	(90,411)	(8,116)	(1,057,742)
Book value	$ 205,438	$ 946,745	$ 93,452	$ 45,050	$ 162,674	$ 1,453,359
Year ended December 31, 2018						
Opening net book amount	$ 205,438	$ 946,745	$ 93,452	$ 45,050	$ 162,674	$ 1,453,359
Additions	-	11,109	54,450	23,162	286,288	375,009
Transfers	-	421,461	-	2,797	(434,943)	(10,685)
Disposals	-	(406)	(2,068)	(11)	(4,340)	(6,825)
Depreciation	-	(45,632)	(24,926)	(19,290)	(1,511)	(91,359)
Closing net book amount	$ 205,438	$ 1,333,277	$ 120,908	$ 51,708	$ 8,168	$ 1,719,499
At December 31, 2018						
Cost	$ 205,438	$ 2,035,231	$ 434,272	$ 154,332	$ 17,539	$ 2,846,812
Accumulated depreciation	-	(701,954)	(313,364)	(102,624)	(9,371)	(1,127,313)
Book value	$ 205,438	$ 1,333,277	$ 120,908	$ 51,708	$ 8,168	$ 1,719,499

	Land		Buildings		Machinery and equipment		Office equipment		Others		Total
At January 1, 2017											
Cost	$	205,438	$	1,413,168	$	380,126	$	124,582	$	18,040	$ 2,141,354
Accumulated depreciation		-	(	616,109)	(	311,879)	(	85,715)	(	7,107)	(1,020,810)
Book value	$	205,438	$	797,059	$	68,247	$	38,867	$	10,933	$ 1,120,544
Year ended December 31, 2017											
Opening net book amount	$	205,438	$	797,059	$	68,247	$	38,867	$	10,933	$ 1,120,544
Additions		-		191,372		46,189		23,127		162,293	422,981
Disposals		-		-		-	(	14)	(	9,307)	(9,321)
Depreciation		-	(	41,686)	(	20,984)	(	16,930)	(	1,245)	(80,845)
Closing net book amount	$	205,438	$	946,745	$	93,452	$	45,050	$	162,674	$ 1,453,359
At December 31, 2017											
Cost	$	205,438	$	1,604,540	$	394,872	$	135,461	$	170,790	$ 2,511,101
Accumulated depreciation		-	(	657,795)	(	301,420)	(	90,411)	(	8,116)	(1,057,742)
Book value	$	205,438	$	946,745	$	93,452	$	45,050	$	162,674	$ 1,453,359

A. The Company has no interest capitalized to property, plant and equipment.

B. The Company has no property, plant and equipment pledged to others.

(7) Short-term borrowings

	December 31, 2018	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank borrowings			
Credit borrowings	$ 1,612,000	0.88%~1.05%	None

	December 31, 2017	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank borrowings			
Credit borrowings	$ 650,000	0.88%~0.886%	None

(8) Other payables

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Salaries and bonus payable	$ 268,304	$ 256,228
Accrued employees' compensation and directors' remuneration	152,657	123,169
Others	22,581	28,487
Total	$ 443,542	$ 407,884

(9) Advance receipts

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Sales revenue received in advance	$ -	$ 680,143
Others	20,906	80,672
Total	$ 20,906	$ 760,815

(10) Bonds payable

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Bonds payable	$ 11,900	$ 206,100
Less: Discount on bonds payable	(134)	(5,901)
	11,766	200,199
Less: Long-term liabilities, current portion	(11,766)	-
Total	$ -	$ 200,199

A. The Company issued the 3rd domestic unsecured convertible bonds, as approved by the regulatory authority on August 1, 2016. The terms and conditions are as follows:

(a) Total issuance amount: NT$500,000

(b) Issuance period: 3 years, and a circulation period from August 22, 2016 to August 22, 2019.

(c) Coupon rate: 0%

(d) Conversion period: The bondholders have the right to ask for conversion of the bonds into common shares of the Company during the period from the date after one month of the bonds before the maturity date, except the stop transfer period as specified in the terms of the bonds or the laws/regulations. The rights and obligations of the new shares converted from the bonds are the same as the issued and outstanding common shares.

(e) The conversion price of the bonds is set up based on the pricing model in the terms of the bonds, and is subject to adjustments if the condition of the anti-dilution provisions occurs subsequently. The conversion price will be reset based on the pricing model in the terms of the bonds on each effective date regulated by the terms. If the reset conversion price is higher than the conversion price before the reset, the conversion price will not be adjusted.

(f) Redemption Method:

i. Redemption on the maturity date: Redeemed in cash at face value at the maturity date.

ii. Redemption before the maturity date: The Company may repurchase all the bonds outstanding in cash at the bonds' face value at any time after the following events occur: (i) the closing price of the Company's common shares is above the then conversion price by 30% for 30 consecutive trading days during the period from the date after one month of the bonds issue to 40 days before the maturity date, or (ii) the outstanding balance of the bonds is less than 10% of total initial issue amount during the period from the date after one month of the bonds issue to 40 days before the maturity date.

iii. Under the terms of the bonds, all bonds redeemed, matured and converted are retired and not to be re-issued; all rights and obligations attached to the bonds are also extinguished.

(g) For the year ended December 31 2018, the convertible corporate bonds with par value totaling $194,200 have been converted into 7,523 thousand of ordinary shares, generating capital surplus of $123,663 and resulting in a decrease in 'capital surplus - stock options' by $8,209.

(h) As of December 31, 2018, the convertible corporate bonds with par value totaling $488,100 have been converted into 18,047 thousand of ordinary shares, generating capital surplus of $312,414 and resulting in a decrease in 'capital surplus - stock options' by $20,633.

B. Regarding the issuance of convertible bonds, the equity conversion options amounting to $21,136 were separated from the liability component and were recognized in 'capital surplus—stock warrants' in accordance with IAS 32. The call options embedded in bonds payable were separated from their host contracts and were recognized in 'financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' in net amount in accordance with IAS 39 because the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivatives were not closely related to those of the host contracts. The effective interest rates of the bonds payable after such separation is 1.788%.

(11) Long-term borrowings

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate	Collateral	December 31, 2018
Long-term bank borrowings Credit borrowings	Borrowing period is from December 27, 2018 to March 27, 2020; interest is repayable monthly; payable at maturity date	0.985%	None	$ 200,000

Type of borrowings	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate	Collateral	December 31, 2017
Long-term bank borrowings Credit borrowings	Borrowing period is from December 29, 2017 to March 29, 2019; interest is repayable monthly; payable at maturity date	0.92%	None	$ 200,000

(12) Pensions

A.(a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contributions to cover the deficit by next March.

(b) The amounts recognized in the balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Present value of defined benefit obligations	$ 290,342	$ 272,010
Fair value of plan assets	(128,385)	(117,996)
Net defined benefit liability	$ 161,957	$ 154,014

(c) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Year ended December 31, 2018			
Balance at January 1	($ 272,010)	$ 117,996	($ 154,014)
Current service cost	(1,279)	-	(1,279)
Interest (expense) income	(3,381)	1,494	(1,887)
	(276,670)	119,490	(157,180)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	3,234	3,234
Change in demographic assumptions	(2,201)	-	(2,201)
Change in financial assumptions	(8,629)	-	(8,629)
Experience adjustments	(2,842)	-	(2,842)
	(13,672)	3,234	(10,438)
Pension fund contribution	-	5,661	5,661
Balance at December 31	($ 290,342)	$ 128,385	($ 161,957)

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Year ended December 31, 2017			
Balance at January 1	($ 257,124)	$ 112,481	($ 144,643)
Current service cost	(1,249)	-	(1,249)
Interest (expense) income	(3,812)	1,688	(2,124)
	(262,185)	114,169	(148,016)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	(830)	(830)
Change in demographic assumptions	(1,593)	-	(1,593)
Change in financial assumptions	(8,564)	-	(8,564)
Experience adjustments	(242)	-	(242)
	(10,399)	(830)	(11,229)
Pension fund contribution	-	5,231	5,231
Paid Pension	574	(574)	-
Balance at December 31	($ 272,010)	$ 117,996	($ 154,014)

(d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's and defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilization plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilization for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitization products, etc.). With regard to the utilization of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorized by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan asset fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilization Report announced by the government.

(e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Discount rate	1.00%	1.25%
Future salary increases	2.00%	2.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on the 5th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table.

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2018				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 8,713)	$ 9,087	$ 8,974	($ 8,650)
December 31, 2017				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 8,626)	$ 9,011	$ 8,921	($ 8,584)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on other conditions that are unchanged but only one assumption is changed. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plan of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2019 amounts to $6,009.

(g) As of December 31, 2018, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit retirement plan is 12 years.

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

(b) The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plan of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 were $37,278 and $36,316, respectively.

(13) Share-based payment

A. For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company's share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted (in thousands)	Contract period	Vesting conditions
Employee stock options	2015.9.11	3,956	6 years	2~4 years' service

The share-based payment arrangements above are all settled by equity.

B. Details of the share-based payment arrangements are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2018		2017	
	No. of options	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)	No. of options	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at beginning of the year	2,456	$ 17.30	3,956	$ 18.20
Options granted	-	-	-	-
Options exercised	(1,052)	16.70	(1,423)	17.30
Options forfeited	(79)	-	(77)	-
Options outstanding at end of the year	1,325	16.70	2,456	17.30
Options exercisable at end of the year	83		520	
Options approved but not yet issued at end of the year	44		44	

C. The expiry date and exercise price of stock options outstanding at balance sheet date are as follows:

		December 31, 2018	
Issue date approved	Expiry date	No. of shares (in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)
2015.9.11	2021.9.10	1,325	$ 16.70

		December 31, 2017	
Issue date approved	Expiry date	No. of shares (in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)
2015.9.11	2021.9.10	2,456	$ 17.30

D. The fair value of stock options granted on grant date is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Relevant information is as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Stock price (in dollars)	Exercise price (in dollars)	Expected price volatility	Expected option life	Expected dividends	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per unit
Employee stock options	2015.9.11	$ 19.60	$ 19.60	34.91%	4.375 years	0%	0.81%	$ 5.8326

E. Expenses incurred on share-based payment transactions are $2,580 and $7,901 for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

(14) Share capital

As of December 31, 2018, the Company's authorized capital was $2,500,000, consisting of 250 million shares of ordinary stock (including 9,800 thousand shares reserved for employee stock options), and the paid-in capital was $1,855,913 with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share amounting to 185,591,264 shares. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

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

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
At January 1	177,016,429	165,069,756
Conversion of convertible bonds	7,522,835	10,524,173
Exercise of employee stock options	1,052,000	1,422,500
At December 31	185,591,264	177,016,429

(15) Capital surplus

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

Details of movements in capital surplus are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2018				
	Share premium	Employee stock options	Stock options	Others	Total
At January 1	$ 822,905	$ 11,089	$ 8,712	$ 351	$ 843,057
Exercise of employee stock options	13,391	(6,101)	-	-	7,290
Compensation cost of employee stock options	-	2,580	-	-	2,580
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
Conversion of convertible bonds	123,663	-	(8,209)	-	115,454
At December 31	$ 959,959	$ 7,568	$ 503	$2,351	$ 970,381

	Year ended December 31, 2017				
	Share premium	Employee stock options	Stock options	Others	Total
At January 1	$ 616,003	$ 10,956	$ 21,136	$ 351	$ 648,446
Exercise of employee stock options	18,151	(7,768)	-	-	10,383
Compensation cost of employee stock options	-	7,901	-	-	7,901
Conversion of convertible bonds	188,751	-	(12,424)	-	176,327
At December 31	$ 822,905	$ 11,089	$ 8,712	$ 351	$ 843,057

(16) Retained earnings

A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve and special reserve. The remaining amount along with the prior years' unappropriated earnings are resolved by the Board of Directors and proposed to the stockholders for appropriation or reserve.

B. The Company's dividend policy is summarized below: in consideration of the overall environment development and industrial growth, fulfilling future operation development needs as priority and optimizing financial structure, distribution of dividends shall not exceed 50% of the stock dividends distributed.

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

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

(b) The amounts previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Firms No. 1010012865, dated April 6, 2012, shall be reversed proportionately when the relevant assets are used, disposed of or reclassified subsequently.

E.(a) Details of 2017 and 2016 earnings appropriation resolved by the stockholders on May 30, 2018 and May 26, 2017, respectively are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,							
	2017				2016			
	Amount		Dividends per share (in dollars)		Amount		Dividends per share (in dollars)	
Legal reserve	$	65,295	$	-	$	51,515	$	-
Cash dividends		442,541		2.5		363,153		2.2
Total	$	507,836			$	414,668		

The earnings appropriation for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 listed above had no difference from that proposed by the Board of Directors on February 24, 2018 and February 20, 2017, respectively.

Information about the earnings distribution for 2017 and 2016 as resolved by the Board of Directors and shareholders will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(b) Details of 2018 earnings appropriation proposed by the Board of Directors on February 18, 2019 are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2018			
	Amount		Dividends per share (in dollars)	
Legal reserve	$	79,258	$	-
Cash dividends		556,774		3.0
Total	$	636,032		

Information about the earnings appropriation for 2018 by the Company as approved by the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

The earnings appropriation for 2018 has not been resolved by the shareholders, thus, no dividend was accrued in these parent company only financial statements.

F. For the information relating to employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration, please refer to Note 6(20).

(17) Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31, 2018	
Sales contract revenue	$	6,812,688
Construction contract revenue		8,633,153
Other contract revenue		1,311,704
Total	$	16,757,545

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following major product lines:

	Year ended December 31, 2018
R&D and manufacturing of customized equipment	$ 6,144,105
Total Facility Engineering Turnkey Project	4,377,542
Sales and service of high-tech equipment and materials	3,150,613
Automatic supplying system	3,085,285
Total	$ 16,757,545
Timing of revenue recognition	
At a point in time	$ 7,129,738
Over time	9,627,807
Total	$ 16,757,545

B. Contract assets and liabilities

(a) The Company has recognized the following revenue-related contract assets and liabilities:

	December 31, 2018
Contract assets:	
Contract assets – construction contracts	$ 3,297,707
Contract liabilities:	
Contract liabilities – construction contracts	$ 1,818,194
Contract liabilities – sales contracts	927,067
Contract liabilities – service contracts	22,984
	$ 2,768,245

(b) Revenue recognized that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year:

	Year ended December 31, 2018
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	
Construction contracts	$ 948,836
Sales contracts	212,888
Service contracts	29,611
	$ 1,191,335

(c) All contracts of the Company are for periods of one year or less or are billed based on time incurred. As permitted under IFRS 15, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

C. Information on operating revenue for the year ended December 31, 2017 is provided in Note 12(5) B.

(18) Other income

	Years ended December 31, 2018	Years ended December 31, 2017
Service fee-endorsements and guarantees (Please refer to Note 7(2) I(b))	$ 37,750	$ 32,478
Government grants revenue	27,873	17,774
Dividend income	14,485	16,935
Rental revenue	6,632	6,345
Interest income	4,116	3,569
Other income	12,305	12,776
Total	$ 103,161	$ 89,877

(19) Other gains and losses

	Years ended December 31, 2018	Years ended December 31, 2017
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ 93,134	$ 9,846
Gain on disposal of investments	-	35,556
Impairment loss on financial assets	-	(15,243)
Exchange gains (loss)	41,093	(58,136)
Other gains	2,808	1,674
Total	$ 137,035	($ 26,303)

(20) Employee benefit expense, depreciation and amortization

A. Employee benefit expense, depreciation and amortization

	Year ended December 31, 2018		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense			
Wages and salaries	$ 318,856	$ 598,491	$ 917,347
Compensation cost of employee stock options	-	2,580	2,580
Labour and health insurance fees	27,666	36,215	63,881
Pension costs	16,877	23,567	40,444
Directors' remuneration	-	11,111	11,111
Other employee benefit expense	14,808	15,736	30,544
Depreciation	62,994	28,365	91,359
Amortization	7,857	8,444	16,301

	Year ended December 31, 2017		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense			
Wages and salaries	$ 309,653	$ 576,094	$ 885,747
Compensation cost of employee stock options	-	7,901	7,901
Labour and health insurance fees	27,540	34,951	62,491
Pension costs	16,641	23,048	39,689
Directors' remuneration	-	10,431	10,431
Other employee benefit expense	14,093	14,381	28,474
Depreciation	52,152	28,693	80,845
Amortisation	10,963	8,259	19,222

Note: As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had 744 and 749 employees, respectively. The directors who are not employees are 6 and 7, respectively.

B. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

(a) According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, shall not be higher than 3% for directors' remuneration and shall be 1~15% for employees' compensation. If the company has accumulated deficit, earnings should be reserved to cover losses.

(b) For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are accrued as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Employees' compensation	$ 111,000	$ 89,000
Directors' remuneration	11,111	10,431
Total	$ 122,111	$ 99,431

For the year ended December 31, 2018, employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 9.95% and 1.14% of distributable profit of current year as of the end of reporting period. The employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration for 2018 as resolved by the Board of Directors were $111,000 and $11,111, respectively, and the employees' compensation will be distributed in the form of cash.

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration for 2017 as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognized in the 2017 financial statements.

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

(21) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Years ended December 31, 2018	Years ended December 31, 2017
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	$ 197,903	$ 162,926
Tax on undistributed earnings	6,790	8,669
Adjustments in respect of prior years	4,328	(407)
Total current tax	209,021	171,188
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	12,055	(7,751)
Impact of change in tax rate	(20,506)	-
Income tax expense	$ 200,570	$ 163,437

(b) The income tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Years ended December 31, 2018	Years ended December 31, 2017
Currency translation differences of foreign operations	$ 14,002	$ 9,681
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	2,859	1,909
Total	$ 16,861	$ 11,590

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Years ended December 31, 2018	Years ended December 31, 2017
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	$ 198,630	$ 138,786
Effect of items disallowed by tax regulation	(9,079)	16,389
Tax on undistributed earnings	6,790	8,669
Adjustments in respect of prior years	4,328	(407)
Effect from changes in tax regulation	(20,506)	-
Change in assessment of realisation of deferred tax assets	20,407	-
Income tax expense	$ 200,570	$ 163,437

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2018			
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
－Deferred tax assets:				
Loss allowance	$ 32,399	$ 12,778	$ -	$ 45,177
Valuation loss and loss on market value decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	18,020	11,980	-	30,000
Defined benefit obligation	26,182	3,350	2,859	32,391
Impairment loss	7,097	1,252	-	8,349
Unused compensated absences payable	10,098	1,129	-	11,227
Unrealized loss on investments	24,015	(23,300)	-	715
Unrealized construction loss	674	4,186	-	4,860
Unrealized exchange loss	2,089	(2,089)	-	-
Exchange differences on translation	2,340	-	14,002	16,342
Subtotal	122,914	9,286	16,861	149,061
－Deferred tax liabilities:				
Unrealized exchange gain	-	(835)	-	(835)
Subtotal	-	(835)	-	(835)
Total	$ 122,914	$ 8,451	$ 16,861	$ 148,226

	Year ended December 31, 2017			
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
—Deferred tax assets:				
Loss allowance	$ 32,355	$ 44	$ -	$ 32,399
Valuation loss and loss on market value decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	11,390	6,630	-	18,020
Defined benefit obligation	24,589	(316)	1,909	26,182
Impairment loss	4,506	2,591	-	7,097
Unused compensated absences payable	7,241	2,857	-	10,098
Unrealized loss on investments	32,079	(8,064)	-	24,015
Unrealized construction loss	1,763	(1,089)	-	674
Unrealized exchange loss	-	2,089	-	2,089
Exchange differences on translation	-	-	2,340	2,340
Subtotal	113,923	4,742	4,249	122,914
—Deferred tax liabilities:				
Unrealized exchange gain	(3,009)	3,009	-	-
Exchange differences on translation	(7,341)	-	7,341	-
Subtotal	(10,350)	3,009	7,341	-
Total	$ 103,573	$ 7,751	$ 11,590	$ 122,914

D. The Company's income tax returns through 2016 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

E. Under the amendments to the Income Tax Act which was promulgated by the President of the Republic of China in February, 2018, the Company's applicable income tax rate was raised from 17% to 20% effective from January 1, 2018. The Company has assessed the impact of the change in income tax rate.

(22) Earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2018				
	Amount after tax		Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)	
Basic earnings per share					
Profit for the year	$	792,582	180,063	$	4.40
Diluted earnings per share					
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares					
Convertible bonds		1,799	5,191		
Employee stock option		-	855		
Employees' compensation		-	2,654		
Profit plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$	794,381	188,763	$	4.21

	Year ended December 31, 2017				
	Amount after tax		Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)	
Basic earnings per share					
Profit for the year	$	652,951	173,068	$	3.77
Diluted earnings per share					
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares					
Convertible bonds		3,830	10,230		
Employee stock option		-	1,152		
Employees' compensation		-	2,605		
Profit plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$	656,781	187,055	$	3.51

(23) Operating leases

Details are provided in Note 9(1).

(24) Supplemental cash flow information

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Convertible bonds being converted to capital stocks	$ 190,683	$ 281,568

(25) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1, 2018	$ 650,000	$ 200,000	$ 850,000
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	962,000	-	962,000
At December 31, 2018	$ 1,612,000	$ 200,000	$ 1,812,000

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Parent company

The Company is controlled by Ennoconn International Investment Co., Ltd. (registered in the Republic of China), who owns 44.97% of the shares of the Company. The remaining 55.03% of the shares of the Company are held by the general public. The ultimate parent company of the Company is Ennoconn Corporation (registered in the Republic of China).

(2) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Marketech Integrated Pte. Ltd.	Subsidiary
Marketech International Sdn. Bhd.	"
MIC-Tech Global Corp.	"
eZoom Information, Inc.	"
MIC-Tech Electronics Engineering Corp.	"
MIC-Tech (WuXi) Co., Ltd.	"
MIC-Tech (Shanghai) Corp.	"
Shanghai Maohua Electronics Engineering Co., Ltd.	"
MIC-Tech China Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	"
Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Hong Kong Ennopower Information Technology Co., Limited	"
Macrotec Technology Corp.	Entities controlled by key management or entities with significant influence
ProbeLeader Co., Ltd.	"
STS Glory Technology Corp.	"
Forward Science Corp.	"
MIC Techno Co., Ltd.	Associate

(3) Significant related party transactions and balances

A. Sales of goods and services

Sales of goods	Years ended December 31, 2018		2017	
Subsidiaries	$	39,334	$	43,204

Prices to related parties and third parties are based on normal sales transactions and sales are collected 2 to 3 months after the completion of transactions.

Construction contract revenue	Years ended December 31, 2018		2017	
Other related parties	$	216,134	$	-
Subsidiaries		20,715		34,751
Entities controlled by key management or entities with significant influence		4		-
Total	$	236,853	$	34,751

(a) Construction contract revenue from related parties and non-related parties are collected based on the general construction contract or general agreement. In addition, construction contracts entered into with related parties are based on the price lists in force and terms that would be available to third parties while collection for construction contracts are about 2 to 3 months after inspection of construction depending on the construction contracts or individual agreements.

(b) As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, contract price and billed contract of unfinished construction are as follows:

	December 31, 2018				December 31, 2017			
	Total contract price (before tax)		Billed contract		Total contract price (before tax)		Billed contract	
Other related parties	$	486,501	$	174,447	$	-	$	-
Subsidiaries		43,008		9,400		4,622		4,297
Associates		19,516		10,316		19,516		10,316
Entities controlled by key management or entities with significant influence		4,500		1,800		-		-
Total	$	553,525	$	195,963	$	24,138	$	14,613

(c) Contract assets

	December 31, 2018	
Subsidiaries	$	14,055
Associates		6,152
Total	$	20,207

B. Acquisition of goods and services

	Years ended December 31, 2018	Years ended December 31, 2017
Purchases of goods		
Subsidiaries	$ 92,987	$ 40,473
Entities controlled by key management or entities with significant influence	4,838	2,928
Total	$ 97,825	$ 43,401

Prices to related parties and third parties are based on normal purchase terms and are collectible about 2 to 3 months after inspection.

	Years ended December 31, 2018	Years ended December 31, 2017
Outsourcing construction costs		
Entities controlled by key management or entities with significant influence	$ 14,892	$ 5,141
Subsidiaries	5,241	10,957
Total	$ 20,133	$ 16,098

The outsourcing construction costs paid to related parties and third parties are based on normal construction contracts or individual agreements. Furthermore, the payment terms to related parties are approximately the same to third parties, which is about 2 months after inspection of constructions depending on the construction contracts or individual agreements.

C. Receivables from related parties

Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Other related parties	$ 104,338	$ -
Subsidiaries	10,344	7,098
Entities controlled by key management or entities with significant influence	-	4
Subtotal	114,682	7,102
Less: Loss allowance	(5)	-
Total	$ 114,677	$ 7,102

The collection terms to related parties and third parties are about 2 to 3 months after the sales while terms for construction are about 2 to 3 months after inspection of construction depending on the construction contracts or individual agreements.

D. Payables to related parties

Accounts payable

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Subsidiaries	$ 10,671	$ 10,609
Entities controlled by key management or entities with significant influence	4,722	9,335
Total	$ 15,393	$ 19,944

The payment terms to related parties and third parties are about 2 to 3 months after inspection of purchases. The payment terms for outsourcing construction costs are about 2 months after inspection of construction, depending on normal construction contracts or individual agreements.

E. Property transactions

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company has acquired computer equipment and related software from entities controlled by key management and the acquisition price was $18,240 and $21,404 (recorded as 'property, plant and equipment' and 'intangible assets'), respectively.

F. Operating expense

The information maintenance service fee in 2018 and 2017 allocated to subsidiaries by the Company amounted to $34,446 and $29,850, respectively.

G. Financing

Financing to related parties in 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2018			
	Maximum balance	Ending balance	Interest rate	Interest income
Subsidiaries	$ 212,559	$ -	4.616%	$ 2,850

	Year ended December 31, 2017			
	Maximum balance	Ending balance	Interest rate	Interest income
Subsidiaries	$ 87,522	$ 55,056	4.616%	$ 2,664

H. Endorsements and guarantees

(a) As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the balances of endorsements and guarantees provided to subsidiaries by the Company are as follows:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Subsidiaries	$ 3,408,547	$ 2,881,622

(b) The revenue (recorded as 'other receivables' and 'other income') recognized from the abovementioned endorsements and guarantees are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2018		2017	
	Other receivables	Other income	Other receivables	Other income
Subsidiaries	$ 17,957	$ 37,750	$ 16,965	$ 32,478

(4) Key management compensation

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 90,353	$ 67,102

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

Details of the book value of the Company's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

	Book value		
Pledged asset	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	Purpose
Guarantee deposits paid (recorded as 'other current assets')	$ 19,230	$ 27,573	Bid bond and performance guarantee

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

Commitments

(1) Operating lease agreements

The Company leases buildings under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The lease terms are under 10 years, and all these lease agreements are renewable at the end of the lease period. Rental is increased periodically to reflect market rental rates. The Company recognized rental costs and expenses of $101,865 and $87,351 for these leases in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Not later than one year	$ 5,733	$ 52,086
Later than one year but not later than five years	117,908	117,506
Later than five years	548,737	214,249
Total	$ 672,378	$ 383,841

(2) As of December 31, 2018, the notes and letters of guarantee used for construction performance and custom security amounted to $1,293,771.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

For details of 2018 earnings appropriation proposed by the Board of Directors on February 18, 2019, please refer to Note 6(16) E(b).

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Company's main objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal credit ranking and capital ratio to support the operation and to maximize stockholders' equity

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 506,412	$ -
Financial assets held for trading	-	17,143
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	41,502
Financial assets at cost	-	277,607
Financial assets at amortised cost/Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	679,098	750,892
Notes receivable	18,359	64,957
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	3,010,779	2,657,645
Other accounts receivable	35,464	83,714
Guarantee deposits paid (recorded as 'other current assets' and 'other non-current assets')	31,448	44,003
	$ 4,281,560	$ 3,937,463

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Short-term borrowings	$ 1,612,000	$ 650,000
Notes payable	1,044,159	908,350
Accounts payable (including related parties)	2,814,617	2,602,923
Other accounts payable	443,542	407,884
Bonds payable (including current portion)	11,766	200,199
Long-term borrowings	200,000	200,000
Guarantee deposits received (recorded as ‘other non-current liabilities, others’)	70	70
	$ 6,126,154	$ 4,969,426

B. Financial risk management policies

(a) The Company’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

(b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Company’s operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

i. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to exchange rate risk arising from the transactions of the Company used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to the USD, RMB, JPY and EUR. Exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities.

ii. Management has set up a policy to require group companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency.

iii. The Company’s businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company’s functional currency: NTD.) The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2018					
				Sensitivity analysis		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)						
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD：NTD	$ 44,916	30.715	$ 1,379,609	1%	$ 13,796	$ -
EUR：NTD	12,789	35.2	450,183	1%	4,502	-
JPY：NTD	754,164	0.2782	209,808	1%	2,098	-
RMB：NTD	11,453	4.4719	51,214	1%	512	-
Non-monetary items						
USD：NTD	$ 37,845	30.715	$ 1,162,400	1%	$ -	$ 11,624
VND：NTD	32,207,828	0.0012	38,649	1%	-	386
IDR：NTD	17,216,228	0.0021	36,671	1%	-	367
MMK：NTD	17,930,417	0.0044	79,455	1%	-	795
MYR：NTD	9,230	7.112	65,645	1%	-	656
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD：NTD	$ 4,894	30.715	$ 150,318	1%	$ 1,503	$ -
JPY：NTD	285,633	0.2782	79,463	1%	795	-

	December 31, 2017					
				Sensitivity analysis		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)						
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD：NTD	$ 45,906	29.76	$ 1,366,163	1%	$ 13,662	$ -
EUR：NTD	7,406	35.57	263,447	1%	2,634	-
JPY：NTD	276,632	0.2642	73,086	1%	731	-
RMB：NTD	37,561	4.5648	171,460	1%	1,715	-
Investments accounted for using equity method						
USD：NTD	37,509	29.760	1,116,268	1%	11,163	-
VND：NTD	29,247,231	0.00119	34,804	1%	348	-
MMK：NTD	18,097,039	0.0219	396,325	1%	3,963	-
IDR：NTD	15,986,105	0.00223	35,649	1%	356	-
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD：NTD	$ 4,472	29.76	$ 133,090	1%	$ 1,331	$ -

iv. Please refer to the following table for the details of Unrealized exchange gain (loss) arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company.

	Year ended December 31, 2018		
	Exchange gain (loss)		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD：NTD	$ -	30.715	($ 57)
EUR：NTD	-	35.2	3,383
JPY：NTD	-	0.2782	2,116
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD：NTD	$ -	30.715	$ 379
JPY：NTD	-	0.2782	(1,646)

	Year ended December 31, 2017		
	Exchange gain (loss)		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD：NTD	$ -	29.76	($ 16,192)
EUR：NTD	-	35.57	1,892
JPY：NTD	-	0.2642	(1,946)
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD：NTD	$ -	29.76	$ 2,010

Price risk

i. The Company's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale financial assets. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

ii. The Company's investments in equity securities comprise listed and unlisted stocks. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 would have increased/decreased by $3,777 and $74, respectively, as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Other components of equity would have increased/decreased by $185, as a result of other comprehensive income classified as available-for-sale equity investment.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

i. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from bank borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in NTD.

ii. The Company's borrowings are measured at amortized cost. The borrowings are periodically contractually repriced and to that extent are also exposed to the risk of future changes in market interest rates.

iii. If the borrowing interest rate of NTD, USD, SGD and RMB had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, profit, net of tax for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 would have decreased/increased by $14,496 and $7,055, respectively. The main factor is that changes in interest expense result in floating-rate borrowings.

(b) Credit risk

i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms.

ii. The Company manages their credit risk taking into consideration the entire group's concern. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of excellence are accepted. According to the Company's credit policy, each local entity in the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

iii. The Company adopts the following assumption under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:

If the contract payments are past due over 30 days based on the terms, there is a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

iv. The Company adopts the historical experience and industrial characteristics, the default occurs when the sale and construction contract payments are past due over 1 to 2 years in line with credit risk management procedure.

v. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of debt instruments has occurred:

(i) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization due to their financial difficulties;

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

(iii) Default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments;

(iv) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that are expected to cause a default.

vi. The Company classifies customers' accounts receivable in accordance with customer types.

The Company applies the simplified approach using the provision matrix and loss rate methodology to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis.

vii. The Company wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Company will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights. On December 31, 2018, the Company has no written-off financial assets that are still under recourse procedures.

viii. The Company used the forecastability of global boom information to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of notes and accounts receivable (including related parties). On December 31, 2018, the provision matrix and loss rate methodology are as follows:

(i) Accounts receivable in relation to construction

December 31, 2018	Expected loss rate	Total book value	Loss allowance
Without past due	0%~0.0047%	$ 1,411,075	$ 67
Up to 90 days	0.0275%~0.1425%	205,995	75
91 to 180 days	0.2182%~0.3656%	23,302	70
181 to 365 days	0.4535%~1.7393%	109,033	1,392
1 to 2 years	1.7510%~26.9441%	76,512	6,248
Over 2 years	100%	34,210	34,210
Total		$ 1,860,127	$ 42,062

(ii) Accounts receivable in relation to sales

December 31, 2018	Expected loss rate	Total book value	Loss allowance
Without past due	0%	$ 894,820	$ -
Up to 90 days	0%	77,313	-
91 to 180 days	0.0001%~0.0003%	9,654	-
181 to 365 days	0.0007%~24.8094%	18,725	252
Over 365 days	100%	12,940	12,940
Total		$ 1,013,452	$ 13,192

(iii) Based on historical experience, the Company applies individual assessment to evaluate expected credit loss of the high-credit risk customers. On December 31, 2018, accounts receivable and loss allowance amounted to $283,818 and $203,399, respectively.

(iv) Due to the expected insignificant impairment, the Company applies individual assessment to evaluate expect credit loss of receivables due from construction warranties and notes receivable. On December 31, 2018, notes and accounts receivable and loss allowance amounted to $130,485 and $91, respectively.

ix. Movements in relation to the Company applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for receivables (including notes and accounts receivable) are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2018		
	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Total
At January 1_IAS 39	$ 8,494	$ 211,513	$ 220,007
Adjustments under new standards	-	-	-
At January 1_IFRS 9	8,494	211,513	220,007
Provision for (reversal of) impairment	(8,494)	114,773	106,279
Write-offs	-	(67,405)	(67,405)
Effect of foreign exchange	-	(137)	(137)
At December 31	$ -	$ 258,744	$ 258,744

For provisioned loss for the year ended December 31, 2018, the impairment loss arising from customers' contracts is $106,279.

x. Credit risk information for 2017 is provided in Note 12(4).

(c) Liquidity risk

i. The Company invests in financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss in active markets, so it expects to sell the financial assets in markets with prices approximate to fair value. Financial assets at cost are not traded in active markets, thus, liquidity risk is expected. However, the Company's operating capital is sufficient to fulfill the Company's capital needs and it does not expect significant liquidity risk.

ii. The Company has the following undrawn borrowing facilities:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Floating rate:		
Expiring beyond one year	$ 200,000	$ 400,000
Fixed rate:		
Expiring beyond one year	-	-
	$ 200,000	$ 400,000

iii. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

December 31, 2018	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term borrowings	$ 1,612,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
Notes payable	1,044,159	-	-	-
Accounts payable (including related parties)	2,814,617	-	-	-
Other payables	443,542	-	-	-
Bonds payable (including current portion)	11,766	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings	-	200,000	-	-

Non-derivative financial liabilities

December 31, 2017	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term borrowings	$ 650,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
Notes payable	908,350	-	-	-
Accounts payable (including related parties)	2,602,923	-	-	-
Other payables	407,884	-	-	-
Bonds payable	-	200,199	-	-
Long-term borrowings	-	200,000	-	-

(3) Fair value information

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

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

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale financial assets, the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable (including related parties), contract assets (including related parties), construction contracts receivable (including related parties), other receivables, other financial assets (recorded as other current assets), financial assets measured at cost, guarantee deposits paid (recorded as other current and non-current assets), short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable (including related parties), contract liabilities (including related parties), construction contracts payable (including related parties), other payables, long-term borrowings (including current portion) and guarantee deposits received (recorded as other non-current liabilities, others) are approximate to their fair values.

C. The related information of financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets are as follows:

(a) The related information of nature of the assets is as follows:

December 31, 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	$ 102,936	$ -	$ 379,824	$ 482,760
Hybrid instruments	-	-	23,652	23,652
Total	$ 102,936	$ -	$ 403,476	$ 506,412

December 31, 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	$ 16,933	$ -	$ -	$ 16,933
Call provision of convertible corporate bonds	-	-	210	210
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Equity securities	41,502	-	-	41,502
Total	$ 58,435	$ -	$ 210	$ 58,645

(b)The methods and assumptions the Company used to measure fair value are as follows:

Instruments which use market quoted prices as their fair value (that is, Level 1), are using the closing prices of listed shares as market quoted prices based on characteristics of the instruments.

D. For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

E. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2018		2017
	Equity instruments	Hybrid instruments	Hybrid instruments
At January 1	$ -	$ 210	$ 50
Acquired in the period	349,641	23,646	-
Gains and losses recognised in profit or loss	(4,403)	-	-
Recorded as non-operating income and expenses (Note)	34,586	(204)	160
Total	$ 379,824	$ 23,652	$ 210
Movement of unrealised gain or loss in profit or loss of assets and liabilities held as at end of the period (Note)	$ 34,586	($ 204)	$ 160

Note: Recorded as non-operating income and expense.

F. For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.

G. Investment strategies segment is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorized within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently calibrating valuation model, updating inputs used to the valuation model and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.

H. The following is the qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	Fair value at December 31, 2018	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument :					
Unlisted shares	$ 344,499	Market comparable companies	Note 1	Not applicable	Note 2
Venture capital shares	35,325	Net asset value	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Hybrid instrument :					
Convertible bond – call provision	6	Binomial tree pricing model	Volatility	38.01%~48.01%	The higher the stock price volatility, the higher the fair value
Convertible bond	23,646	Market comparable companies	Note 2	Not applicable	Note 2

Note 1: Price to earnings ratio multiple, price to book ratio multiple, enterprise value to operating income ratio multiple, enterprise value to EBITA multiple, discount for lack of marketability.

Note 2: The higher the multiple and control premium, the higher the fair value; the higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value.

	Fair value at December 31, 2017	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Hybrid instrument :					
Convertible bond – call provision	$ 210	Binomial tree pricing model	Volatility	21.31% ~31.31%	The higher the stock price volatility, the higher the fair value

I. The Company has carefully assessed the valuation models and assumptions used to measure fair value. However, use of different valuation models or assumptions may result in different measurement. The following is the effect of profit or loss or of other comprehensive income from financial assets and liabilities categorized within Level 3 if the inputs used to valuation models have changed:

	Input	Change	December 31, 2018			
			Recognized in profit or loss		Recognized in other comprehensive income	
			Favorable change	Unfavorable change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change
Financial assets						
Equity	Stock price	± 10%	$ 37,982	($ 37,982)	$ -	$ -
Convertible bond						
- call provision	Stock price	± 10%	30	(20)	-	-
〃	Volatility	± 5%	40	(30)	-	-
Total			$ 38,052	($ 38,032)	$ -	$ -

	Input	Change	December 31, 2017			
			Recognized in profit or loss		Recognized in other comprehensive income	
			Favorable change	Unfavorable change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change
Financial assets						
Convertible bond						
- call provision	Stock price	± 10%	$ -	($ 20)	$ -	$ -
〃	Volatility	± 5%	50	(60)	-	-
Total			$ 50	($ 80)	$ -	$ -

(4) Effects on initial application of IFRS 9 and information on application of IAS 39 in 2017

A. Summary of significant accounting policies adopted for the year ended December 31, 2017:

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

i. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading or financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition. Financial assets are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term.

ii. Financial assets that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition are recognized using settlement date accounting.

iii. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value. Related transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. These financial liabilities are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss.

(b) Available for sale financial assets

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

ii. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, available-for-sale financial assets are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.

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

(c) Notes and accounts receivable

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

(d) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Financial assets at amortized cost

The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, and is recognized in profit or loss. 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 loss was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost that would have been at the date of reversal had the impairment loss not been recognized previously. Impairment loss is recognized and reversed by adjusting the carrying amount of the asset through the use of an impairment allowance account.

(ii) Financial assets measured at cost

The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at current market return rate of similar financial asset, and is recognized in profit or loss. Impairment loss recognized for this category shall not be reversed subsequently. Impairment loss is recognized by adjusting the carrying amount of the asset directly.

(iii) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

B. The reconciliations of carrying amount of financial assets transferred from December 31, 2017, IAS 39, to January 1, 2018, IFRS 9, were as follows:

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Available-for-sale financial assets	Measured at cost	Accounts receivable, net	Total	Effects	
						Retained earnings	Other equity
IAS 39	$ 17,143	$ 41,502	$ 277,607	$ 1,716,459	$ 2,052,711	$ -	$ -
Transferred into and measured at fair value through profit or loss	319,109	(41,502)	(277,607)	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustment	27,540	-	-	(1,736)	25,804	48,817	(23,013)
Impairment loss adjustment	-	-	-	(29,502)	(29,502)	(29,502)	-
IFRS 9	$ 363,792	$ -	$ -	$ 1,685,221	$ 2,049,013	$ 19,315	($ 23,013)

(a) Under IAS 39, the equity instruments, which were classified as: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets at cost, amounting to $41,502, $277,607 and $1,736, respectively, were reclassified as "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (equity instruments)" amounting to $346,649, and accordingly retained earnings was increased and other equity interest was decreased by $48,817 and $23,013 under IFRS 9, respectively.

(b) In line with the regulations of IFRS 9 on provision for impairment, investments accounted for using equity method decreased by $29,502 and retained earnings decreased by $29,502.

C. The reconciliation of allowance for impairment and provision from December 31, 2017, as these are impaired under IAS 39, to January 1, 2018, as these are expected to be impaired under IFRS 9, are as follows:

	Allowance for uncollectible accounts
IAS 39 (IFRS 9)	$ 220,007

D. The significant accounts as of December 31, 2017 is as follows:

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31, 2017
Financial assets held for trading	
Listed stocks	$ 7,439
Call provision of convertible corporate bonds (Note 6(10))	250
	7,689
Valuation adjustment	9,454
Total	$ 17,143

i. The Company recognized net gain of $9,686 on financial assets held for trading for the year ended December 31, 2017.

ii. The Company recognized net gain of $160 on the call provision of convertible corporate bonds issued by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2017.

iii. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged to others.

(b) Available-for-sale financial assets-current

	December 31, 2017
Listed stocks	
Calitech Co., Ltd.	$ 18,489
Valuation adjustment	23,013
Total	$ 41,502

i. The Company has recognized changes in fair value of the Unrealized gains on available-for-sale financial assets in profit or loss and in other comprehensive loss amounting to $6,395 for the year ended December 31, 2017.

ii. The Company has no available-for-sale financial assets pledged as collateral.

(c) Financial assets measured at cost

	December 31, 2017
Non-current items:	
Taiwan Intelligent Fiber Optic Network Co., Ltd.	$ 44,024
Taiwan Puritic Corp.	39,287
Taiwan Special Chemicals Corp.	29,013
Taiwan Colour & Imaging Technology Corp.	25,330
Kinestral Technologies, Inc.	21,165
ProbeLeader Co., Ltd.	14,490
Civil Tech Pte. Ltd.	13,650
Foresight Energy Technologies Co., Ltd.	10,875
IP Fund Six Co., Ltd.	10,000
Innorich Venture Capital Corp.	10,000
Others (companies individually not exceeding $10,000)	59,773
Total	$ 277,607

i. Based on the Company's investment purpose, the abovementioned stocks held by the Company shall be classified as 'available-for-sale financial assets'. However, as the stocks are not traded in an active market, and no sufficient industry information of companies similar to the abovementioned companies can be obtained, the fair value of the stocks cannot be measured reliably. Accordingly, the Company classified those stocks as 'financial assets at cost – non-current'.

ii. The Company has no financial assets measured at cost pledged to others.

iii. As of December 31, 2017, the net value of VEEV Interactive Pte. Ltd. has significantly declined and is lower than its original investment cost at period end based on the Company's assessment. Because the investment value of the equity had been impaired, the Company provided an impairment loss in the amount of $15,243.

E. Credit risk information for the year ended December 31, 2017 is as follows:

(a) Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. This is described as below:

i. The Company has assessed the credit status of counterparties upon sale of products and goods or services. So it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at balance sheet date is the carrying amount.

ii. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

iii. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

iv. For banks and financial institutions, only rated parties with good ratings are accepted.

v. The endorsements and guarantees provided by the Company are all in accordance with "Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/ Guarantees by Public Companies". The Company knows the credit status of endorsees well and does not require any security. If there is any non-performance, the performance amount is the possible credit risk.

(b) For the year ended December 31, 2017, no credit limits were exceeded during the reporting periods, and management does not expect any significant losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

(c) The ageing analysis of notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) that were past due but not impaired is calculated from the past due date as follows:

	December 31, 2017
Up to 90 days	$ 339,418
91 to 180 days	32,260
181 to 365 days	76,613
Over 365 days	193,413
	$ 641,704

(d) Movement analysis of notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) that were impaired is as follows:

i. As of December 31, 2017, the Company's notes and accounts receivable that were impaired amounted to $220,007.

ii. Movements on the Company's provision for impairment of notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2017		
	Individual provision	Group provision	Total
At January 1	$ 131,931	$ 79,582	$ 211,513
Provision of impairment during the period	8,494	-	8,494
Transfer during the period	31,289	(31,289)	-
At December 31	$ 171,714	$ 48,293	$ 220,007

(e) The credit quality of notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) that were neither past due nor impaired was in the following categories based on the Company's Credit Quality Control Policy:

	December 31, 2017
Type A	$ 21,416
Type B	1,562,102
Type C	497,380
	$ 2,080,898

Type A: No credit limit. Clients include government institutions and government-owned corporations.

Type B: Credit limit is 130% of the average of transactions in the past year. Clients are counterparties whose average annual transactions reach NT$30,000 for the most recent 3 years and who have stable sales and optimal financials.

Type C:Credit limit is gained through assessment based on 'Client Credit Ranking Sheet'.

(5) Effects of initial application of IFRS 15 and information on application of IAS 11 and IAS 18 in 2017

A. The significant accounting policies applied on revenue recognition for the year ended December 31, 2017 is set out below.

(a) Construction revenue/construction contracts

i. IAS 11, 'Construction Contracts', defines a construction contract as a contract specifically negotiated for the construction of an asset. If the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably and it is probable that this contract would make a profit, contract revenue is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity, using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting, over the contract term. Contract costs are expensed as incurred. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date to the estimated total costs for the contract. An expected loss where total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue on a construction contract is recognized as an expense as soon as such loss is probable. If the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable.

ii. Contract revenue should include the revenue arising from variations from the original contract work, claims and incentive payments that are agreed by the customer and can be measured reliably.

iii. The excess of the cumulative costs incurred plus recognized profits (less recognized losses) over the progress billings on each construction contract is presented as an asset within 'receivables from customers on construction contracts'. While, the excess of the progress billings over the cumulative costs incurred plus recognized profits (less recognized losses) on each construction contract is presented as a liability within 'Construction contracts payables'.

(b) Sales of goods

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

B. The revenues recognized by using above accounting policies for the year ended December 31, 2017 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2017	
Construction revenue	$	7,466,980
Sales revenue		6,722,769
Other operating revenue		1,129,801
Total	$	15,319,550

C. The construction contract receivable/payable recognized by using above construction contract accounting policies as of December 31, 2017 is as follows:

		December 31, 2017
Aggregate costs incurred plus recognised profits (less recognised losses)	$	19,519,144
Less: Progress billings	(	18,398,759)
Net balance sheet position for construction in progress	$	1,120,385
Presented as:		
Receivables from customers on construction contracts	$	2,398,711
Payables to customers on construction contracts	(	1,278,326)
	$	1,120,385
Retentions relating to construction contracts	$	46,151
Advances received before the related construction work is performed	$	-

D. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the effects and description of current balance sheet and comprehensive income statement if the Company continues adopting above accounting policies are as follows:

		December 31, 2018					
Balance sheet items	Description	Balance by using IFRS 15		Balance by using previous accounting policies		Effects from chages in accounting policy	
Construction contracts receivable	(a)	$	-	$	3,297,707	($	3,297,707)
Contract assets	(a)		3,297,707		-		3,297,707
Construction contracts payable	(b)		-		1,818,193	(	1,818,193)
Advance receipts	(c)		20,906		970,958	(	950,052)
Contract liabilities	(b)(c)		2,768,245		-		2,768,245

Comprehensive income statement items: No effects.

(a) Under IFRS 15, construction contracts whereby services have been rendered but not yet billed are recognized as contract assets, but were previously presented as part of due from customers for contract work in the balance sheet.

(b) Under IFRS 15, contract liabilities in relation to construction contracts are recognized as contract liabilities, but were previously presented as due to customers for contract work in the balance sheet.

(c) Under IFRS 15, contract liabilities in relation to sales contracts are recognized as contract liabilities, but were previously presented as advance sales receipts in the balance sheet.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: Please refer to table 1.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Please refer to table 2.

C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries and associates): Please refer to table 3.

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

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

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

G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 4.

H. Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 5.

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

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 6.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China)：Please refer to table 7.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Please refer to table 8.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Please refer to table 6.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Not applicable.

MARKETECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.

Loans to others

For the year ended December 31, 2018

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2018 (Note 3)	Balance at December 31, 2018 (Note 8)	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate (%)	Nature of loan (Note 4)	Amount of transactions with the borrower (Note 5)	Reason for short-term financing (Note 6)	Allowance for bad debts	Collateral		Limit on loans granted to a single party (Note 7)	Ceiling on total loans granted (Note 7)	Footnote
													Item	Value			
0	Marketech International Corp.	Marketech International Sdn.Bhd.	Other receivables	Y	$ 55,056	$ −	$ −	−	Short-term financing	$ -	Operations	$ -	None	-	$ 2,266,694	$ 2,266,694	Note 7
0	Marketech International Corp.	eZoom Information, Inc.	Other receivables	Y	50,000	50,000	-	4.616	Short-term financing	-	Operations	-	None	-	2,266,694	2,266,694	Note 7
0	Marketech International Corp.	MIC-Tech (WuXi) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	107,503	-	-	-	Short-term financing	-	Operations	-	None	-	2,266,694	2,266,694	Note 7
1	MIC-Tech Electronics Engineering Corp.	Shanghai Maohua Electronics Engineering Co.,Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	58,574	40,247	40,247	4.785	Short-term financing	-	Operations	-	None	-	167,097	334,194	Note 7
1	MIC-Tech Electronics Engineering Corp.	Fuzhou Jiwei System Integrated Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	1,406	1,342	1,331	4.785	Short-term financing	-	Operations	-	None	-	334,194	334,194	Note 7
1	MIC-Tech Electronics Engineering Corp.	ChenGao M&E Engineering (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	2,109	-	-	-	Short-term financing	-	Operations	-	None	-	334,194	334,194	Note 7
2	MIC-Tech (Shanghai) Corp.	Integrated Manufacturing & Services Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	17,097	-	-	-	Short-term financing	-	Operations	-	None	-	140,487	280,974	Note 7
2	MIC-Tech (Shanghai) Corp.	Shanghai Maohua Electronics Engineering Co.,Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	18,588	-	-	-	Short-term financing	-	Operations	-	None	-	140,487	280,974	Note 7
2	MIC-Tech (Shanghai) Corp.	MIC-Tech China Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	86,115	31,303	31,303	4.785	Short-term financing	-	Operations	-	None	-	280,974	280,974	Note 7
3	MIC-Tech Ventures Asia Pacific Inc.	MIC-Tech Electronics Engineering Corp.	Other receivables	Y	46,073	-	-	-	Short-term financing	-	Operations	-	None	-	855,005	855,005	Note 7
4	Marketech Integrated Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Marketech Integrated Construction Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	6,191	6,143	6,143	5	Short-term financing	-	Operations	-	None	-	142,009	284,018	Note 7
5	MIC-Tech Viet Nam Co., Ltd	Marketech Co., Ltd	Other receivables	Y	1,190	-	-	-	Short-term financing	-	Operations	-	None	-	22,049	22,049	Note 7

Note 1:The numbers filled in for the loans provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

(1)The Company is ‘0’.

(2)The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from ‘1’.

Note 2:Fill in the name of account in which the loans are recognised, such as receivables–related parties, current account with stockholders, prepayments, temporary payments, etc.

Note 3:Fill in the maximum outstanding balance of loans to others during the nine-month period ended December 31, 2018

Note 4:The column of ‘Nature of loan’ shall fill in ‘Business transaction or ‘Short-term financing’.

Note 5:Fill in the amount of business transactions when nature of the loan is related to business transactions, which is the amount of business transactions occurred between the creditor and borrower in the current year.

Note 6:Fill in purpose of loan when nature of loan is for short-term financing, for example, repayment of loan, acquisition of equipment, working capital, etc.

Note 7:Fill in limit on loans granted to a single party and ceiling on total loans granted as prescribed in the creditor company’s “Procedures for Provision of Loans”, and state each individual party to which the loans have been provided and the calculation for ceiling on total loans granted in the footnote.

The Company’s ceiling on loans to others are as follows:

(1) Limit on the total loans to others provided by the Company is 40% of the net assets based on the Company’s latest financial statements.

(2) Limit on the loans provided by the Company granted for a single party are as follows:

(2-1)Limit on loans to a single party with business transactions is the higher value of purchasing and selling during current year on the year of financing, and can’t exceed the total business transactions amount within 12 month.

(2-2)For short-term financing, limit on loans granted for a single party is 40% of the net assets based on the latest financial statements of the lending companies. The amount of loans to a single party is the accumulated balance of the lending company's short-term financing for single party.

(3) Limit on the accumulated balance of loans to others provided by the foreign companies whose voting rights are 100% owned directly and indirectly by the Company is not under the limit stated on (1). However, it shall make the limit and period for the loans to others in each subsidiary’s internal Companies. procedures based on Guidelines for Lending of Capital, Endorsements and Guarantees by Public Companies.

Limit on the loans from MIC-Tech Ventures Asia Pacific Inc.

(1) Limit on the accumulated balance of loans to others provided by MIC-Tech Ventures Asia Pacific Inc. is 80% of the net assets based on the latest financial statements of the lending companies

(2) Limit on the loans provided by MIC-Tech Ventures Asia Pacific Inc. granted for a single party are as follows:

(2-1) Limit on loans to a single party with business transactions is the higher value of purchasing and selling during current year on the year of financing, and can’t exceed the total business transactions amount within 12 month.

(2-2) For short-term financing between the Company and MIC-Tech Ventures Asia Pacific Inc. which the ultimate parent company holds 100% of the voting rights directly or indirectly, limit on loans granted for a single party is 80% of the net assets based on the latest financial statements of the lending companies.

(2-3) For short-term financing between MIC-Tech Ventures Asia Pacific Inc. and aforementioned associates, limit on loans granted for a single party is 40% of the net assets based on the latest financial statements of the lending companies. The amount of loans to a single party is the accumulated balance of the lending company's short-term financing for single party.

Limit on the loans provided by the Company’s mainland subsidiaries:

(1) Limit on the total loans to others provided by the Company’s mainland subsidiaries is 80% of the net assets based on the latest financial statements of the lending companies.

(2) Limit on the loans provided by the Company’s mainland subsidiaries granted for a single party are as follows:

(2-1) Limit on loans to a single party with business transactions is the higher value of purchasing and selling during current year on the year of financing, and can’t exceed the total business transactions amount within 12 month.

(2-2) For short-term financing between the Company’s mainland subsidiary and the foreign companies which the ultimate parent company holds 100% of the voting rights directly or indirectly, limit on loans granted for a single party is 80% of the net assets based on the latest financial statements of the lending companies.

(2-3) For short-term financing between the Company’s mainland subsidiaries and aforementioned associates, limit on loans granted for a single party is 40% of the net assets based on the latest financial statements of the lending companies. The amount of loans to a single party is the accumulated balance of the lending company's short-term financing for single party.

Limit on the loans provided by the Company’s Myanmar subsidiaries:

(1) Limit on the total loans to others provided by the Company’s Myanmar subsidiaries is 80% of the net assets based on the latest financial statements of the lending companies.

(2) Limit on the loans provided by the Company’s Myanmar subsidiaries granted for a single party are as follows:

(2-1) Limit on loans to a single party with business transactions is the higher value of purchasing and selling during current year on the year of financing, and can’t exceed the total business transactions amount within 12 month.

(2-2) For short-term financing between the Company’s Myanmar subsidiary and the foreign companies which the ultimate parent company holds 100% of the voting rights directly or indirectly, limit on loans granted for a single party is 80% of the net assets based on the latest financial statements of the lending companies.

(2-3) For short-term financing between the Company’s Myanmar subsidiaries and aforementioned associates, limit on loans granted for a single party is 40% of the net assets based on the latest financial statements of the lending companies. The amount of loans to a single party is the accumulated balance of the lending company's short-term financing for single party.

Limit on the loans provided by the Company’s Vietnam subsidiaries:

(1) Limit on the total loans to others provided by the Company’s Vietnam subsidiaries is 80% of the net assets based on the latest financial statements of the lending companies.

(2) Limit on the loans provided by the Company’s Vietnam subsidiaries granted for a single party are as follows:

(2-1) Limit on loans to a single party with business transactions is the higher value of purchasing and selling during current year on the year of financing, and can’t exceed the total business transactions amount within 12 month.

(2-2) For short-term financing between the Company’s Vietnam subsidiary and the foreign companies which the ultimate parent company holds 100% of the voting rights directly or indirectly, limit on loans granted for a single party is 80% of the net assets based on the latest financial statements of the lending companies.

(2-3) For short-term financing between the Company’s Vietnam subsidiaries and aforementioned associates, limit on loans granted for a single party is 40% of the net assets based on the latest financial statements of the lending companies. The amount of loans to a single party is the accumulated balance of the lending company's short-term financing for single party.

Note 8: The amounts of funds to be loaned to others which have been approved by the board of directors of a public company in accordance with Article 14, Item 1 of the “Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies” should be included in its published balance of loans to others at the end of the reporting period to reveal the risk of loaning the public company bears, even though they have not yet been appropriated. However, this balance should exclude the loans repaid when repayments are done subsequently to reflect the risk adjustment.

In addition, if the board of directors of a public company has authorized the chairman to loan funds in instalments or in revolving within certain lines and within one year in accordance with Article 14, Item 2 of the “Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies”, the published balance of loans to others at the end of the reporting period should also include these lines of loaning approved by the board of directors, and these lines of loaning should not be excluded from this balance even though the loans are repaid subsequently, for taking into consideration they could be loaned again thereafter.

MARKETECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.
Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others
For the year ended December 31, 2018

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Endorser/ guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed: Company name	Party being endorsed/guaranteed: Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor (Note 2)	Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party (Note 5)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2018 (Note 6)	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2018	Actual amount drawn down (Note 7)	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/ guarantor company	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided (Note 3)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary (Note 4)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company (Note 8)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China (Note 8)	Footnote
0	Marketech International Corp.	Marketech Integrated Pte. Ltd.	2	$ 2,833,367	$ 56,525	$ 56,338	$ 3,027	$ -	0.99%	$ 5,666,734	Y	N	N	Note 4
0	Marketech International Corp.	eZoom Information, Inc.	2	2,833,367	120,000	120,000	12,003	-	2.12%	5,666,734	Y	N	N	Note 4
0	Marketech International Corp.	Marketech International Sdn. Bhd.	2	2,833,367	245,720	245,720	13,691	-	4.34%	5,666,734	Y	N	N	Note 4
0	Marketech International Corp.	MIC-Tech China Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	2	2,833,367	32,801	-	-	-	0.00%	5,666,734	Y	N	Y	Note 4
0	Marketech International Corp.	MIC-Tech (WuXi) Co., Ltd.	2	2,833,367	411,581	411,581	304,079	-	7.26%	5,666,734	Y	N	Y	Note 4
0	Marketech International Corp.	MIC-Tech (Shanghai) Corp.	2	2,833,367	1,026,300	977,875	194,192	-	17.26%	5,666,734	Y	N	Y	Note 4
0	Marketech International Corp.	MIC-Tech Electronics Engineering Corp.	2	2,833,367	1,531,207	1,398,810	652,481	-	24.68%	5,666,734	Y	N	Y	Note 4
0	Marketech International Corp.	Shanghai Maohua Electronics Engineering Co.,Ltd.	2	2,833,367	198,223	198,223	117,375	-	3.50%	5,666,734	Y	N	Y	Note 4
0	Marketech International Corp.	Special Triumph Sdn. Bhd.	5	2,833,367	40,431	27,092	-	-	0.48%	5,666,734	N	N	N	Note 4
1	Marketech Co., Ltd.	MIC-Tech Viet Nam Co., Ltd.	4	110,879	7,740	7,740	7,740	-	69.81%	110,879	N	N	N	Note 4
2	MIC-Tech Electronics Engineering Corp.	MIC-Tech (WuXi) Co., Ltd.	4	1,253,229	4,405	-	-	-	0.00%	2,088,715	N	N	Y	Note 4
2	MIC-Tech Electronics Engineering Corp.	Shanghai Maohua Electronics Engineering Co.,Ltd.	5	1,253,229	73,212	69,868	69,868	-	16.73%	2,088,715	N	N	Y	Note 4
2	MIC-Tech Electronics Engineering Corp.	MIC-Tech (Shanghai) Corp.	4	1,253,229	112,412	107,278	107,278	-	25.68%	2,088,715	N	N	Y	Note 4
3	MIC-Tech (Shanghai) Corp.	MIC-Tech Electronics Engineering Corp.	4	1,053,654	645,959	616,455	616,455	-	175.52%	1,756,090	N	N	Y	Note 4

Note 1:The numbers filled in for the endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:
(1)The Company is ‘0’.
(2)The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from ‘1’.

Note 2:Relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the party being endorsed/guaranteed is classified into the following seven categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:
(1)Having business relationship.
(2)The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directlyand indirectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed subsidiary.
(3)The endorsed/guaranteed company owns directly and indirectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorser/guarantor parent company.
(4)The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly and indirectly more than 90% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed company.
(5)Mutual guarantee of the trade made by the endorsed/guaranteed company or joint contractor as required under the construction contract.
(6)Due to joint venture, all shareholders provide endorsements/guarantees to the endorsed/guaranteed company in proportion to its ownership.
(7) Joint guarantee of the performance guarantee for pre-sold home sales contract as required under the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 3: Fill in limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party and ceiling on total amount of endorsements/guarantees provided as prescribed in the endorser/guarantor company’s “Procedures for Provision of Endorsements and Guarantees”, and state each individual party to which the endorsements/guarantees have been provided and the calculation for ceiling on total amount of endorsements/guarantees provided in the footnote.

Note 4:Limit on endorsements and guarantees stated in“Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/ Guarantees by Public Companies”:
(1)In accordance with mutual guarantee requirement in the same industry for contracting constructions, limit on the total amount is 5 times of the Company’s net assets.
(2)Except for guarantees for contracting constructions, limit on the Company’s accumulated endorsement/guarantee is the Company’s net assets; limit on endorsement/guarantee to a single party is 50% of the Company’s net assets. Limit on the total endorsement/guarantee of the Company and its subsidiaries as a whole is 1.5 times of the Company’s net assets; limit on endorsement/guarantee to a single party is 75% of the Company’s net assets.

Limit on endorsements and guarantees of the Group's subsidiary - Marketech Co., Ltd.:

(1) In accordance with mutual guarantee requirement in the same industry or the common builders for contracting constructions, or provision of endorsements and guarantees for joint ventures from shareholders in proportion to shareholding ratio, limit on the total amount is 5 times of the net assets of Marketech Co., Ltd.. Limit on endorsement/guarantee to a single party is three times of the net assets of Marketech Co., Ltd..

(2) Except for (1), the Group follows standards of endorsements and guarantees as below:

(2-1) Total amount: (2-1-1) Limit on the accumulated endorsements and guarantees is 10 times of the net assets of Marketech Co., Ltd.;

(2-1-2) Limit on endorsements and guarantees to a company of which the endorser company and the Company directly or indirectly holds 90%, should meet the requirement in (2-1-1) and may not exceed 10% of the Company's net assets. However, the endorsements and guarantees of Marketech Co., Ltd. to the Company which it holds 100% of voting shares are not subjected.

(2-1-3) Total endorsements and guarantees of Marketech Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries are limited to 10 times of the net assets of Marketech Co., Ltd..

(2-2) Limit on endorsement/guarantee to a single party

(2-2-1) For the companies having business relationship with Marketech Co., Ltd. and thus being provided endorsements/guarantees, limit on endorsements to a single party is the total value of business transactions within past 12 months. (the value of business transactions is the higher of purchase or sales)

(2-2-2) Limit on endorsement/guarantee to a single party who having business relationship with the Group is 10 times of the net assets of Marketech Co., Ltd..

Limit on endorsements and guarantees of the Group's subsidiary - MIC-Tech Electronics Engineering Corp. and MIC-Tech (Shanghai) Corp.:

(1) In accordance with mutual guarantee requirement in the same industry or the common builders for contracting constructions, or provision of endorsements and guarantees for joint ventures from shareholders in proportion to shareholding ratio, limit on the total amount is 5 times of the net assets of the endorser/guarantor on endorsement/guarantee to a single party is three times of the net assets of the endorser/guarantor.

(2) Except for (1), the Group follows standards of endorsements and guarantees as below:

(2-1) Total amount: (2-1-1) Limit on the accumulated endorsements and guarantees is 5 times of the net assets of the endorser/guarantor;

(2-1-2) Limit on endorsements and guarantees to a company of which the endorser company and the Company directly or indirectly holds 90%, should meet the requirement in (2-1-1) and may not exceed 10% of the ultimate parent's net assets.

(2-1-3) Total endorsements and guarantees of the endorser/guarantor and its subsidiaries are limited to 5 times of the net assets of the endorser/guarantor.

(2-2) Limit on endorsement/guarantee to a single party

(2-2-1) For the companies having business relationship with the endorser/guarantor and thus being provided endorsements/guarantees, limit on endorsements to a single party is the total value of business transactions within past 12 months. (the value of business transactions is the higher of purchase or sales)

(2-2-2) Limit on endorsement/guarantee to a single party who having business relationship with the Group is 3 times of the net assets of the endorser/guarantor.

Note 5: Fill in the year-to-date maximum outstanding balance of endorsements/guarantees provided as of the reporting period.

Note 6: Fill in the amount approved by the Board of Directors or the chairman if the chairman has been authorised by the Board of Directors based on subparagraph 8, Article 12 of the Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies.

Note 7: Fill in the actual amount of endorsements/guarantees used by the endorsed/guaranteed company.

Note 8: Fill in 'Y' for those cases of provision of endorsements/guarantees by listed parent company to subsidiary and provision by subsidiary to listed parent company, and provision to the party in Mainland China.

MARKETECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2018

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

					As of December 31, 2018					
Securities held by	Type of marketable securities	Name of marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	Number of shares	Book value (Note 2)	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Collateral	Footnote
Marketech International Corp.	Ordinary shares	Lasertec Corporation	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - current	20,000	$ 15,590	-	$ 15,590	None	
〃	〃	Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp.	〃	〃	44,078	804	-	804	〃	
〃	〃	Aerospace Industrial Development Corp.	〃	〃	25,925	796	-	796	〃	
〃	〃	Calitech Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	645,199	17,711	2.04%	17,711	〃	
〃	〃	ACM Research Inc.	〃	〃	167,684	56,037	-	56,037	〃	
						$ 90,938		$ 90,938		
〃	Ordinary shares	Taiwan Colour & Imaging Technology Corp.	None	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	1,700,000	$ 1,300	13.03%	$ 1,300	None	
〃	〃	Highlight Tech Corp.	〃	〃	453,000	9,558	0.46%	9,558	〃	
〃	〃	Ennoconn Corporation	The ultimate parent company	〃	10,000	2,440	0.01%	2,440	〃	
〃	〃	WINGS GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY INC.	None	〃	750,000	15,000	18.75%	15,000	〃	
〃	〃	Promos Technologies,Inc.	〃	〃	250,331	-	0.56%	-		
〃	〃	Taiwan Puritic Corp.	〃	〃	6,191,181	153,368	10.32%	153,368	〃	
〃	〃	SOPOWER Technology Corp.	〃	〃	189,223	-	12.61%	-	〃	
〃	〃	VEEV Interactive Pte. Ltd.	〃	〃	840,000	-	6.45%	-	〃	
〃	〃	Taiwan Intelligent Fiber Optic Network Co.,Ltd.	〃	〃	3,868,261	25,177	1.58%	25,177	〃	
〃	〃	H&D Venture Capital Investment Corp.	Entities controlled by key management or entities with significant influence	〃	499,200	4,992	6.67%	4,992	〃	
〃	〃	Civil Tech Pte. Ltd.	None	〃	336,374	11,844	0.58%	11,844	〃	
〃	〃	ProbeLeader Co., Ltd.	Entities controlled by key management or entities with significant influence	〃	966,000	6,912	3.46%	6,912	〃	
〃	〃	Top Green Energy Technologies,Inc.	None	〃	1,111,111	-	0.89%	-	〃	
〃	〃	IP Fund Six Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	1,000,000	10,000	1.79%	10,000	〃	
〃	〃	Innorich Venture Capital Corp.	〃	〃	1,000,000	10,000	1.87%	10,000	〃	
〃	〃	Taiwan Foresight Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	380,000	4,416	2.24%	4,416	〃	
〃	〃	Long Time Technology Corp.	〃	〃	346,000	7,274	0.29%	7,274	〃	
〃	〃	Paradigm Venture Capital Corp.	〃	〃	90,187	902	3.50%	902	〃	
〃	〃	Taiwan Special Chemicals Corp.	〃	〃	4,201,333	60,213	1.44%	60,213	〃	
〃	〃	Atech Totalsolution Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	128,000	-	0.23%	-	〃	
〃	〃	East Wind Life Science Systems	〃	〃	124,457	-	12.87%	-	〃	
〃	〃	EcoLand Corp.	〃	〃	310,715	-	13.51%	-	〃	
〃	〃	Radisen Co. Ltd	〃	〃	87,803	3,759	19.41%	3,759	〃	
〃	〃	Foresight Energy Technologies Co., Ltd.	〃	〃	1,350,000	10,582	4.50%	10,582	〃	
〃	〃	Sum Capital Healthcare Investment Corp. (BE Healthcare Investment Co., Ltd.)	Entities controlled by key management or entities with significant influence	〃	943,050	9,431	7.44%	9,431	〃	
〃	〃	Intellicares co.,Ltd	〃	〃	200,000	565	19.99%	565	〃	
〃	〃	Forward Science Corp.	〃	〃	2,000,000	20,000	10.00%	20,000	〃	
〃	Convertible bonds	Nitride Solutions Inc.	None	〃	-	2,916	-	2,916	〃	
〃	〃	HALLYS CORPORATION	〃	〃	–	20,730	–	20, 730	〃	
〃	Preferred stock	Adant Technologies Inc.	〃	〃	174,520	-	Note3	-	〃	
〃	〃	Kinestral Technologies, Inc.	〃	〃	501,532	24,089	〃	24,089	〃	
MIC-Tech (Shanghai) Corp. Ltd.	Ordinary shares	MIC-Tech (Beijing) Environment Co.	Entities controlled by key management or entities with significant influence	〃	-	-	19.00%	-	〃	
		Total				$ 415,468		$ 415,468		

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities.
Note 2: Fill in the amount after adjusted at fair value and deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities measured at fair value; fill in the acquisition cost or amortised cost deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities not measured at fair value.
Note 3: Holding preferred stock.

MARKETECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.

Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

For the year ended December 31, 2018

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

			Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Footnote
Marketech International Corp.	Hong Kong Ennopower Information Technology Co., Limited	Other related parties	Sales(Note 2)	$ 189,534	1.13%	Note 1	$ -	-	$ 104,338	3.44%	
Shanghai Maohua Electronics Engineering Co.,Ltd.	MIC-Tech Electronics Engineering Corp.	Brother Company	Sales(Note 2)	174,681	42.64%	Note 1	-	-	45,699	42.32%	

Note 1: Repaid in installment based on the contract.

Note 2: Revenue arising from contracting constructions recognised based on the percentage of completion method for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Note 3: Paid-in capital referred to herein is the paid-in capital of parent company. In the case that shares were issued with no par value or a par value other than NT$10 per share, the 20 % of paid-in capital shall be replaced by 10% of equity attributable to owners of the parent in the calculation.

MARKETECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.

Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

December 31, 2018

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at December 31, 2018 (Note 1)	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables Amount	Overdue receivables Action taken	Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
Marketech International Corp.	Hong Kong Ennopower Information Technology Co., Limited	Other related parties	$ 104,338	Note 2	$ -	-	$ -	$ 5

Note 1: Fill in separately the balances of accounts receivable–related parties, notes receivable–related parties, other receivables–related parties….
Note 2: Other receivables are generated from loans, it’s not applicable to this.

MARKETECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.

Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period

For the year ended December 31, 2018

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

				Transaction			
Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
0	Marketech International Corp.	MIC-Tech (Shanghai) Corp.	1	Sales revenue	$ 38,924	Sales revenue: Prices and terms of sales of goods to related parties are approximately the same to third parties. A certain percentage of profit is negotiated for sale of services with related parties. Construction revenue: The price of construction charges to related parties and third parties are based on normal construction contracts or individual agreements. Furthermore, the collection terms to related parties are approximately the same to third parties, which is about 2 to 3 months after inspection of constructions depending on the construction contracts or individual agreements.	0.16%
0	Marketech International Corp.	MIC-Tech (Shanghai) Corp.	1	Non-operating revenue	9,552		0.04%
0	Marketech International Corp.	MIC-Tech Electronics Engineering Corp.	1	Non-operating revenue	20,578		0.08%
0	Marketech International Corp.	MIC-Tech Electronics Engineering Corp.	1	Construction revenue	10,482		0.04%
0	Marketech International Corp.	MIC-Tech (WuXi) Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	6,025		0.03%
0	Marketech International Corp.	MIC-Tech (WuXi) Co., Ltd.	1	Sales revenue	6,013		0.02%
0	Marketech International Corp.	eZoom Information, Inc.	1	Accounts payable	7,433		0.04%
1	eZoom Information, Inc.	Marketech International Corp.	2	Services revenue	35,340		0.14%
2	MIC-Tech Global Corp.	Marketech International Corp.	2	Sales revenue	94,313		0.39%
3	MIC-Tech Electronics Engineering Corp.	Marketech International Corp.	2	Accounts payable	10,976		0.06%
3	MIC-Tech Electronics Engineering Corp.	Shanghai Maohua Electronics Engineering Co.,Ltd.	3	Other receivables	40,246		0.22%
3	MIC-Tech Electronics Engineering Corp.	MIC-Tech Ventures Asia Pacific Inc.	3	Other payable	45,699		0.25%
4	Shanghai Maohua Electronics Engineering Co.,Ltd.	MIC-Tech Electronics Engineering Corp.	3	Construction revenue	174,681		0.72%
5	MIC-Tech (Shanghai) Corp.	Marketech International Corp.	3	Accounts payable	8,833		0.05%
5	MIC-Tech (Shanghai) Corp.	MIC-Tech China Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	3	Other receivables	31,303		0.17%
6	Marketech Integrated Manufacturing Company Limited	Marketech Integrated Construction Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables	5,614		0.03%

Note 1:The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:
(1)Parent company is '0'.
(2)The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2:Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories (If transactions between parent company and subsidiaries or between subsidiaries refer to the same transaction, it is not required to disclose twice. For example, if the parent company has already disclosed its transaction with a subsidiary, then the subsidiary is not required to disclose the transaction; for transactions between two subsidiaries, if one of the subsidiaries has disclosed the transaction, then the other is not required to disclose the transaction.):
(1)Parent company to subsidiary.
(2)Subsidiary to parent company.
(3)Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3:Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 4: Individual amounts less than $5,000 are not disclosed.

MARKETECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.

Information on investees

For the year ended December 31, 2018

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount (Note2)		Shares held as at December 31, 2018			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2018	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018 (Note 1)	Footnote
				Balance as at Decmber 31, 2018	Balance as at December 31, 2017	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Marketech International Corp.	Marketech Integrated Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Contracting for semiconductor automatic supply system	$ 215,087	$ 192,522	9,235,678	100	$ 15,095	($ 288)	($ 288)	The Company's subsidiary
Marketech International Corp.	Market Go Profits Ltd.	Virgin Islands	Investment holding and reinvestment	1,282,562	1,245,570	39,569,104	100	1,070,484	36,179	36,179	The Company's subsidiary
Marketech International Corp.	MIC-Tech Global Corp.	South Korea	International trade	19,147	19,147	131,560	100	6,607	(993)	(993)	The Company's subsidiary
Marketech International Corp.	Headquarter International Ltd.	Virgin Islands	Investment holding and reinvestment	42,475	42,475	1,289,367	100	38,864	(307)	(307)	The Company's subsidiary
Marketech International Corp.	Tiger United Finance Ltd.	Virgin Islands	Investment holding and reinvestment	46,475	46,475	1,410,367	100	37,813	(476)	(476)	The Company's subsidiary
Marketech International Corp.	Marketech Engineering Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Contracting for electrical installing construction	10,129	10,129	421,087	100	15,239	13,794	13,794	The Company's subsidiary
Marketech International Corp.	Marketech Integrated Manufacturing Company Limited	Myanmar	Design, manufacturing, installation of automatic production equipment and its parts	438,298	438,298	1,400,000	100	355,023	(3,532)	(3,532)	The Company's subsidiary
Marketech International Corp.	MIC-Tech Viet Nam Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Trading, installation and repair of various machinery equipment and its peripherals	39,345	39,345	-	100	27,562	(3,471)	(3,471)	The Company's subsidiary
Marketech International Corp.	Marketech Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Specialized contracting and related repair services; equipment sales and repair; sales of cosmetics and daily necessities	45,246	29,922	-	100	11,088	(6,843)	(6,843)	The Company's subsidiary
Marketech International Corp.	eZoom Information, Inc.	Taiwan	Research, trading and consulting of information system software and hardware appliance	195,737	67,737	20,000,000	100	152,947	(6,743)	(6,743)	The Company's subsidiary
Marketech International Corp.	Marketech International Sdn.Bhd.	Malaysia	Specialized contracting and related repair services	87,070	44,431	12,242,750	100	65,645	6,481	3,013	The Company's subsidiary

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount (Note2)		Shares held as at December 31, 2018			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2018	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018 (Note 1)	Footnote
				Balance as at Decmber 31, 2018	Balance as at December 31, 2017	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Marketech International Corp.	ADAT Technology CO., LTD.	Taiwan	The research, development, application, and service of software; supply of electronic information and the buying and selling of equipment	$ 20,000	$ 10,000	$ 2,000,000	30.3	$ 13,034	($ 18,217)	($ 10,904)	The Company's subsidiary
Marketech International Corp.	PT Marketech International Indonesia	Indonesia	Trading business of machine equipment and parts	38,042	38,042	1,199,000	99.92	36,670	2,622	2,662	The Company's subsidiary
Marketech International Corp.	Marketech Netherlands B.V	Netherlands	International trade business of machine and components and technical service	10,671	10,671	300,000	100	6,339	(4,051)	(4,051)	The Company's subsidiary
Marketech International Corp.	Glory Technology Service Inc..	Taiwan	Sale and installation of information and communication equipment	42,714	31,019	5,510,305	29.24	61,236	13,881	4,105	The Company's investee accounted for using equity method
Marketech International Corp.	MIC Techno Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Sale of panels and its materials	2,000	2,000	200,000	20	1,842	(36)	(7)	The Company's investee accounted for using equity method
Market Go Profits Ltd.	MIC-Tech Ventures Asia Pacific Inc.	Cayman Islands	Investment holding and reinvestment	1,277,065	1,240,073	39,466,604	100	1,068,756	36,252	-	The investor's subsidiary
Marketech Integrated Pte Ltd.	Marketech International Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Specialized contracting and related repair services	-	42,481	-	-	-	6,481	-	The Company's investee accounted for using equity method
Marketech Engineering Pte Ltd.	Marketech Integrated Construction Co., Ltd.	Myanmar	Contracting for electrical installing construction	8,569	8,569	28,500	95	14,844	14,688	-	The investor's subsidiary
MIC-Tech Ventures Asia Pacific Inc.	Russky H.K. Limited	Hong Kong	Investment holding and reinvestment	34,551	34,551	833,000	100	(10,296)	4,156	-	The investor's subsidiary
MIC-Tech Ventures Asia Pacific Inc.	Frontken MIC Co. Limited	Hong Kong	Investment holding and reinvestment	31,422	31,422	2,337,608	100	5,414	(110)	-	The investor's subsidiary
MIC-Tech Ventures Asia Pacific Inc.	MICT International Limited	Hong Kong	Investment holding and reinvestment	132,282	95,290	5,400,000	60	63,213	(10,126)	-	The investor's subsidiary
MIC-Tech Ventures Asia Pacific Inc.	Leader Fortune Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Samoa	Investment holding and reinvestment	8,990	8,990	303,000	31.43	(4,638)	(28,455)	-	The investor's investee accounted for using equity method
Russky H.K. Limited	PT Marketech International Indonesia	Indonesia	Trading business of machine equipment and parts	32	32	1,000	0.08	31	2,622	-	The investor's investee accounted for using equity method

Note 1: The amount of $0 means that the Company does not directly recognise gain or loss on investments.
Note 2: Except for subsidiaries in Malaysia are translated at the current rate as of December 31, 2018, the initial investment amounts of other investees are translated at the current rate as of the investment date.

MARKETECH INTERNATIONAL CORP.

Information on investments in Mainland China

For the year ended December 31, 2018

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of NTD

1. Basic information

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital (Note 3)	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2018 (Note 3)	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2018 (Note 3): Remitted to Mainland China	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2018 (Note 3): Remitted back to Taiwan	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2018 (Note 3)	Net income of investee for the year ended December 31, 2018	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2018	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2018	Footnote
MIC-Tech (WuXi) Co., Ltd.	Design, manufacturing, installation and maintenance of semiconductor device, crystal dedicated device, electronic component device, environment pollution preventing equipment; assembling of wrapping device and cooling equipment; assembling of barbecue grill; wholesale, commission agency and import and export of the aforementioned products their components, textile, commodities, chemical products and cosmetics; lease of self-owned plants: design, manufacturing, sales and installation of automatic warehousing equipment and accessories, automatic logistics transporting equipment and accessories; R&D, sales and installation of supplementary engineering in logistics dispatch system	$ 783,233	Note1(2)	$ 629,658	$ -	$ -	$ 629,658	$ 28,697	100	$ 29,264	$ 35,644	$ -	Note 2 (2)B
MIC-Tech (Shanghai) Corp.	Wholesale, commission agency, maintenance, repairment, manufacture, import and export of semiconductor production, inspection equipment and its consumables and boilers that generate electricity; storage and allocation of mainly chemical and boiler products; international and entrepot trade; trading and trading agency among enterprises in customs bonded area; consulting services in customs bonded area	253,122	Note1(2)	15,358	-	-	15,358	25,652	100	25,652	351,218	-	Note 2 (2)B
Fuzhou Jiwei System Integrated Co., Ltd.	Installation and complete services of clean room, mechanical system, street pipe system	9,215	Note1(2)	9,215	-	-	9,215	695	100	695	(1,016)	-	Note 2 (2)B
Shanghai Maohua Electronics Engineering Co.,Ltd.	Production of scrubber bins for semiconductor manufacturers, design, installation, debugging and technology services of tunnel system, equipment repair for semiconductor manufacturers, consulting service for electrical and medical equipment; wholesale, commissioned distribution (exclude auction), export, import and related services of electronic products, machinery equipment, chemical products (exclude dangerous articles), communication equipment, metal products, plastic products	18,429	Note1(2)	18,521	-	-	18,521	2,424	87	2,109	(12,644)	-	Note 2 (2)B
MIC-Tech Electronics Engineering Corp.	Installation and construction of mechanical and electrical systems; construction of chemical and petroleum projects; construction of public municipal infrastructure projects; professional building renovation and decoration services; design and construction of smart buildings; construction of electronic projects and related technical services and consulting. Building equipment, building materials (excluding steel and cement), electronic products, chemical products (excluding hazardous products), metal products, electrical equipment, wholesale of communications equipment, commission-based agency (excluding auctions) and import-export business, and delivery of all related and supplementary services	541,168	Note1(2)	261,692	-	-	261,692	(27,348)	100	(27,348)	417,743	-	Note 2 (2)B
SKMIC (WUXI) Corp.	Design, installation and repairment of semi-conductor and transistor facilities, electronic components facilities and pollution prevention equipment, as well as wholesale, commission agent and export/import business of products listed above, industrial cleaning, repairment and maintenance.	9,368	Note1(2)	1,505	-	-	1,505	(204)	49	(100)	60	-	Note 2 (2)B
ChenGao M&E Engineering (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Design of microelectronic products and display devices, consulting service for related technology and management	6,143	Note1(2)	6,143	-	-	6,143	2,056	100	2,056	(588)	-	Note 2 (2)B
Frontken-MIC (Wuxi) Co., Ltd.	Research of specialized cleaning equipment of semiconductor device and integrated circuit, cleaning of special components of semiconductor device, integrated circuit and micromodule and cleaning technology for semiconductors, assembling, installation and maintenance of cooling equipment; design, manufacture, sale and installation of automatic warehouse equipment and fittings, and automatic logistics transporting equipment and fittings; development, sale and installation of computer aided engineering; wholesale, commission, import and export of above products and parts	70,890	Note1(2)	28,356	-	-	28,356	(110)	100	(110)	5,393	-	Note 2 (2)B

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital (Note 3)	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2018 (Note 3)	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2018 (Note 3)		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2018 (Note 3)	Net income of investee for the year ended December 31, 2018	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2018	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2018	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
Integrated Manufacturing & Services Co., Ltd.	Development of special equipment for solar cell production, manufacture of optical engine, lighting source, projection screen, high definition projection cathode-ray tube and micro-display module, and production, cleaning and regeneration of new electrical device; sells the products that manufactured by itself; machinery equipment, research and development of production technology of utilities equipment, technology transfer, technology consulting, technology service; processing of metal salvage and junk (except for hazardous chemicals and hazardous waste); metallic material (except for steels and noble metal), ceramic product, paper products and wholesale, retail and import and export of hardware products.	$ 153,575	Note1(2)	$ 82,931	$ -	$ -	$ 82,931	($ 10,154)	60	($ 6,093)	$ 25,571	$ -	Note 2 (2)B
MIC-Tech China Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Wholesale, commission agency and import and export of chemical products (except for hazardous chemicals, chemicals used in production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and special chemicals), semiconductors, inspection equipment and its consumables, solar equipment consumables and boilers that generate electricity, International and entrepot trade, trading and trading agency among enterprises in customs bonded area, consulting service for trading, installation, repair, and maintenance of automation equipment, electronic equipment, and their parts	46,073	Note1(2)	46,073	-	-	46,073	(7,308)	100	(7,308)	18,528	-	Note 2 (2)B
Macrotec Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Wholesale, commission agency, import and export and other complementary service of electrical products, food, textile, commodities, cosmetics, valve switch, instrumentation, metal products, electrical equipment, International and entrepot trade, trading and trading agency among enterprises in customs bonded area, simple commercial processing in customs bonded area, and consulting service for trading in customs bonded area	29,391	Note1(2)	9,237	-	-	9,237	(28,434)	31.43	(8,937)	(4,642)	-	Note 2 (2)B

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories:
(1)Directly invest in a company in Mainland China.
(2)Through investing in Market Go Profits Ltd., which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.
(3)Others.
Note 2: In the 'Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018' column:
(1)It should be indicated if the investee was still in the incorporation arrangements and had not yet any profit during this period.
(2)Indicate the basis for investment income (loss) recognition in the number of one of the following three categories:
A.The financial statements that are reviewed and attested by international accounting firm which has cooperative relationship with accounting firm in R.O.C.
B.The financial statements that are reviewed and attested by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.
C.Others - unreviewed financial statements.
Note 3: Paid-in capital and investment amount were translated at the original currency times exchange rate at period end.

2. Limit on investees in Mainland China

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2018 (Note 1) (Note 2)	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) (Note 1)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
Marketech International Corp.	$ 1,157,642	$ 2,006,210	$ 3,442,382

Note 1: The amount was translated at the original currency times exchange rate at period end.
Note 2: The Company has sold WUXI Probeleader Electronics Co., Ltd. at the end of November 2011. As the accumulated investment was different from the investment collected back, the difference between accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2018 and accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China registered at and approved by MOEA was US$186 thousand.
Note 3: The liquidation of TPP-MIC (WuXi) Co., Ltd. was completed in November, 2015. As the accumulated investment was different from the investment collected back, the difference between accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2018, and accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China registered at and approved by MOEA was US$186 thousand.