

POYA INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REVIEW REPORT

OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

MARCH 31, 2014 AND 2013

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.

REVIEW REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of POYA International Co., Ltd.

We have reviewed the accompanying balance sheets of POYA International Co., Ltd. as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the three-month periods then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these financial statements based on our reviews.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the Statement of Auditing Standards No. 36, "Review of Financial Statements" in the Republic of China. A review consists primarily of inquiries of company personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the financial statements referred to above in order for them to be in conformity with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.



PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

Republic of China

May 5, 2014

The accompanying 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 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.

POYA INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.
BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)
(March 31, 2014 and 2013 amounts are reviewed, not audited)

			March 31, 2014		December 31, 2013		March 31, 2013	
Assets		Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current assets								
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 788,429	20	\$ 700,491	18	\$ 680,369	21
1150	Notes receivable, net		5,523	-	7,299	-	6,004	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(2)	130,657	3	288,163	7	114,835	4
1200	Other receivables		4,806	-	7,439	-	8,621	-
130X	Inventories	5(2) and						
		6(3)	1,368,783	36	1,417,479	36	1,327,327	40
1410	Prepayments		55,946	2	39,300	1	65,430	2
11XX	Total Current Assets		2,354,144	61	2,460,171	62	2,202,586	67
Non-current assets								
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(4)(19)	1,279,747	33	1,299,689	33	869,867	26
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(16)	9,594	-	9,515	-	8,209	-
1920	Refundable deposits	6(18)	127,324	4	127,030	3	114,496	4
1985	Long-term prepaid rents		73,995	2	89,094	2	90,458	3
1990	Other non-current assets		11,580	-	12,877	-	11,950	-
15XX	Total Non-current assets		1,502,240	39	1,538,205	38	1,094,980	33
1XXX	Total assets		\$ 3,856,384	100	\$ 3,998,376	100	\$ 3,297,566	100

(Continued)

POYA INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.
BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)
(March 31, 2014 and 2013 amounts are reviewed, not audited)

Liabilities and Equity		Notes	March 31, 2014		December 31, 2013		March 31, 2013	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities								
2150	Notes payable		\$ 290,880	8	\$ 313,973	8	\$ 294,547	9
2170	Accounts payable		500,862	13	656,943	17	467,357	14
2200	Other payables	6(19)	306,211	8	409,454	10	240,350	7
2230	Current income tax liabilities	6(16)	107,387	3	72,599	2	87,659	3
2310	Receipts in advance		14,536	-	14,677	-	14,466	1
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(5)	230,153	6	238,391	6	120,960	4
2399	Other current liabilities		9,175	-	10,782	-	5,591	-
21XX	Total Current Liabilities		<u>1,459,204</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>1,716,819</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>1,230,930</u>	<u>38</u>
Non-current liabilities								
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(5)	195,897	5	249,362	6	87,205	3
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(16)	-	-	-	-	843	-
2640	Accrued pension liabilities	5(2) and 6(6)	7,364	-	7,781	-	14,344	-
2645	Guarantee deposits received		3,118	-	3,118	-	2,668	-
25XX	Total Non-current liabilities		<u>206,379</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>260,261</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>105,060</u>	<u>3</u>
2XXX	Total Liabilities		<u>1,665,583</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>1,977,080</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>1,335,990</u>	<u>41</u>
Equity								
Share capital								
3110	Common stock	6(7)	929,073	24	929,073	23	916,267	28
3200	Capital surplus	6(8)	346,318	9	346,318	9	309,961	9
Retained earnings								
3310	Legal reserve	6(9)(16)	228,493	6	228,493	6	185,168	5
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		686,917	18	517,412	13	550,180	17
3XXX	Total equity		<u>2,190,801</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>2,021,296</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>1,961,576</u>	<u>59</u>
Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contract Commitments								
Total liabilities and equity			<u>\$ 3,856,384</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 3,998,376</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 3,297,566</u>	<u>100</u>

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

POYA INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for basic and diluted earnings per share)
(UNAUDITED)

Items	Notes	For the three-month periods ended March 31,			
		2014		2013	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000 Operating revenue	6(10)	\$ 2,018,753	100	\$ 1,643,645	100
5000 Operating costs	6(3)	(1,210,896)	(60)	(949,725)	(58)
5900 Net operating margin		<u>807,857</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>693,920</u>	<u>42</u>
Operating expenses	6(6)(14)(15)(18) and 7				
6100 Selling expenses		(490,779)	(24)	(411,980)	(25)
6200 General & administrative expenses		(118,668)	(6)	(94,887)	(6)
6000 Total operating expenses		(609,447)	(30)	(506,867)	(31)
6900 Operating profit		<u>198,410</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>187,053</u>	<u>11</u>
Non-operating income and expenses					
7010 Other income	6(11)	8,758	-	18,559	1
7020 Other gains and losses	6(12)	(1,209)	-	(2,410)	-
7050 Finance costs	6(4)(13)(19)	(1,745)	-	(915)	-
7000 Total non-operating income and expenses		<u>5,804</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,234</u>	<u>1</u>
7900 Profit before income tax		<u>204,214</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>202,287</u>	<u>12</u>
7950 Income tax expense	6(16)	(34,709)	(2)	(34,389)	(2)
8200 Profit for the period		<u>\$ 169,505</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>\$ 167,898</u>	<u>10</u>
8500 Total comprehensive income for the period		<u>\$ 169,505</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>\$ 167,898</u>	<u>10</u>
Basic earnings per share (in dollars)	6(17)				
9750 Net income		<u>\$ 1.82</u>		<u>\$ 1.81</u>	
Diluted earnings per share (in dollars)	6(17)				
9850 Net income		<u>\$ 1.82</u>		<u>\$ 1.80</u>	

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

POYA INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)
(UNAUDITED)

	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Capital surplus	Retained Earnings		Total equity
				Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	
<u>For the three-month period ended March 31, 2013</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2013		\$ 916,267	\$ 309,961	\$ 185,168	\$ 382,282	\$ 1,793,678
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	167,898	167,898
Balance at March 31, 2013		<u>\$ 916,267</u>	<u>\$ 309,961</u>	<u>\$ 185,168</u>	<u>\$ 550,180</u>	<u>\$ 1,961,576</u>
<u>For the three-month period ended March 31, 2014</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2014		\$ 929,073	\$ 346,318	\$ 228,493	\$ 517,412	\$ 2,021,296
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	169,505	169,505
Balance at March 31, 2014		<u>\$ 929,073</u>	<u>\$ 346,318</u>	<u>\$ 228,493</u>	<u>\$ 686,917</u>	<u>\$ 2,190,801</u>

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

POYA INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)
(UNAUDITED)

		For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	Notes	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax for the period		\$ 204,214	\$ 202,287
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash provided by operating activities			
Income and expenses having no effect on cash flows			
Depreciation	6(4)(14)	67,484	55,679
Interest expense	6(13)	1,957	973
Changes in assets/liabilities relating to operating activities			
Net changes in assets relating to operating activities			
Notes receivable		1,776	3,516
Accounts receivable		157,506	114,701
Other receivables		2,633	1,072
Inventories		48,696	1
Prepayments		(16,646)	(14,258)
Net changes in liabilities relating to operating activities			
Notes payables		(23,093)	11,560
Accounts payable		(156,081)	(90,559)
Other payables		(18,678)	(24,985)
Receipts in advance		(141)	1,023
Other current liabilities		(1,607)	(7,321)
Accrued pension liabilities		(417)	(371)
Cash generated from operations		267,603	253,318
Interest paid		(1,745)	(915)
Net cash provided by operating activities		265,858	252,403
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(19)	(132,107)	(44,702)
Interest payments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(4)(13)(19)	(212)	(58)
Increase in refundable deposits		(294)	(92)
Decrease in long-term prepaid rents		15,099	28,183
Decrease in other non-current assets		1,297	1,018
Net cash used in investing activities		(116,217)	(15,651)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(61,703)	(35,281)
Decrease in guarantee deposits received		-	(50)
Net cash used in financing activities		(61,703)	(35,331)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		87,938	201,421
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	6(1)	700,491	478,948
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	6(1)	\$ 788,429	\$ 680,369

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

POYA INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2014 AND 2013

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)
(UNAUDITED)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

- (1) POYA International Co., Ltd. (the "Company") is incorporated as a company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.). The Company is primarily engaged in selling fashion accessories, arts and crafts, food, stationery and a variety of products.
- (2) The common shares of the Company have been listed on the Gre Tai Securities Market since September 2002.

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

These financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on May 5, 2014.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

None.

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

According to Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Auditing No. 1030010325 issued on April 3, 2014, commencing 2015, companies with shares listed on the TWSE or traded on the Taiwan GreTai Securities Market or Emerging Stock Market shall adopt the 2013 version of IFRS (not including IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments') as endorsed by the FSC in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The related new standards, interpretations and amendments are listed below:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>IASB Effective Date</u>
Limited exemption from comparative IFRS 7 disclosures for first-time adopters (amendment to IFRS 1)	July 1, 2010
Improvements to IFRSs 2010	January 1, 2011
Severe hyperinflation and removal of fixed dates for first-time adopters (amendment to IFRS 1)	July 1, 2011
Disclosures—Transfers of financial assets (amendment to IFRS 7)	July 1, 2011
Deferred tax: recovery of underlying assets (amendment to IAS 12)	January 1, 2012
Presentation of items of other comprehensive income (amendment to IAS 1)	July 1, 2012
Government loans (amendment to IFRS 1)	January 1, 2013

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	IASB Effective Date
Disclosures – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (amendment to IFRS 7)	January 1, 2013
IFRS 10, ‘Consolidated financial statements’	January 1, 2013 (Investment entities: January 1, 2014)
IFRS 11, ‘Joint arrangements’	January 1, 2013
IFRS 12, ‘Disclosure of interests in other entities’	January 1, 2013
IFRS 13, ‘Fair value measurement’	January 1, 2013
IAS 19 (revised), ‘Employee benefits’	January 1, 2013
IAS 27, ‘Separate financial statements’ (as amended in 2011)	January 1, 2013
IAS 28, ‘Investments in associates and joint ventures’ (as amended in 2011)	January 1, 2013
IFRIC 20, ‘Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine’	January 1, 2013
Improvements to IFRSs 2009–2011	January 1, 2013
Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (amendment to IAS 32)	January 1, 2014

Based on the Company’s assessment, the adoption of the 2013 version of IFRS has no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company, except for the following:

1. IAS 1, ‘Presentation of financial statements’

The amendment requires entities to separate items presented in OCI classified by nature into two groups on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently when specific conditions are met. If the items are presented before tax then the tax related to each of the two groups of OCI items (those that might be reclassified and those that will not be reclassified) must be shown separately. Accordingly, the Company will adjust its presentation of the statement of comprehensive income.

2. IFRS 13, ‘Fair value measurement’

The standard defines fair value, sets out a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. Based on the Company’s assessment, the adoption of the standard has no significant impact on its consolidated financial statements, and the Company will disclose additional information about fair value measurements accordingly.

(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 2013 version of IFRS as endorsed by the FSC:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>IASB Effective Date</u>
Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets (amendments to IAS 36)	January 1, 2014
Novation of derivatives and continuation of hedge accounting (amendments to IAS 39)	January 1, 2014
IFRIC 21, 'Levies'	January 1, 2014
Services related contributions from employees or third parties (amendments to IAS 19R)	July 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012	July 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013	July 1, 2014
IFRIC 14, 'Regulatory deferral accounts'	January 1, 2016
IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'	Not yet been decided
The Company is assessing the potential impact of the new standards, interpretations and amendments above and has not yet been able to reliably estimate their impact on the financial statements.	

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and IAS 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting' as endorsed by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

1. Except for the following items, these 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. Defined benefit liabilities recognized based on the net amount of pension fund assets plus unrecognized past service cost and unrecognized actuarial losses, and less unrecognized actuarial gains and present value of defined benefit obligation.
2. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs") requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. In the statement of comprehensive income, all foreign exchange gains and losses related to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in “Other income” or “Finance costs”, while other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in “Other gains and losses”.

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

1. 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.
2. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:
 - A. Liabilities that are expected to be paid off within the normal operating cycle;

B. Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

C. Liabilities that are to be paid off within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

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

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

1. 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.
2. For regular way purchase or sale, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.
3. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value. Related transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. These financial assets are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial assets are recognised in profit or loss.

(6) Loans and receivables

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

(7) Inventories

1. Self-owned inventories: Inventories are initially recognised at cost and subsequently stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value.
2. Licensed income: The concessionaire recognises the full amount collected from customers as revenue when the following criteria are met: (1) Concessionaire acts as a principal and provides goods or services to customers. (2) The Company earns a fixed amount or percentage of profits in the transaction. (3) Concessionaire assumes credit risks. The difference between the full amount collected from customers and the amount paid to concessionaire is recognised as licensed income by the Company. If the above are not met, the full amount collected from customers is recognised as revenue.

(8) Impairment of financial assets

1. 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.

2. The criteria that the Company uses to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment loss is as follows:
 - A. Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
 - B. The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
 - C. Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial asset in the group, including adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group; or
 - D. 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.

(9) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(10) Property, plant and equipment

1. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.
2. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
3. Property, plant and equipment apply the cost model. Except for land, other property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. If each component of property, plant and equipment is significant, it is depreciated separately.
4. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. 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

30 years

Transportation equipment	5 years
Office equipment	3~5 years
Leasehold improvements	2~15 years
Other equipment	5 years

(11) Leased assets/ leases (lessee)

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

(12) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(13) Notes and accounts payable

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

(14) Borrowings

1. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.
2. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(15) Employee benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

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

2. Pensions

(1) Defined contribution plans

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

(2) Defined benefit plans

- A. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognized past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability; when there is no deep market in such corporate bonds, the Company uses interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) instead.
- B. Actuarial gains and losses arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise, and presented in retained earnings.
- C. Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss if vested immediately; if not, the past service costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.
- D. Pension cost for the interim period is calculated on a year-to-date basis by using the pension cost rate derived from the actuarial valuation at the end of the prior financial year, adjusted for significant market fluctuations since that time and for significant curtailments, settlements, or other significant one-off events. And, the related information is disclosed accordingly.

3. Employees' bonus and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' bonus and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognised as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. However, if the accrued amounts for employees' bonus and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are different from the actual distributed amounts as resolved by the shareholders at their shareholders' meeting subsequently, the differences should be recognised based on the accounting for changes in estimates. The Company calculates the number of shares of employees' stock bonus based on the fair value per share at the preceding day of the shareholders' meeting held in the year following the financial reporting year, after taking into account the effects of ex-rights and ex-dividends.

(16) Income tax

1. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit

or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

2. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional 10% tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.
3. Deferred income tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income 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 income 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 income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.
4. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed.
5. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred income 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 realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
6. A deferred income tax asset shall be recognised 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.
7. The interim period income tax expense is recognised based on the estimated average annual effective income tax rate expected for the full financial year applied to the pretax income of the interim period, and the related information is disclosed accordingly.

(17) 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.

(18) Revenue recognition

1. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts for the sale of goods to external customers in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue arising from the sales of goods should be recognised when the Company has delivered the goods to the customer, the amount of sales revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity. The delivery of goods is completed when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, and the customer has accepted the goods based on the sales contract or there is objective evidence showing that all acceptance provisions have been satisfied.
2. The Company has customer loyalty programmes where the Company grants loyalty awards credits (such as 'points'; the award credits can be used to exchange for free or discounted goods) to customers as part of a sales transaction. The fair value of the consideration received or receivable in respect of the initial sale shall be allocated between the initial sale of goods and the award credits. The amount of proceeds allocated to the award credits is measured by reference to the fair value of goods that can be redeemed by using the award credits and the proportion of award credits that are expected to be redeemed by customers. The Company recognizes the deferred portion of the proceeds allocated to the award credits as revenue only when it has fulfilled its obligations in respect of the award credits.

(19) Operating segments

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

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

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make critical judgments 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. The information is addressed below:

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

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

1. Impairment assessment of tangible assets

The Company assesses impairment based on its subjective judgment and determines the separate cash flows of a specific group of assets, useful lives of assets and the future possible income and expenses arising from the assets depending on how assets are utilized and industrial characteristics. Any changes of economic circumstances or estimates due to the change of Company strategy might cause material impairment on assets in the future.

2. Evaluation of inventories

- (1) As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Company must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgments and estimates. Because of the change in market demand and the sales strategy, the Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on the balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation 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.
- (2) As of March 31, 2014, the carrying amount of inventories was \$1,368,783.

3. Calculation of accrued pension obligations

- (1) When calculating the present value of defined pension obligations, the Company must apply judgments and estimates to determine the actuarial assumptions on balance sheet date, including discount rates and expected rate of return on plan assets. Any changes in these assumptions could significantly impact the carrying amount of defined pension obligations.
- (2) As of March 31, 2014, the carrying amount of accrued pension obligations was \$7,364. If the adopted discount rate used in the actuarial valuation had increased/decreased by 1%, the Company's accrued pension liabilities would decrease/increase by \$7,655 and \$10,406, respectively.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>March 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>	<u>March 31, 2013</u>
Cash :			
Cash on hand	\$ 21, 740	\$ 20, 849	\$ 18, 522
Checking deposits and demand deposits	<u>766, 689</u>	<u>679, 642</u>	<u>661, 847</u>
	<u>\$ 788, 429</u>	<u>\$ 700, 491</u>	<u>\$ 680, 369</u>

1. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit rankings to diversify credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date is the carrying amount of all cash and cash equivalents.
2. The Company has no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others as of March 31, 2014, December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013.

(2) Accounts receivable, net

	<u>March 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>	<u>March 31, 2013</u>
Accounts receivable	<u>\$ 130,657</u>	<u>\$ 288,163</u>	<u>\$ 114,835</u>

1. The Company has no significant past due but not impaired accounts receivable.
2. As of March 31, 2014, December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013, the Company's accounts receivable that are neither past due nor impaired are of good credit quality.
3. The maximum exposure to credit risk at March 31, 2014, December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013 is the carrying amount of accounts receivable.
4. The Company did not pledge accounts receivable as collateral as of March 31, 2014, December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013.

(3) Inventories

<u>March 31, 2014</u>			
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Allowance for price decline of inventories</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Merchandise	<u>\$ 1,368,783</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,368,783</u>
<u>December 31, 2013</u>			
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Allowance for price decline of inventories</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Merchandise	<u>\$ 1,417,479</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,417,479</u>
<u>March 31, 2013</u>			
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Allowance for price decline of inventories</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Merchandise	<u>\$ 1,327,327</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,327,327</u>

The costs of inventories recognised as expense were \$1,210,896 and \$949,725 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(4) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Total
<u>At January 1, 2014</u>								
Cost	\$ 168,160	\$ 20,000	\$ 14,590	\$ 582,130	\$ 1,152,227	\$ 242,770	\$ 81,849	\$ 2,261,726
Accumulated depreciation	-	(222)	(7,685)	(264,101)	(551,826)	(138,203)	-	(962,037)
	<u>\$ 168,160</u>	<u>\$ 19,778</u>	<u>\$ 6,905</u>	<u>\$ 318,029</u>	<u>\$ 600,401</u>	<u>\$ 104,567</u>	<u>\$ 81,849</u>	<u>\$ 1,299,689</u>
<u>For the three-month period ended March 31, 2014</u>								
At January 1, 2014	\$ 168,160	\$ 19,778	\$ 6,905	\$ 318,029	\$ 600,401	\$ 104,567	\$ 81,849	\$ 1,299,689
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,542	47,542
Reclassification	-	-	1,864	40,810	53,509	9,953	(106,136)	-
Depreciation charge	-	(167)	(675)	(27,579)	(30,177)	(8,886)	-	(67,484)
Disposal-cost	-	-	-	(20,018)	(43,261)	(5,773)	-	(69,052)
accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	20,018	43,261	5,773	-	69,052
At March 31, 2014	<u>\$ 168,160</u>	<u>\$ 19,611</u>	<u>\$ 8,094</u>	<u>\$ 331,260</u>	<u>\$ 623,733</u>	<u>\$ 105,634</u>	<u>\$ 23,255</u>	<u>\$ 1,279,747</u>
<u>At March 31, 2014</u>								
Cost	\$ 168,160	\$ 20,000	\$ 16,454	\$ 602,922	\$ 1,162,475	\$ 246,950	\$ 23,255	\$ 2,240,216
Accumulated depreciation	-	(389)	(8,360)	(271,662)	(538,742)	(141,316)	-	(960,469)
	<u>\$ 168,160</u>	<u>\$ 19,611</u>	<u>\$ 8,094</u>	<u>\$ 331,260</u>	<u>\$ 623,733</u>	<u>\$ 105,634</u>	<u>\$ 23,255</u>	<u>\$ 1,279,747</u>

	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Total
<u>At January 1, 2013</u>						
Cast	\$ 12,832	\$ 455,711	\$ 1,010,799	\$ 219,970	\$ 17,994	\$ 1,717,306
Accumulated depreciation	(5,773)	(237,339)	(478,993)	(110,169)	-	(832,274)
	<u>\$ 7,059</u>	<u>\$ 218,372</u>	<u>\$ 531,806</u>	<u>\$ 109,801</u>	<u>\$ 17,994</u>	<u>\$ 885,032</u>
<u>For the three-month period ended March 31, 2013</u>						
At January 1, 2013	\$ 7,059	\$ 218,372	\$ 531,806	\$ 109,801	\$ 17,994	\$ 885,032
Additions	-	-	-	-	40,514	40,514
Reclassification	415	23,726	19,067	3,921	47,129	-
Depreciation charge	(556)	(20,205)	(27,339)	(7,579)	-	(55,679)
Disposal-cost	-	(7,848)	(4,078)	(313)	-	(12,239)
accumulated depreciation	-	7,848	4,078	313	-	12,239
At March 31, 2013	<u>\$ 6,918</u>	<u>\$ 221,893</u>	<u>\$ 523,534</u>	<u>\$ 106,143</u>	<u>\$ 11,379</u>	<u>\$ 869,867</u>
<u>At March 31, 2013</u>						
Cast	\$ 13,247	\$ 471,589	\$ 1,025,788	\$ 223,578	\$ 11,379	\$ 1,745,581
Accumulated depreciation	(6,329)	(249,696)	(502,254)	(117,435)	-	(875,714)
	<u>\$ 6,918</u>	<u>\$ 221,893</u>	<u>\$ 523,534</u>	<u>\$ 106,143</u>	<u>\$ 11,379</u>	<u>\$ 869,867</u>

Amount of borrowing costs capitalized as part of property, plant and equipment and the range of the interest rates for such capitalization are as follows:

		For the three-month periods ended March 31,		
		2014		2013
Amount capitalized		\$ 212		\$ 58
Interest rate range		1.71%		1.73%
(5) <u>Long-term borrowings</u>				
Nature	Borrowing period	Range of interest rates	Collateral	March 31, 2014
Long-term bank borrowings				
Unsecured bank borrowings	8. 24. 2011 ~ 11. 25. 2016	1. 62% ~ 1. 80%	None	\$ 426, 050
Less: current portion of long-term borrowings				(230, 153)
				<u>\$ 195, 897</u>
Nature	Borrowing period	Range of interest rates	Collateral	December 31, 2013
Long-term bank borrowings				
Unsecured bank borrowings	8. 24. 2011 ~ 11. 25. 2016	1. 62% ~ 1. 80%	None	\$ 487, 753
Less: current portion of long-term borrowings				(238, 391)
				<u>\$ 249, 362</u>
Nature	Borrowing period	Range of interest rates	Collateral	March 31, 2013
Long-term bank borrowings				
Unsecured bank borrowings	5. 11. 2010 ~ 12. 25. 2015	1. 62% ~ 1. 88%	None	\$ 208, 165
Less: current portion of long-term borrowings				(120, 960)
				<u>\$ 87, 205</u>

(6) Pensions

- 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.

- (1) For the aforementioned pension plan, the Company recognised pension costs of \$132 and \$186 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Details of cost and expenses recognized in comprehensive income are as follows:

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Selling expenses	\$ 56	\$ 77
General and administrative expenses	76	109
	<u>\$ 132</u>	<u>\$ 186</u>

- (2) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company within one year from March 31, 2014 amounts to \$2,273.

2. 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 and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment. The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 were \$10,739 and \$8,698, respectively.

(7) Share capital- common stock

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

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Balance as at January 1 and March 31	<u>92,907</u>	<u>91,627</u>

2. As of March 31, 2014, the Company's authorized capital was \$1,200,000 (including \$20,000 reserved for employee stock options) and the paid-in capital was \$929,073 (92,907 thousand shares) with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

(8) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital reserves 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 reserves should not be used to offset accumulated

deficit unless the legal reserve is used.

(9) Retained earnings

1. Since the Company operates in a volatile business environment and is in stable growth stage, the appropriation of earnings should consider fund requirements and capital budgets to decide how much earnings will be kept or distributed and how much cash dividends will be distributed. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, 10% of the annual net income, after offsetting any loss of prior years and paying all taxes and dues, shall be set aside as legal reserve. The remaining net income and the unappropriated retained earnings from prior years can be distributed in accordance with a resolution by the Board of Directors and then approved at the shareholders' meeting. Of the amount to be distributed by the Company, employees' bonuses shall not be less than 0.1%; directors and supervisors' remuneration shall not exceed 6%. The remaining shall be appropriated as stockholder dividends, with cash dividends being at least 1% of the total dividends. Amounts shall be distributed as stock dividends when the price per share of cash dividend is less than \$0.5 (in dollars).
2. The legal reserve shall be exclusively used to offset accumulated deficit, to issue new stocks or distribute cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash dividends to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted provided that the balance of such reserve exceeds 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.
3. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve arising from the debit balance in other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance in other equity items is reversed subsequently, an equal amount could then be used for distribution.
4. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, employees' bonus and directors and supervisors' remuneration were accrued at \$16,200 and \$12,750, respectively, which were based on the after tax earnings of related periods, considering legal reserve calculated by the percentage prescribed under the Company's Articles of Incorporation. The actual amount approved at the shareholders' meeting for employees' bonus and directors and supervisors' remuneration for 2012 was \$44,800, which was the same as the estimated amount recognised in the 2012 financial statements. The actual number of shares distributed as employees' bonus for the year ended December 31, 2012 was 364 thousand shares. Calculation basis of the shares was based on the share price of \$115. Information about the appropriation of employees' bonus and directors' and supervisors' remuneration by the Company as proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the shareholders will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.
5. The Company recognised dividends distributed to owners amounting to \$375,670 (\$4.10 dollars per share) for cash dividends; and \$9,163 (\$0.10 dollars per share) for stock dividends for the year ended December 31, 2013. On March 17, 2014, the Board of Directors proposed that total dividend for the distribution of earning for the year of 2013 was \$445,955 with \$4.80 (in dollars) per share and \$9,291 with \$0.10 (in dollars) for cash and stock dividends, respectively. The financial statements do not reflect this dividend payable.

(10) Operating revenue

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Merchandise sales	\$ 1,993,409	\$ 1,623,675
License income	25,344	19,970
	<u>\$ 2,018,753</u>	<u>\$ 1,643,645</u>
(11) <u>Other income</u>		

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Rental income	\$ 2,762	\$ 2,698
Interest income		
Bank interest income	135	163
Other income	5,861	15,698
	<u>\$ 8,758</u>	<u>\$ 18,559</u>

(12) Other gains and losses

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Other losses	(\$ 1,209)	(\$ 2,410)
(13) <u>Finance costs</u>		

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Interest expense:		
Bank borrowings	\$ 1,957	\$ 973
Less: capitalization of qualifying assets	(212)	(58)
	<u>\$ 1,745</u>	<u>\$ 915</u>
(14) <u>Expenses by nature</u>		

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	Operating expense	Operating expense
Employee benefit expenses	\$ 282,737	\$ 225,826
Depreciation	\$ 67,484	\$ 55,679
(15) <u>Employee benefit expense</u>		

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	Operating expense	Operating expense
Wages and salaries	\$ 238,676	\$ 189,853
Labor and health insurance expenses	22,239	18,380
Pension costs	10,871	8,884
Other personnel expenses	10,951	8,709
	<u>\$ 282,737</u>	<u>\$ 225,826</u>

(16) Income tax

1. Component of income tax expense:

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Current income tax:		
Income tax expense incurred in current period	\$ 34,788	\$ 32,853
Total current tax	<u>34,788</u>	<u>32,853</u>
Deferred income tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(79)	1,536
Total deferred income tax	<u>(79)</u>	<u>1,536</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 34,709</u>	<u>\$ 34,389</u>

2. As of March 31, 2014, the Company's income tax returns through 2012 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

3. Unappropriated retained earnings:

	<u>March 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>	<u>March 31, 2013</u>
Earnings generated in and before 1997	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 277
Earnings generated in and after 1998	<u>686,917</u>	<u>517,412</u>	<u>549,903</u>
	<u>\$ 686,917</u>	<u>\$ 517,412</u>	<u>\$ 550,180</u>

4. As of March 31, 2014, December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013, the balances of the imputation tax credit account were \$45,959, \$45,959 and \$34,326, respectively. As dividends were approved at the shareholders' meeting on June 11, 2013 and with the dividend distribution date set on August 5, 2013 by the Board of Directors, the creditable tax rates for the unappropriated retained earnings of 2012 is 20.48%, and the creditable tax for 2013 is expected to be 20.48%. The creditable tax rate will be based on the actual imputation tax credit account on the distribution date for the earnings of 2013; thus, the credit account may be subject to appropriate adjustments as according to tax regulations.

(17) Earnings per share

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2014			
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 169,505	92,907	\$ 1.82
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 169,505	92,907	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	—	348	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 169,505	93,255	\$ 1.82
For the three-month period ended March 31, 2013			
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 167,898	92,543	\$ 1.81
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	167,898	92,543	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	—	585	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 167,898	93,128	\$ 1.80

1. As the Company can choose to distribute employees' bonus in the form of shares, the calculation of diluted earnings per share is based on the assumption that the bonus would be issued in shares. When calculating the diluted EPS, those potential common shares that result in dilutive effect would be included in the calculation of the weighted-average outstanding common shares during the reporting period. When calculating the basic EPS, the weighted-average outstanding common shares during the reporting period is calculated based on the actual amount of shares distributed as employees' bonus under the resolution at the shareholders' meeting. In addition, since the employees' stock bonus is no longer regarded as a distribution of stock dividends, the Company did not adjust the effects on the basic and diluted earnings per shares retroactively.

2. The above mentioned weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding has been adjusted to unappropriated retained earnings as proportional increase in capital for the year ended December 31, 2012.

(18) Operating leases

The Company has lease contracts with the key management and non-related parties. The lease terms are between 3 and 16 years. As of March 31, 2014, the amount of deposits paid, in accordance with the lease contracts was \$122,399 and was classified as refundable deposits. The Company recognised rental expenses of \$125,348 and \$105,132 for these leases in profit or loss for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>	<u>March 31, 2013</u>
Within 1 year	\$ 497,204	\$ 495,820	\$ 426,356
Between 1 and 5 years	1,654,486	1,658,447	1,593,621
Over 5 years	<u>1,614,944</u>	<u>1,584,562</u>	<u>1,568,480</u>
	<u>\$ 3,766,634</u>	<u>\$ 3,738,829</u>	<u>\$ 3,588,457</u>

(19) Non-cash transaction

Investing activities with partial cash payments:

	<u>For the three-month periods ended March 31,</u>	
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 47,542	\$ 40,514
Add: Beginning balance of payable on equipment (Other payables)	114,053	26,711
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment (Other payables)	(29,276)	(22,465)
Capitalization of interest	(212)	(58)
Cash paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 132,107</u>	<u>\$ 44,702</u>

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- (1) Significant transactions and balances with related parties

Rental expense

	Leased subject	Determination of rental	Payment method	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
				2014	2013
Key management	Underground~6F., No.74, Sec. 3, Minzu Rd., West Central Dist., Tainan City 700.	Negotiation	Monthly payment	\$ 750	\$ 750

For details on operating lease agreements, please refer Note 6 (18).

(2) Key management compensation

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 2,972	\$ 2,139

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

None.

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Commitments

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

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2013
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 13,529	\$ 43,412	\$ 1,490

B.For details on operating lease agreements, please refer Note 6 (18).

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS:

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE:

None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital risk management

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

(2) Financial instruments

1. Fair value information of financial instruments

Except for items disclosed in the table below, the financial instruments not measured at fair value (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, notes payable, accounts payable, and other payables) are based on their book value as book value approximates fair value.

	March 31, 2014		December 31, 2013		March 31, 2013	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
Financial assets:						
Refundable deposits	\$ 127,324	\$ 127,324	\$ 127,030	\$ 127,030	\$ 114,496	\$ 114,496
Financial liabilities						
Loan-term borrowings (including current portion)	\$ 426,050	\$ 426,050	\$ 487,753	\$ 487,753	\$ 208,165	\$ 208,165
Guarantee deposits received	3,118	3,118	3,118	3,118	2,668	2,668
	\$ 429,168	\$ 429,168	\$ 490,871	\$ 490,871	\$ 210,833	\$ 210,833

2. Financial risk management policies

The Company adopts an integrated risk management system to identify all risks (including market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk) and to enable key management to measure and control all risks. The Company's objectives when managing market risk are achieving optimal risk exposure, maintaining appropriate liquidity and managing all market risks centrally by taking economic environment, competition and market risk effect into account.

3. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(1) Market risk

A. Foreign exchange risk

Since the main transactions of the Company are denominated in New Taiwan dollars, the Company is not engaged in foreign exchange contracts. Therefore, the Company is not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk.

B. Price risk

The Company is not engaged in any financial instrument or derivatives investment, hence is not exposed to price risk.

C. Interest rate risk

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, if interest rates on borrowings had been 10% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 would have increased /decreased by \$18 and \$6, respectively, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

(2) Credit risk

A. Credit risk refers to the risk that the clients or counterparties of financial instruments will cause a financial loss for the Company by failing to discharge a contractual obligation. According to the Company's credit policy, managing and analysing the credit risk for each of new clients is required. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and outstanding receivables.

B. For the credit rankings of the Company's financial assets, please refer to Note 6, Financial assets.

(3) Liquidity risk

A. Cash flow forecasting is performed by the Company. The Company's Finance Department monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient

headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

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

<u>March 31, 2014</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>Between 1 and 2 years</u>	<u>Between 2 and 5 years</u>	<u>More than 5 years</u>
Notes payable	\$ 290,880	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accounts payable	500,862	-	-	-
Other payables	306,211	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings (Including current portion)	234,089	144,594	54,653	-
Guarantee deposits received	-	3,118	-	-

<u>December 31, 2013</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>Between 1 and 2 years</u>	<u>Between 2 and 5 years</u>	<u>More than 5 years</u>
Notes payable	\$ 313,973	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accounts payable	656,943	-	-	-
Other payables	409,454	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings (Including current portion)	242,348	170,774	82,727	-
Guarantee deposits received	-	3,118	-	-

March 31, 2013	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years
Notes payable	\$ 294, 547	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accounts payable	467, 357	-	-	-
Other payables	240, 350	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings (Including current portion)	123, 053	60, 993	27, 721	-
Guarantee deposits received	-	2, 668	-	-
C. Fair value estimation				

The Company had no fair value financial instruments as of March 31, 2014, December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2013

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transaction information

(According to the current regulatory requirements, the Company is only required to disclose the information for the three-month period ended March 31, 2014).

1. Loans to others: None.
2. Endorsements/guarantee provided: None.
3. Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities): None.
4. Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least \$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
5. Acquisition of individual real estate properties at costs of at least \$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
6. Disposal of individual real estate properties at prices of at least \$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
7. Total purchases from or sales to related parties of at least \$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
8. Receivables from related parties amounting to at least \$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
9. Derivative financial instruments undertaken during the three-month period ended March 31, 2014: None.
10. Significant inter-company transactions during the three-month period ended March 31, 2014: None.

(2) Disclosure information of Investee Company

(Only information for the three-month period ended March 31, 2014 is required to be disclosed)

None.

(3) Disclosure of information on indirect investments in Mainland China

(Only information for the three-month period ended March 31, 2014 is required to be disclosed)

As of March 31, 2014, the Company was not involved in any investments in Mainland China.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information

The Company operates business only in a single industry. The Company's chief operating decision-maker, who allocates resources and assesses performance of the Company as a whole, has identified that the Company has only one reportable operating segment.

(2) Segment information

The segment information provided to the chief operating decision-maker for the reportable segments is as follows:

	<u>For the three-month periods ended March 31,</u>	
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	<u>Retailing</u>	<u>Retailing</u>
Segment revenue		
Revenue from external customers (net)	\$ 2, 018, 753	\$ 1, 643, 645
Depreciation	67, 484	55, 679
Finance cost	1, 745	915
Segment pre-tax profits	204, 214	202, 287
Segment assets	3, 856, 384	3, 297, 566
Segment liabilities	1, 665, 583	1, 335, 990

(3) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

The revenue from external customers reported to the chief operating decision-maker is measured in a manner consistent with that in the statement of comprehensive income. The segment income reported to the chief operating decision-maker is measured in a manner consistent with that in the financial statements. Therefore, a reconciliation is not needed.