

POYA INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORT OF
INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS
JUNE 30, 2016 AND 2015

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

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 June 30, 2016 and 2015, and the related statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the three-month and six-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" as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

Republic of China

July 25, 2016

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 review 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 review report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or review 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)

(The balance sheets as of June 30, 2016 and 2015 are reviewed, not audited)

Assets	Notes	June 30, 2016		December 31, 2015		June 30, 2015		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 1,183,838	20	\$ 763,608	14	\$ 873,376	17	
Notes receivable, net		11,524	-	7,239	-	9,145	-	
Accounts receivable, net	6(2)	394,663	6	566,726	10	297,703	6	
Other receivables	6(21)	3,196	-	2,356	-	1,476	-	
Inventories	5(2) and							
	6(3)	2,191,900	37	2,067,638	36	1,826,825	37	
Prepayments	6(4)	103,674	2	107,441	2	43,112	1	
Other current financial assets	8	21,050	-	6,050	-	9,254	-	
Total current assets		3,909,845	65	3,521,058	62	3,060,891	61	
Non-current assets								
Property, plant and equipment	6(5)(21)	1,732,120	29	1,830,435	32	1,650,274	33	
Deferred income tax assets	6(18)	23,588	1	18,180	-	17,731	1	
Refundable deposits	6(20)	230,628	4	206,292	4	162,767	3	
Other non-current financial assets	8	4,200	-	2,550	-	-	-	
Long-term prepaid rent		72,963	1	80,806	2	114,327	2	
Other non-current assets		10,078	-	10,406	-	10,071	-	
Total non-current assets		2,073,577	35	2,148,669	38	1,955,170	39	
Total assets		\$ 5,983,422	100	\$ 5,669,727	100	\$ 5,016,061	100	

(Continued)

POYA INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

BALANCE SHEETS

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

(The balance sheets as of June 30, 2016 and 2015 are reviewed, not audited)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	June 30, 2016		December 31, 2015		June 30, 2015	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities							
Notes payable		\$ 615,419	10	\$ 562,291	10	\$ 329,304	7
Accounts payable		978,205	17	1,010,818	18	897,086	18
Other payables	6(6)(11)(17)						
	(21)	1,250,750	21	538,814	10	1,099,490	22
Current income tax liabilities	6(18)	113,826	2	113,836	2	92,966	2
Receipts in advance		18,503	-	12,790	-	13,078	-
Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(7)	250,030	4	329,493	6	242,388	5
Other current liabilities		19,607	-	16,179	-	18,275	-
Total current liabilities		<u>3,246,340</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>2,584,221</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>2,692,587</u>	<u>54</u>
Non-current liabilities							
Long-term borrowings	6(7)	219,281	4	338,006	6	84,220	2
Deferred income tax liabilities	6(18)	2,865	-	2,865	-	2,574	-
Net defined benefit	6(8)						
liabilities-non-current		1,996	-	2,869	-	1,240	-
Guarantee deposits received		6,466	-	5,026	-	4,733	-
Total non-current liabilities		<u>230,608</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>348,766</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>92,767</u>	<u>2</u>
Total liabilities		<u>3,476,948</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>2,932,987</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>2,785,354</u>	<u>56</u>
Equity							
Share capital							
Common stock	6(9)(11)(17)	952,774	16	952,774	17	941,131	18
Stock dividends to be distributed	6(9)(11)(21)	91,528	1	-	-	90,411	2
Capital surplus	6(10)	473,319	8	473,319	8	394,551	8
Retained earnings	6(9)(11)(17)						
	(18)						
Legal reserve		452,695	8	357,480	6	357,480	7
Unappropriated retained earnings		536,158	9	953,167	17	447,134	9
Total equity		<u>2,506,474</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>2,736,740</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>2,230,707</u>	<u>44</u>
Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contract Commitments	6(20) and 9						
Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 5,983,422</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 5,669,727</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 5,016,061</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 information)
(Reviewed, Not Audited)

Items	Notes	For the three-month periods ended June 30				For the six-month periods ended June 30			
		2016		2015		2016		2015	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Operating revenue	6(12)	\$ 3,052,805	100	\$ 2,568,635	100	\$ 6,056,103	100	\$ 5,083,199	100
Operating costs	6(3)	(1,827,841)	(60)	(1,551,950)	(60)	(3,661,995)	(60)	(3,010,371)	(59)
Net operating margin		<u>1,224,964</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>1,016,685</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>2,394,108</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>2,072,828</u>	<u>41</u>
Operating expenses	6(16)(17)(20) and 7								
Selling expenses		(752,519)	(25)	(650,538)	(26)	(1,483,469)	(25)	(1,274,825)	(25)
General and administrative expenses		(154,499)	(5)	(132,124)	(5)	(304,868)	(5)	(272,978)	(5)
Total operating expenses		<u>(907,018)</u>	<u>(30)</u>	<u>(782,662)</u>	<u>(31)</u>	<u>(1,788,337)</u>	<u>(30)</u>	<u>(1,547,803)</u>	<u>(30)</u>
Operating profit		<u>317,946</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>234,023</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>605,771</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>525,025</u>	<u>11</u>
Non-operating income and expenses									
Other income	6(13)	12,732	1	8,003	-	23,892	1	16,950	-
Other gains and losses	6(14)	7,726	-	(620)	-	8,359	-	(3,528)	-
Finance costs	6(5)(15)(21)	(1,554)	-	(1,420)	-	(3,427)	-	(3,076)	-
Total non-operating income and expenses		<u>18,904</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5,963</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,824</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10,346</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit before income tax		<u>336,850</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>239,986</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>634,595</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>535,371</u>	<u>11</u>
Income tax expense	6(18)	(57,392)	(2)	(32,955)	(1)	(108,420)	(2)	(91,326)	(2)
Net income for the period		<u>\$ 279,458</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>\$ 207,031</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>\$ 526,175</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>\$ 444,045</u>	<u>9</u>
Total comprehensive income for the period		<u>\$ 279,458</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>\$ 207,031</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>\$ 526,175</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>\$ 444,045</u>	<u>9</u>
Basic earnings per share (in dollars)									
Net income	6(19)	<u>\$ 2.90</u>		<u>\$ 2.16</u>		<u>\$ 5.46</u>		<u>\$ 4.62</u>	
Diluted earnings per share (in dollars)									
Net income	6(19)	<u>\$ 2.89</u>		<u>\$ 2.15</u>		<u>\$ 5.45</u>		<u>\$ 4.61</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)
(REVIEWED, NOT AUDITED)

Notes	Share Capital		Stock dividends to be distributed	Capital Surplus		Retained Earnings		Total equity					
	Common stock			Additional paid-in capital	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings							
<u>For the six-month period ended June 30, 2015</u>													
	\$	941,131	\$	-	\$	394,551	\$	284,378	\$	782,038	\$	2,402,098	
Distribution of 2014 net income:													
Legal reserve		-		-		-		73,102	(	73,102)		-
Cash dividends	6(6)(11)(21)	-		-		-		-	(	696,436)	(	696,436)
Stock dividends	6(9)(11)	-		9,411		-		-	(	9,411)		-
Employees' stock bonuses	6(9)	-		81,000		-		-	-	-		81,000	
Net income for the six-month period ended June 30, 2015													
Balance at June 30, 2015		<u>\$</u>	<u>941,131</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>90,411</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>394,551</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>357,480</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>447,134</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>2,230,707</u>
<u>For the six-month period ended June 30, 2016</u>													
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$	952,774	\$	-	\$	473,319	\$	357,480	\$	953,167	\$	2,736,740	
Distribution of 2015 net income:													
Legal reserve		-		-		-		95,215	(	95,215)		-
Cash dividends	6(6)(11)(21)	-		-		-		-	(	838,441)	(	838,441)
Stock dividends	6(9)(11)	-		9,528		-		-	(	9,528)		-
Employees' stock bonuses	6(9)	-		82,000		-		-	-	-		82,000	
Net income for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016													
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$	952,774	\$	91,528	\$	473,319	\$	452,695	\$	536,158	\$	2,506,474	

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)
(Reviewed, Not Audited)

	Notes	For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
		2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before income tax for the period		\$ 634,595	\$ 535,371
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation	6(5)(16)	188,009	172,040
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(14)	(8,983)	-
Interest income	6(13)	(1,097)	(1,243)
Interest expense	6(15)	3,427	3,076
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		(4,285)	(807)
Accounts receivable		172,063	135,545
Other receivables		(840)	9,906
Inventories		(124,262)	(61,212)
Prepayments		3,767	19,111
Changes in operating liabilities			
Notes payable		53,128	(115,516)
Accounts payable		(32,613)	(30,020)
Other payables		30,084	44,494
Receipts in advance		5,713	438
Other current liabilities		3,428	224
Net defined benefit liabilities-non-current		(873)	(852)
Cash inflow generated from operations		921,261	710,555
Interest received		1,097	1,243
Interest paid		(3,427)	(3,076)
Income tax paid		(113,838)	(110,869)
Net cash provided by operating activities		<u>805,093</u>	<u>597,853</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in other current financial assets		(15,000)	(9,254)
Cash paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(21)	(411,978)	(481,576)
Interest paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(5)(15)(21)	(662)	(196)
Cash received from disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(21)	257,340	143,000
Increase in refundable deposits		(24,336)	(5,215)
Increase in other non-current financial assets		(1,650)	-
Decrease (increase) in long-term prepaid rent		7,843	(10,672)
Decrease in other non-current assets		328	890
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(188,115)</u>	<u>(363,023)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(198,188)	(134,805)
Increase in guarantee deposits received		1,440	1,600
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(196,748)</u>	<u>(133,205)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		420,230	101,625
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	6(1)	763,608	771,751
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	6(1)	<u>\$ 1,183,838</u>	<u>\$ 873,376</u>

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

POYA INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE SIX—MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)
(REVIEWED, NOT AUDITED)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

- (1) POYA International Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was 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 Taipei Exchange since September 2002.

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

These financial statements were reported to the Board of Directors on July 25, 2016.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

- (1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”)
None.
- (2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Company
None.

(3) IFRSs issued by International Accounting Standards Board (“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:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective Date by IASB
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
Defined benefit plans: employee contributions (amendments to IAS 19R)	July 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012	July 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013	July 1, 2014
Investment entities: applying the consolidation exception (amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)	January 1, 2016
Accounting for acquisition of interests in joint operations (amendments to IFRS 11)	January 1, 2016
IFRS 14, ‘Regulatory deferral accounts’	January 1, 2016
Disclosure initiative (amendments to IAS 1)	January 1, 2016
Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation (amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)	January 1, 2016
Agriculture: bearer plants (amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41)	January 1, 2016
Equity method in separate financial statements (amendments to IAS 27)	January 1, 2016
Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014	January 1, 2016
Disclosure initiative (amendments to IAS 7)	January 1, 2017
Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses (amendments to IAS 12)	January 1, 2017
Classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions (amendments to IFRS 2)	January 1, 2018
IFRS 9, ‘Financial instruments’	January 1, 2018
IFRS 15, ‘Revenue from contracts with customers’	January 1, 2018
Clarifications to IFRS 15, ‘Revenue from contracts with customers’ (amendments to IFRS 15)	January 1, 2018
IFRS 16, ‘Leases’	January 1, 2019
Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture (amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)	To be determined by IASB

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.

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

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

B. Amendments to IAS 19, "Defined benefit plans: Employee contributions"

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

C. Annual improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 cycle

a. IFRS 8, 'Operating segments'

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

b. IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement'

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

c. IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures'

The standard is amended to include, as a related party, an entity (or any member of a group of which it is a part) that provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity ('the management entity').

D. Annual improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 cycle

a. IFRS 1, 'First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards'

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

b. IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement'

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

E. Amendments to IAS 1, 'Disclosure initiative'

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

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

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

G. Annual improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 cycle

a. IAS 19, 'Employee benefits'

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

b. IAS 34, 'Interim financial reporting'

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

H. 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.

I. Amendments to IAS 12, 'Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses'

These amendments clarify the recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses related to debt instruments measured at fair value, and they clarify several of the general principles underlying the accounting for deferred tax assets. The amendments clarify that a deductible temporary difference exists whenever an asset is measured at fair value and that fair value is below the asset's tax base. When an entity assesses whether taxable profits will be available against which it can utilise a deductible temporary difference, it considers a deductible temporary difference in combination with all of its other deductible temporary differences unless there are tax law restrictions, and the tax deduction resulting from temporary differences is excluded from estimated future taxable profits. The amendments are effective from January 1, 2017.

J. 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 amortised 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 ('ECL') or lifetime ECL (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).

K. IFRS 15, "Revenue from contracts with customers"

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

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

Step 1: Identify contracts with customer

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

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price

Step 5: Recognise revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied

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

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

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

M. IFRS 16, "Leases"

IFRS 16, "Leases", replaces IAS 17, "Leases" and related interpretations and SICs. The standard requires lessees to recognise 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.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

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

(2) Basis of preparation

- A. 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 less present value of defined benefit obligation.
- B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements 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.

- 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. In the statement of comprehensive income, all foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in "Other gains and losses".

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

- 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.

(5) Receivables

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, including vendor sponsorship receivable from purchase cost adjustments generated from main operating activities. Accounts receivable are initially recognized 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 discounting is insignificant, they are measured subsequently at original invoice amount.

(6) Inventories

- A. Self-owned inventories: Inventories are initially recognised at cost and subsequently stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value using the retail inventory method.
- B. Concessionaire: The concessionaire recognises the full amount collected from customers as revenue when the following criteria are met: a. Concessionaire acts as a principal and provides goods or services to customers; b. The Company earns a fixed amount or percentage of profit in the transaction; and c. Concessionaire assumes credit risks. The difference between the full amount collected from customers and the amount paid to concessionaire is recognised as license income by the Company. Unsold goods on the balance sheet date belong to the Concessionaire, and are not included in the ending balance of the Company's inventories. If the above are not met, the full amount collected from customers is recognised as revenue.

(7) Impairment of financial assets

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

- B. The criteria that the Company uses to determine whether there is objective evidence of 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;
 - 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.
- C. When the Company assesses that there has been objective evidence of impairment and an impairment loss has occurred, accounting for impairment is made as follows according to the category of financial assets:

For financial assets measured at amortised 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 recognised 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 recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost that would have been at the date of reversal had the impairment loss not been recognised previously. Impairment loss is recognised and reversed by adjusting the carrying amount of the asset through the use of an impairment allowance account.

(8) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(9) Property, plant and equipment

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

- C. 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.
- 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:

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Useful lives</u>
Buildings	30~40 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Office equipment	3~5 years
Leasehold improvements	2~20 years
Other equipment	5 years

(10) Operating leases (lessee)

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.

(11) 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 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 of disposal 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 recognized.

(12) 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, for short-term accounts payable without bearing interest, as the effect of discounting is insignificant, they are measured subsequently at original invoice amount.

(13) Borrowings

- A. 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.
- B. 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 drawdown 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.

(14) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(15) Employee benefits

- A. Short-term employee benefits

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

- B. Pensions

- a. Defined contribution plan

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

- b. Defined benefit plan

- I. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plan 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 government bonds (at the balance sheet date).
- II. Remeasurement arising on defined benefit plan is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise, and presented in retained earnings.

III. 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. The related information is disclosed accordingly.

C. Employees' and directors' remuneration

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

(16) Income tax

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

- E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred 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.
- F. A deferred income tax asset shall be recognised for the carry forward of unused tax credits resulting from research and development expenditures, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilised.
- G. The interim period income tax expense is recognised based on the estimated average annual effective income tax rate expected for the full financial year applied to the pre-tax 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

- A. 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 is 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.
- B. 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. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, and the related information is addressed below:

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

Revenue recognition on a net/gross basis

The determination of whether the Company is acting as principal or agent in a transaction is based on an evaluation of the Company's exposure to the significant risks and rewards associated with the sale of goods or the rendering of service in accordance with the business model and substance of the transaction. Where the Company acts as a principal, the amount received or receivable from customer is recognised as revenue on a gross basis. Where the Company acts as an agent, net revenue is recognised representing commissions earned.

The following characteristics of a principal are used as indicators to determine whether the Company shall recognise revenue on a gross basis:

- A. The Company has primary responsibilities for the goods or services it provides.
- B. The Company bears inventory risk.
- C. The Company has a latitude in establishing prices for the goods or services, either directly or indirectly.
- D. The Company bears credit risks of customers.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Evaluation of inventories

- A. As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, the Company must determine the net realizable 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 realizable 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.

B. As of June 30, 2016, the carrying amount of inventories was \$2,191,900.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ITEMS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>June 30, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>	<u>June 30, 2015</u>
Cash:			
Cash on hand	\$ 34,322	\$ 31,179	\$ 27,320
Checking deposits and demand deposits	<u>1,149,516</u>	<u>732,429</u>	<u>846,056</u>
	<u>\$ 1,183,838</u>	<u>\$ 763,608</u>	<u>\$ 873,376</u>

A. 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.

B. As of June 30, 2016, December 31, 2015 and June 30, 2015, details of the Company's cash and cash equivalents pledged to others as collateral are provided in Note 8, "Pledged assets".

(2) Accounts receivable, net

	<u>June 30, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>	<u>June 30, 2015</u>
Accounts receivable - sponsorship	\$ 381,102	\$ 554,084	\$ 287,510
Accounts receivable - customer	<u>13,561</u>	<u>12,642</u>	<u>10,193</u>
	<u>\$ 394,663</u>	<u>\$ 566,726</u>	<u>\$ 297,703</u>

A. The Company has no significant past due but not impaired accounts receivable as of June 30, 2016, December 31, 2015 and June 30, 2015.

B. As of June 30, 2016, December 31, 2015 and June 30, 2015, the Company's accounts receivable that were neither past due nor impaired were from the customers who have good credit quality.

C. The Company did not hold any collateral as security as of June 30, 2016, December 31, 2015 and June 30, 2015.

(3) Inventories

	<u>June 30, 2016</u>	
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Allowance for price decline of inventories</u>
Merchandise	<u>\$ 2,191,900</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
		<u>Carrying amount</u>
		<u>\$ 2,191,900</u>

December 31, 2015			
	Cost	Allowance for price decline of inventories	Carrying amount
Merchandise	\$ 2,067,638	\$ -	\$ 2,067,638

June 30, 2015			
	Cost	Allowance for price decline of inventories	Carrying amount
Merchandise	\$ 1,826,825	\$ -	\$ 1,826,825

The cost of inventories recognized as expense for the period:

For the three-month periods ended June 30,			
	2016	2015	
Cost of inventories sold	\$ 1,819,647	\$ 1,541,569	
Loss on physical inventory	8,194	10,381	
Cost of goods sold	\$ 1,827,841	\$ 1,551,950	

For the six-month periods ended June 30,			
	2016	2015	
Cost of inventories sold	\$ 3,648,690	\$ 2,991,926	
Loss on physical inventory	13,305	18,445	
Cost of goods sold	\$ 3,661,995	\$ 3,010,371	

(4) Prepayments

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	June 30, 2015
Prepaid rent	\$ 62,983	\$ 83,619	\$ 4,309
Overpaid value-added tax	22,836	13,574	11,566
Prepayment for purchases	-	1,536	1,536
Other prepaid expenses	17,855	8,712	25,701
	\$ 103,674	\$ 107,441	\$ 43,112

(5) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment before acceptance inspection	Total
<u>At January 1, 2016</u>								
Cost	\$ 240,242	\$ 8,017	\$ 24,411	\$ 756,072	\$ 1,497,913	\$ 311,681	\$ 83,777	\$ 2,922,113
Accumulated depreciation	-	(117)	(12,321)	(362,879)	(556,510)	(159,851)	-	(1,091,678)
	<u>\$ 240,242</u>	<u>\$ 7,900</u>	<u>\$ 12,090</u>	<u>\$ 393,193</u>	<u>\$ 941,403</u>	<u>\$ 151,830</u>	<u>\$ 83,777</u>	<u>\$ 1,830,435</u>
For the six-month period ended June 30, 2016								
At January 1	\$ 240,242	\$ 7,900	\$ 12,090	\$ 393,193	\$ 941,403	\$ 151,830	\$ 83,777	\$ 1,830,435
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	338,051	338,051
Transferred after acceptance inspection	-	-	1,674	74,171	249,754	51,710	377,309	-
Depreciation	-	(84)	(2,057)	(76,605)	(85,482)	(23,781)	-	(188,009)
Disposal-Cost	(240,242)	(8,017)	(8,848)	(50,442)	(53,982)	(42,666)	-	(404,197)
Accumulated depreciation	-	201	8,549	50,442	53,982	42,666	-	155,840
At June 30	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,408</u>	<u>\$ 390,759</u>	<u>\$ 1,105,675</u>	<u>\$ 179,759</u>	<u>\$ 44,519</u>	<u>\$ 1,732,120</u>
<u>At June 30, 2016</u>								
Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,237	\$ 779,801	\$ 1,693,685	\$ 320,725	\$ 44,519	\$ 2,855,967
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(5,829)	(389,042)	(588,010)	(140,966)	-	(1,123,847)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,408</u>	<u>\$ 390,759</u>	<u>\$ 1,105,675</u>	<u>\$ 179,759</u>	<u>\$ 44,519</u>	<u>\$ 1,732,120</u>

	Land	Buildings	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment before acceptance inspection	Total
<u>At January 1, 2015</u>								
Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,134	\$ 692,933	\$ 1,422,075	\$ 283,244	\$ 78,313	\$ 2,495,699
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(9,361)	(306,036)	(620,108)	(152,709)	-	(1,088,214)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,773</u>	<u>\$ 386,897</u>	<u>\$ 801,967</u>	<u>\$ 130,535</u>	<u>\$ 78,313</u>	<u>\$ 1,407,485</u>
<u>For the six-month period ended June 30, 2015</u>								
At January 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,773	\$ 386,897	\$ 801,967	\$ 130,535	\$ 78,313	\$ 1,407,485
Additions	240,242	8,017	-	-	-	-	166,570	414,829
Transferred after acceptance inspection	-	-	2,585	49,975	130,165	29,461	212,186	-
Depreciation	-	(17)	(1,892)	(68,646)	(78,435)	(23,050)	-	(172,040)
Disposal-Cost	-	-	(268)	(27,560)	(143,932)	(29,467)	-	(201,227)
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	268	27,560	143,932	29,467	-	201,227
At June 30	<u>\$ 240,242</u>	<u>\$ 8,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,466</u>	<u>\$ 368,226</u>	<u>\$ 853,697</u>	<u>\$ 136,946</u>	<u>\$ 32,697</u>	<u>\$ 1,650,274</u>
<u>At June 30, 2015</u>								
Cost	\$ 240,242	\$ 8,017	\$ 21,451	\$ 715,348	\$ 1,408,308	\$ 283,238	\$ 32,697	\$ 2,709,301
Accumulated depreciation	-	(17)	(10,985)	(347,122)	(554,611)	(146,292)	-	(1,059,027)
	<u>\$ 240,242</u>	<u>\$ 8,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,466</u>	<u>\$ 368,226</u>	<u>\$ 853,697</u>	<u>\$ 136,946</u>	<u>\$ 32,697</u>	<u>\$ 1,650,274</u>

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

		For the three-month periods ended June 30,	
		2016	2015
Amount capitalized	\$	293	\$ 89
Interest rate range		1.39% ~ 1.45%	1.64% ~ 1.71%

		For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
		2016	2015
Amount capitalized	\$	662	\$ 196
Interest rate range		1.39% ~ 1.46%	1.63% ~ 1.71%

- B. As of June 30, 2016, December 31, 2015 and June 30, 2015, no property, plant and equipment were pledged to others.

(6) Other payables

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	June 30, 2015
Dividends payable	\$ 838,441	\$ -	\$ 696,436
Salaries and bonuses payable	149,069	171,649	130,747
Rent payable	72,488	57,931	47,605
Accrued employees' remuneration and directors' remuneration	41,700	86,800	49,442
Labor and health insurance payable	28,612	31,209	26,718
Equipment payable	9,796	84,385	23,447
Others	110,644	106,840	125,095
	<u>\$ 1,250,750</u>	<u>\$ 538,814</u>	<u>\$ 1,099,490</u>

(7) Long-term borrowings

Nature	Borrowing period	Range of interest rates	Collateral	June 30, 2016
Long-term bank borrowings				
Unsecured bank borrowings	8.20.2013 ~ 8.20.2018	1.32% ~ 1.60%	None	\$ 469,311
Less: current portion of long-term borrowings				(250,030)
				<u>\$ 219,281</u>

<u>Nature</u>	<u>Borrowing period</u>	<u>Range of interest rates</u>	<u>Collateral</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Long-term bank borrowings				
Unsecured bank borrowings	8.20.2013~ 8.20.2018	1.32%~1.64%	None	\$ 667,499
Less: current portion of long-term borrowings				(329,493)
				<u>\$ 338,006</u>
<u>Nature</u>	<u>Borrowing period</u>	<u>Range of interest rates</u>	<u>Collateral</u>	<u>June 30, 2015</u>
Long-term bank borrowings				
Unsecured bank borrowings	8.22.2012~ 8.18.2017	1.52%~1.70%	None	\$ 326,608
Less: current portion of long-term borrowings				(242,388)
				<u>\$ 84,220</u>

(8) Pensions

- 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 December 31, every year. If the account balance is not enough 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 contribution for the deficit by next March. Information on the Company's aforementioned pension plan is as follows:
- For the aforementioned pension plan, the Company recognized pension costs of \$90, \$109, \$180 and \$218 for the three-month periods and six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.
 - Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plan of the Company for 2016 amount to \$2,154.

- B. 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. The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plan of the Company for the three-month periods and six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 were \$16,334, \$14,523, \$33,470 and \$28,709, respectively.

(9) Common stock

- A. Movements in the number of the Company’s ordinary shares outstanding are as follows (in thousands of shares):

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Balance as at January 1 and June 30	95,277	94,113

- B. On June 10, 2015, the Company’s shareholders adopted a resolution to issue new shares of common stock through capitalization of unappropriated retained earnings of \$9,411 and employees’ bonus payable of \$81,000. As approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau, Financial Supervisory Commission, the effective date of the capitalization was set on August 1, 2015. Of the amount of \$81,000 employees’ stock bonuses, 223 thousand shares were calculated based on the fair value per share at the preceding day of the shareholders’ meeting, after taking into account the effects of ex-rights and ex-dividends. Amounts arising in excess of par value on issuance are classified as capital surplus-additional paid-in capital.
- C. After the abovementioned capitalization, the Company’s total authorized capital was \$1,200,000 (including \$20,000 reserved for employee stock options) and the paid-in capital was \$952,774 (95,277 thousand shares) with par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share.
- D. On May 31, 2016, the Company’s shareholders adopted a resolution to issue new shares of common stock through capitalization of unappropriated retained earnings of \$9,528 and employees’ bonus payable of \$82,000. As approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau, Financial Supervisory Commission, the effective date of the capitalization was set on July 13, 2016. Of the amount of \$82,000 employees’ stock bonuses, 246 thousand shares were calculated based on the fair value per share at the preceding day of the Board of Directors’ meeting, after taking into account the effects of ex-rights and ex-dividends. Amounts arising in excess of par value on issuance are classified as capital surplus-additional paid-in capital.

(10) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the 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 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 used.

(11) Retained earnings

- A. The legal reserve shall be exclusively used to cover 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.
- B. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, 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. 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 is the distributable net profit of this period, which is added to the unappropriated retained earnings from prior years to arrive at the accumulated distributable net profit. After considering business environment, future operations, the need for reinvestment, and so on, the Board of Directors will propose a resolution for the distribution of earnings which will be approved at the shareholders' meeting. The distributable net profit shall be appropriated as: 50%~100% of accumulated distributable net profit will be appropriated as dividends and bonuses to shareholders, 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).
- C. 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.
- D. The Company recognized dividends distributed to owners amounting to \$696,436 (\$7.40 dollars per share) for cash dividends; and \$9,411 (\$0.10 dollars per share) for stock dividends in 2015. On May 31, 2016, the Company's stockholders during its meeting approved that total dividends for the distribution of earnings for 2015 was \$838,441 (\$8.80 dollars per share) for cash dividends; and \$9,528 (\$0.10 dollars per share) for stock dividends.

(12) Operating revenue

		For the three-month periods ended June 30,	
		2016	2015
Merchandise sales	\$	3,016,019	\$ 2,530,118
License income		36,786	38,517
	\$	<u>3,052,805</u>	<u>\$ 2,568,635</u>
		For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
		2016	2015
Merchandise sales	\$	5,988,753	\$ 5,009,949
License income		67,350	73,250
	\$	<u>6,056,103</u>	<u>\$ 5,083,199</u>

(13) Other income

		For the three-month periods ended June 30,	
		2016	2015
Rental income	\$	6,268	\$ 3,241
Interest income:			
Interest income from bank deposits		608	851
Other interest income		159	206
Other income		5,697	3,705
	\$	<u>12,732</u>	<u>\$ 8,003</u>
		For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
		2016	2015
Rental income	\$	11,445	\$ 6,433
Interest income:			
Interest income from bank deposits		635	856
Other interest income		462	387
Other income		11,350	9,274
	\$	<u>23,892</u>	<u>\$ 16,950</u>

(14) Other gains and losses

		For the three-month periods ended June 30,	
		2016	2015
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$	8,330	\$ -
Other (losses) gains	(	604)	(620)
	\$	<u>7,726</u>	<u>(\$ 620)</u>

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$ 8,983	\$ -
Other losses	(624)	(3,528)
	<u>\$ 8,359</u>	<u>(\$ 3,528)</u>

(15) Finance costs

	For the three-month periods ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Interest expense:		
Bank borrowings	\$ 1,847	\$ 1,509
Less: capitalization of qualifying assets	(293)	(89)
	<u>\$ 1,554</u>	<u>\$ 1,420</u>

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Interest expense:		
Bank borrowings	\$ 4,089	\$ 3,272
Less: capitalization of qualifying assets	(662)	(196)
	<u>\$ 3,427</u>	<u>\$ 3,076</u>

(16) Expenses by nature

	For the three-month periods ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
	<u>Operating expenses</u>	<u>Operating expenses</u>
Employee benefit expense	\$ 398,961	\$ 349,105
Depreciation	<u>\$ 95,251</u>	<u>\$ 86,656</u>

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
	<u>Operating expenses</u>	<u>Operating expenses</u>
Employee benefit expense	\$ 812,763	\$ 703,309
Depreciation	<u>\$ 188,009</u>	<u>\$ 172,040</u>

(17) Employee benefit expenses

	For the three-month periods ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
	Operating expenses	Operating expenses
Wages and salaries	\$ 335,453	\$ 291,089
Labor and health insurance fees	32,583	29,629
Pension costs	16,424	14,632
Other personnel expenses	14,501	13,755
	<u>\$ 398,961</u>	<u>\$ 349,105</u>

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
	Operating expenses	Operating expenses
Wages and salaries	\$ 680,671	\$ 587,877
Labor and health insurance fees	67,923	59,303
Pension costs	33,650	28,927
Other personnel expenses	30,519	27,202
	<u>\$ 812,763</u>	<u>\$ 703,309</u>

- A. According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of profit of the current year distributable, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 5% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 6% for directors' remuneration.
- B. For the three-month periods and six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, employees' compensation was accrued at \$18,000, \$22,242, \$34,500 and \$42,242, respectively; while directors' remuneration was both accrued at \$1,200 and \$2,400 for both periods respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognized in salary expenses that estimated and accrued based on the distributable net profit of current period calculated by the percentage prescribed under the Company's Articles of Incorporation. The employees' compensation and directors' remuneration for 2016 resolved by the board of directors was \$86,800. The actual amount approved at the board of directors' meeting for employees' bonuses and directors' remuneration for 2015 was the same as the estimated amount recognized in the 2015 financial statements. The actual number of shares distributed as employees' bonuses for the year ended December 31, 2015 was 246 thousand shares. In addition, the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company has not yet been paid as of June 30, 2016.

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

(18) Income tax

A. Income tax expense:

	<u>For the three-month periods ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Current income tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	\$ 60,028	\$ 33,933
Accumulated retained earnings tax	690	-
Prior year income tax under estimate	-	312
Total current tax	<u>60,718</u>	<u>34,245</u>
Deferred income tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(3,326)	(1,290)
Total deferred income tax	<u>(3,326)</u>	<u>(1,290)</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 57,392</u>	<u>\$ 32,955</u>

	<u>For the six-month periods ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Current income tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	\$ 113,138	\$ 92,966
Accumulated retained earnings tax	690	-
Prior year income tax under estimate	-	312
Total current tax	<u>113,828</u>	<u>93,278</u>
Deferred income tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(5,408)	(1,952)
Total deferred income tax	<u>(5,408)</u>	<u>(1,952)</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 108,420</u>	<u>\$ 91,326</u>

B. As of July 25, 2016, the Company's income tax returns through 2014 have been assessed by the Tax Authority, and there were no disputes existing between the Company and the Tax Authority.

C. Unappropriated retained earnings:

	<u>June 30, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>	<u>June 30, 2015</u>
Earnings generated in and after 1998	<u>\$ 536,158</u>	<u>\$ 953,167</u>	<u>\$ 447,134</u>

D. As of June 30, 2016, December 31, 2015 and June 30, 2015, the balances of the imputation tax credit account were \$220,432, \$106,595 and \$184,074, respectively. As dividends for 2015 and 2014 were approved at the shareholders' meeting on May 31, 2016 and June 10, 2015 with the dividend distribution date set on July 13, 2016 and August 1, 2015 by the Board of Directors, respectively. The creditable tax rate for the unappropriated retained earnings of 2015 and 2014 was 20.52% and 20.66%, respectively.

(19) Earnings per share

	<u>For the three-month period ended June 30, 2016</u>		
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)</u>	<u>Earnings per share (in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	<u>\$ 279,458</u>	<u>96,476</u>	<u>\$ 2.90</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 279,458	96,476	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' remuneration	<u>-</u>	<u>103</u>	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	<u>\$ 279,458</u>	<u>96,579</u>	<u>\$ 2.89</u>
	<u>For the three-month period ended June 30, 2015</u>		
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)</u>	<u>Earnings per share (in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	<u>\$ 207,031</u>	<u>96,055</u>	<u>\$ 2.16</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 207,031	96,055	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' remuneration	<u>-</u>	<u>339</u>	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	<u>\$ 207,031</u>	<u>96,394</u>	<u>\$ 2.15</u>

<u>For the six-month period ended June 30, 2016</u>			
	<u>Amount after</u>	<u>Weighted average</u> <u>number of ordinary</u> <u>shares outstanding</u> <u>(shares in thousands)</u>	<u>Earnings per</u> <u>share</u> <u>(in dollars)</u>
	<u>tax</u>		
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 526,175	96,406	\$ 5.46
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 526,175	96,406	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' remuneration	-	174	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 526,175	96,580	\$ 5.45
<u>For the six-month period ended June 30, 2015</u>			
	<u>Amount after</u>	<u>Weighted average</u> <u>number of ordinary</u> <u>shares outstanding</u> <u>(shares in thousands)</u>	<u>Earnings per</u> <u>share</u> <u>(in dollars)</u>
	<u>tax</u>		
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 444,045	96,030	\$ 4.62
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 444,045	96,030	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' remuneration	-	339	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 444,045	96,369	\$ 4.61

- A. As the Company may choose to distribute employees' remuneration 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' remuneration under the resolution by the board of directors. In addition,

since the employees' stock remuneration is no longer regarded as a distribution of stock dividends, the Company did not adjust the effects on the basic and diluted earnings per share retroactively.

- B. The abovementioned 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, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(20) Operating leases

The Company has lease contracts with the key management and non-related parties. The lease terms are between 3 and 20 years. As of June 30, 2016, December 31, 2015 and June 30, 2015, the amount of deposits paid in accordance with the lease contracts was \$228,179, \$203,793 and \$154,583, respectively and was classified as refundable deposits. The Company recognized rental expenses of \$211,725, \$162,639, \$410,573 and \$329,897 for these leases in profit or loss for the three-month periods and six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	June 30, 2015
Within 1 year	\$ 853,371	\$ 753,898	\$ 652,316
Between 1 and 5 years	3,149,255	2,796,102	2,241,622
Over 5 years	3,356,445	2,964,343	2,216,896
	<u>\$ 7,359,071</u>	<u>\$ 6,514,343</u>	<u>\$ 5,110,834</u>

(21) Supplemental cash flow information

- A. Investing activities with partial cash payments:

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
a. Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 338,051	\$ 414,829
Add: Beginning balance of payable on equipment (Other payables)	84,385	90,390
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment (Other payables)	(9,796)	(23,447)
Capitalization of interest	(662)	(196)
Cash paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 411,978</u>	<u>\$ 481,576</u>

		For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
		2016	2015
b.	Disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$ 257,340	\$ -
	Add: Beginning balance of receivable on land and buildings (Other receivables)	-	143,000
	Cash received from disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 257,340</u>	<u>\$ 143,000</u>

		For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
		2016	2015
c.	Cash dividends distribution	\$ 838,441	\$ 696,436
	Less: Ending balance of payable on cash dividends (Other payables)	(838,441)	(696,436)
	Cash paid for cash dividends distribution	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

B. Financing activities without cash payments:

		For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
		2016	2015
	Accrued employees' bonus transferred to stock dividends to be distributed	<u>\$ 82,000</u>	<u>\$ 81,000</u>

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Significant transactions and balances with related parties

Rental expense

		Determination of rental	Payment method	For the three-month periods ended June 30,	
Leased subject				2016	2015
Key management	Tainan office	Negotiation	Monthly payment	\$ 750	\$ 750
		Determination of rental	Payment method	For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
Leased subject				2016	2015
Key management	Tainan office	Negotiation	Monthly payment	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500

For details on operating lease agreements, please refer to Note 6 (20) Operating leases.

(2) Key management compensation

		<u>For the three-month periods ended June 30,</u>	
		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$	<u>3,429</u>	<u>\$ 3,409</u>
		<u>For the six-month periods ended June 30,</u>	
		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$	<u>7,601</u>	<u>\$ 7,601</u>

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Company's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>June 30, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>	<u>June 30, 2015</u>	<u>Purpose of collateral</u>
Demand deposits (Note)	\$ 20,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 9,254	Performance guarantee
Certificate of deposit (Note)	5,250	3,600	-	Refundable deposits
	<u>\$ 25,250</u>	<u>\$ 8,600</u>	<u>\$ 9,254</u>	

(Note) Classified as "Other current financial assets" and "Other non-current financial assets".

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Capital expenditures contracted for but not yet incurred

	<u>June 30, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>	<u>June 30, 2015</u>
Property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 34,445</u>	<u>\$ 62,077</u>	<u>\$ 23,624</u>

(2) For details on operating lease agreements, please refer to Note 6 (20) Operating leases.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

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

(2) Financial instruments

A. Fair value information of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments not measured at fair value (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, other current financial assets, refundable deposits, other non-current financial assets, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables, long-term borrowings (including current portion) and guarantee deposits received) are based on their book value as book value approximates fair value. In addition, the fair value information of financial instruments measured at fair value is described in Note 12 (3) Fair value information.

B. Financial risk management policies

The Company adopts a comprehensive risk management system to identify all risks (including market risk, credit risk and liquidity 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 into account the economic environment, competition and market risk.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

a. Market risk

I. 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.

II. Price risk

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

III. Interest rate risk

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, if interest rates on borrowings had been 10% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 would have decreased/increased by \$19 and \$16, respectively, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

b. Credit risk

I. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the customers or counterparties of financial instruments on the contractual obligations. Credit risk arises mainly from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, including outstanding receivables. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with distinguished rating are accepted.

II. For information of credit quality of the Company's financial assets, please refer to Note 6, Financial assets.

c. Liquidity risk

I. 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.

II. 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>June 30, 2016</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	\$ 615,419	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accounts payable	978,205	-	-	-
Other payables	1,250,750	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	253,613	191,388	31,029	-
Guarantee deposits received	-	6,466	-	-
<u>December 31, 2015</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	\$ 562,291	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accounts payable	1,010,818	-	-	-
Other payables	538,814	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	334,633	212,668	130,611	-
Guarantee deposits received	-	5,026	-	-

June 30, 2015	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years
Notes payable	\$ 329,304	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accounts payable	897,086	-	-	-
Other payables	1,099,490	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	246,411	82,148	3,470	-
Guarantee deposits received	-	4,733	-	-

(3) Fair value information

The Company had no fair value financial instruments as of June 30, 2016, December 31, 2015 and June 30, 2015.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transaction information

(In accordance with the current regulatory requirements, the Company is only required to disclose the information for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016.)

- A. Loans to others: None.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantee to others provided: None.
- C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None.
- D. Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital: None.
- E. Acquisition of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- F. Disposal of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 1.
- G. Total purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital or more: None.
- H. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital or more: None.
- I. Derivative financial instruments undertaken: None.
- J. Significant inter-company transactions: None.

(2) Disclosure information of investee company

(In accordance with the current regulatory requirements, the Company is only required to disclose the information for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016.)

None.

(3) Disclosure information on indirect investments in Mainland China

(In accordance with the current regulatory requirements, the Company is only required to disclose the information for the six-month period ended June 30, 2016.)

As of June 30, 2016, the Company had no 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:

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
	Retailing	Retailing
Segment revenue	\$ 6,056,103	\$ 5,083,199
Revenue from external customers (net)	6,056,103	5,083,199
Depreciation	188,009	172,040
Finance cost	3,427	3,076
Segment pre-tax profit	634,595	535,371
Segment assets	5,983,422	5,016,061
Segment liabilities	3,476,948	2,785,354

(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.

POYA INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

Disposal of real estate reaching NT\$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2016

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Real estate disposed by	Real estate	Transaction date or date of the event	Date of acquisition	Book value	Disposal amount	Status of collection of proceeds	Gain (loss) on disposal	Counterparty	Relationship with the seller	Reason for disposal	Basis or reference used in setting the price		Other commitments
											Valuation	Report	
POYA	Fengyuan Dist., Taichung City section of Bo'ai Land No. 666, 667, 743, 743 -1, 743-2, 743 -3, 743-4, 743 -5, 754 and No. 39, Fuuqian St., Fengyuan Dist., Taichung City 420, Taiwan (R.O.C.) Building No. 804	2016/5/31	2015/5/29	248,058	256,388	256,388	7,772 (Note)	President Property Corporation	Non-related party	For operation			None

(Note) Amount after-tax and deducting related expenses.