TRANSCEND INFORMATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

pwc 資誠

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

PWCR18000374

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Transcend Information, Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Transcend Information, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Group") as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Group's consolidated financial statements of the current period are stated as follows:

Evaluation of inventories

Description

Refer to Notes 4(13), 5(2) and 6(5) to the consolidated financial statements for the information on the Group's inventory accounting policy, estimates and assumptions and allowance for inventory evaluation losses.

The percentage of the Group's inventories to total assets is material and the Group applies judgements and estimates in determining the net realisable value of inventories at balance sheet date. The Group mainly produces DRAM and flash memory. As these products have a short life cycle and belong to a highly competitive industry, the market prices change frequently. Since the Group's inventories and the allowance for inventory valuation losses are material to the financial statements, the evaluation of inventories has been identified as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

A. Obtained an understanding of the Group's operations and industry. Assessed the reasonableness of the policy and procedures to recognize allowance for inventory valuation losses.

B. Obtained an understanding of the Group's inventory control procedures. Reviewed annual inventory count plan and observed the annual physical count of inventory in order to assess the effectiveness of internal controls over inventory.

C. Obtained relevant evaluation reports of inventory and tested the logic and accuracy of information to assess the reasonableness of allowance for inventory valuation losses.

pwc 資誠

Estimation of allowance for sales discount

Description

In consideration of business volume, the Group provides a variety of business incentives to specific customers or products, and based on that, the Group can estimate the allowance for sales discount monthly. Refer to Notes 4(25) and 6(4) to the consolidated financial statements for the information on the estimation of allowance for sales discount.

Since the contracts are numerous and the result could affect the net revenue in the consolidated financial statements, the estimation of allowance for sales discount has been identified as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

A. Obtained an understanding of the Group's operations, industry and the procedures to recognize allowance for sales discount.

B. Obtained an understanding of the Group's sales procedures and interviewed management to assess the appropriateness of sales allowance contracts and internal control over estimation of allowance.

C. Obtained the evaluation list of allowance for sales discount, and tested material sales allowance contracts and recalculated it to assess the reasonableness of allowance determined by the Group.

Other matter –Parent company only financial reports

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of Transcend Information, Inc. as at and for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

B. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

C. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

D. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

E. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

F. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Lin, Chun-Yao

Lin, Chun-Yao

Chou, Chien-Hung

Chou, Chien-Hung

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 7, 2019

The accompanying consolidated 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 consolidated 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.

TRANSCEND INFORMATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2018 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2017 AMOUNT	%
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 1,429,737	7	$ 3,645,914	16
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	89,457	-	-	-
Current financial assets at amortised cost, net	6(3)	9,145,557	42	-	-
Investment in debt instrument without active market - current	12(4)	-	-	738,877	3
Notes receivable, net	6(4)	872	-	5,862	-
Accounts receivable, net	6(4) and 12(4)	2,147,556	10	2,499,773	11
Other receivables	7	87,295	-	114,346	1
Inventories, net	6(5)	3,184,188	15	5,241,150	23
Other current financial assets	12(4)	-	-	6,899,661	30
Other current assets		31,121	-	44,210	-
Total Current Assets		16,115,783	74	19,189,793	84
Non-current assets					
Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(6)	163,155	1	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets - non-current	12(4)	-	-	68,874	-
Investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	105,322	-	173,122	1
Property, plant and equipment, net	6(8), 7 and 8	2,599,493	12	2,706,923	12
Investment property, net	6(9)	2,623,579	12	269,462	1
Deferred tax assets	6(20)	90,301	-	133,954	1
Other non-current assets	6(10)	166,879	1	228,353	1
Total Non-current Assets		5,748,729	26	3,580,688	16
Total Assets		$ 21,864,512	100	$ 22,770,481	100

(Continued)

TRANSCEND INFORMATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2018 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2017 AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable		$ 1,187,300	6	$ 1,237,552	5
Accounts payable - related parties	7	39,874	-	37,454	-
Other payables		265,132	1	347,619	2
Other payables - related parties		97	-	233	-
Current tax liabilities		133,508	1	412,345	2
Other current liabilities		23,376	-	31,414	-
Total Current Liabilities		1,649,287	8	2,066,617	9
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	6(20)	179,631	1	158,463	1
Other non-current liabilities	6(11)	55,292	-	47,106	-
Total Non-current Liabilities		234,923	1	205,569	1
Total Liabilities		1,884,210	9	2,272,186	10
Equity attributable to owners of parent					
Share capital	6(12)				
Common stock		4,307,617	20	4,307,617	19
Capital surplus	6(13)				
Capital surplus		4,605,233	21	4,691,385	20
Retained earnings	6(14)				
Legal reserve		4,302,782	20	4,037,210	18
Special reserve		47,247	-	145,689	1
Unappropriated retained earnings		6,778,995	31	7,363,641	32
Other equity interest	6(15)				
Other equity interest		(61,572)	(1)	(47,247)	-
Total Equity		19,980,302	91	20,498,295	90
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contract commitments	9				
Significant events after the balance sheet date	11				
Total Liabilities and Equity		$ 21,864,512	100	$ 22,770,481	100

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

TRANSCEND INFORMATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	Notes	2018 AMOUNT	2018 %	2017 AMOUNT	2017 %
Operating Revenue	6(16), 7 and 12(5)	$ 17,615,965	100	$ 20,964,853	100
Operating Costs	6(5)(19) and 7	(14,085,715)	(80)	(15,438,009)	(74)
Gross Profit		3,530,250	20	5,526,844	26
Operating Expenses	6(19)				
Sales and marketing expenses		(844,708)	(5)	(945,861)	(4)
Administrative expenses		(387,262)	(2)	(414,097)	(2)
Research and development expenses		(158,518)	(1)	(169,238)	(1)
Impairment loss determined in accordance with IFRS 9	6(4)	(8)	-	-	-
Total operating expenses		(1,390,496)	(8)	(1,529,196)	(7)
Operating Profit		2,139,754	12	3,997,648	19
Non-operating Income and Expenses					
Other income	6(17)	208,041	1	163,495	1
Other gains and losses	6(18)	359,025	2	(739,406)	(4)
Net gain from derecognizing financial assets measured at amortised cost	6(3)	16,691	-	-	-
Finance costs		-	-	(297)	-
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method	6(7)	(69,964)	-	(108,858)	-
Total non-operating income and expenses		513,793	3	(685,066)	(3)
Profit before Income Tax		2,653,547	15	3,312,582	16
Income tax expense	6(20)	(571,552)	(3)	(656,865)	(3)
Profit for the Year		$ 2,081,995	12	$ 2,655,717	13
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)					
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6(11)	($ 1,632)	-	$ 2,402	-
Unrealized loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(6)(15)	(6,047)	-	-	-
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method		2,164	-	(630)	-
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	6(15)	(12,378)	-	(30,179)	-
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets	6(15) and 12(4)	-	-	123,490	-
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(15)(20)	2,475	-	5,131	-
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year		($ 15,418)	-	$ 100,214	-
Total Comprehensive Income		$ 2,066,577	12	$ 2,755,931	13
Net profit attributable to:					
Owners of parent		$ 2,081,995	12	$ 2,655,717	13
Comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of parent		$ 2,066,577	12	$ 2,755,931	13
Earnings Per Share	6(21)				
Basic earnings per share		$	4.83	$	6.17
Diluted earnings per share		$	4.83	$	6.16

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

TRANSCEND INFORMATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent										
			Capital Reserves			Retained Earnings			Other Equity Interest			
	Notes	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Donated assets received	Net assets from merger	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unrealized gain or loss on available-for-sale financial assets	Total equity
Year ended December 31, 2017												
Balance at January 1, 2017		$ 4,307,617	$ 4,759,841	$ 4,106	$ 35,128	$ 3,748,946	$ 21,691	$ 7,595,294	($ 42,214)	$ -	($ 103,475)	$ 20,326,934
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	2,655,717	-	-	-	2,655,717
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,772	(25,048)	-	123,490	100,214
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	2,657,489	(25,048)	-	123,490	2,755,931
Appropriation and distribution of 2016 earnings	6(14)											
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	288,264	-	(288,264)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	-	-	123,998	(123,998)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,476,880)	-	-	-	(2,476,880)
Cash payment from capital surplus	6(14)	-	(107,690)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(107,690)
Balance at December 31, 2017		$ 4,307,617	$ 4,652,151	$ 4,106	$ 35,128	$ 4,037,210	$ 145,689	$ 7,363,641	($ 67,262)	$ -	$ 20,015	$ 20,498,295
Year ended December 31, 2018												
Balance at January 1, 2018		$ 4,307,617	$ 4,652,151	$ 4,106	$ 35,128	$ 4,037,210	$ 145,689	$ 7,363,641	($ 67,262)	$ -	$ 20,015	$ 20,498,295
Effects of retrospective application and retrospective restatement	12(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	(9,985)	(20,015)	-
Balance after adjustments at January 1, 2018		4,307,617	4,652,151	4,106	35,128	4,037,210	145,689	7,393,641	(67,262)	(9,985)	-	20,498,295
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	2,081,995	-	-	-	2,081,995
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	(9,903)	(6,047)	-	(15,418)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	2,082,527	(9,903)	(6,047)	-	2,066,577
Appropriation and distribution of 2017 earnings	6(14)											
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	265,572	-	(265,572)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,498,418)	-	-	-	(2,498,418)
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	-	-	(98,442)	98,442	-	-	-	-
Cash payment from capital surplus	6(14)	-	(86,152)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(86,152)
Net loss on disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(6)(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31,625)	-	31,625	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2018		$ 4,307,617	$ 4,565,999	$ 4,106	$ 35,128	$ 4,302,782	$ 47,247	$ 6,778,995	($ 77,165)	$ 15,593	$ -	$ 19,980,302

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

TRANSCEND INFORMATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Years ended December 31 2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 2,653,547	$ 3,312,582
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(7)	69,964	108,858
Expected credit loss/(Gain on reversal of bad debts)	6(4) and 12(4)	8	(6,353)
Loss on disposal of investments	12(4)	-	106,075
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(18)	(1,204)	(10,421)
Depreciation	6(19)	210,873	205,723
Interest income	6(17)	(175,210)	(145,127)
Interest expense		-	297
Dividend income	6(18)	(3,558)	(8,973)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		(89,457)	-
Notes receivable		4,990	(514)
Accounts receivable		351,519	349,976
Accounts receivable - related parties		-	21,369
Other receivables		30,642	36,118
Inventories		2,056,962	(74,329)
Other current assets		13,089	(7,821)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Accounts payable		(50,252)	(502,714)
Accounts payable - related parties		2,420	(10,764)
Other payables		(82,487)	(42,914)
Other payables - related parties		(136)	233
Other current liabilities		(8,038)	(13,001)
Other non-current liabilities		6,554	(27,225)
Cash inflow generated from operations		4,990,226	3,291,075
Dividends received		3,558	8,973
Interest received		171,619	141,282
Interest paid		-	(297)
Income tax paid		(783,093)	(401,076)
Net cash flows from operating activities		4,382,310	3,039,957
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		-	128,121
Acquisition of financial assets at amortised cost		(6,692,559)	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortised cost		5,185,540	-
Increase in other current financial assets		-	(2,112,846)
Decrease in other current financial assets		-	3,915,775
Proceeds from disposal of investment in debt instrument without active markets		-	2,361,738
Acquisition of investment in debt instrument without active markets		-	(2,734,320)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(105,480)	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(6)	5,152	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(8)	(116,294)	(195,132)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		18,982	16,725
Acquisition of investment property	6(9)	(2,365,030)	-
Decrease (increase) in other non-current financial assets		61,474	(24,103)
Net cash flows (used in) from investing activities		(4,008,215)	1,355,958
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash dividends paid (including cash payment from capital surplus)	6(14)	(2,584,570)	(2,584,570)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(2,584,570)	(2,584,570)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(5,702)	(8,101)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(2,216,177)	1,803,244
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		3,645,914	1,842,670
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		$ 1,429,737	$ 3,645,914

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

TRANSCEND INFORMATION, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS,
EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

Transcend Information, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the provisions of the Company Law of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) in August 1989. The main activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred herein as the "Group") are manufacturing, processing and the sale of computer software and hardware, peripheral equipment and other computer components. The Securities and Futures Commission of the Republic of China had approved the Company's shares to be listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange and the shares started trading on May 3, 2001.

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

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 7, 2019.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 2, 'Classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions'	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 4, 'Applying IFRS 9, Financial instruments with IFRS 4, Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2018
IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'	January 1, 2018
IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers'	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 15, 'Clarifications to IFRS 15, Revenue from contracts with customers'	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IAS 7, 'Disclosure initiative'	January 1, 2017
Amendments to IAS 12, 'Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses'	January 1, 2017
Amendments to IAS 40, 'Transfers of investment property'	January 1, 2018
IFRIC 22, 'Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration'	January 1, 2018
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 cycle - Amendments to IFRS 1, 'First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards'	January 1, 2018

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

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group's assessment.

A IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'

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

(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 recognize 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses (interest revenue would be calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset before impairment losses occurred); or if the instrument has objective evidence of impairment, interest revenue after the impairment would be calculated on the book value of net carrying amount (i.e. net of credit allowance). The Group shall always measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component.

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

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

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

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

Step 1: Identify contracts with customer

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

Step 3: Determine the transaction price.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price.

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

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

(b) The Group has elected not to restate prior period financial statements and recognized the cumulative effect of initial application as retained earnings at January 1, 2018, using the modified retrospective approach under IFRS 15.

C Amendments to IAS 7, 'Disclosure initiative'

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

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

D Amendments to IAS 12, 'Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses'

These amendments clarify the recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses, 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 utilize 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.

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

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

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

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Group’s assessment.

IFRS 16, ‘Leases’

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

The Group expects to recognize the lease contract of lessees in line with IFRS 16. However, the Group does not intend to restate the financial statements of prior period (referred herein as the “modified retrospective approach”). On January 1, 2019, it is expected that ‘right-of-use asset’ and lease liability will be increased by $173,938 and $71,728, respectively, whereas prepaid rent shown as other current assets and long-term prepaid rent shown as other non-current assets will be decreased by $8,908 and $93,302, respectively.

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

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

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

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”, International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”).

(2) Basis of preparation

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

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

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

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

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 judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

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

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:

(a) All subsidiaries are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.

(b) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(c) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

(d) Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

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

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

			Ownership (%)		
Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Main Business Activities	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	Description
Transcend Taiwan	Saffire Investment Ltd. (Saffire)	Investment holding company	100	100	
〃	Transcend Japan Inc. (Transcend Japan)	Wholesale and import of computer memory modules and peripheral products	100	100	
〃	Transcend Information Inc. (Transcend USA)	Wholesale and import of computer memory modules and peripheral products	100	100	
〃	Transcend Korea Inc. (Transcend Korea)	Wholesale and import of computer memory modules and peripheral products	100	100	
Saffire Investment Ltd.	Memhiro Pte. Ltd. (Memhiro)	Investment holding company	100	100	
Memhiro Pte. Ltd.	Transcend Information Europe B.V. (Transcend Europe)	Wholesale and import of computer memory modules and peripheral products	100	100	
〃	Transcend Information Trading GmbH, Hamburg (Transcend Germany)	Wholesale and import of computer memory modules and peripheral products	100	100	
〃	Transcend Information (Shanghai), Ltd. (Transcend Shanghai)	Manufacture and sales of computer memory modules, storage products and disks	100	100	
〃	Transtech Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (Transtech Shanghai)	Wholesale, agent, import and export and retail of computer memory modules, storage products and computer components	100	100	
〃	Transcend Information (Hong Kong), Ltd. (Transcend Hong Kong)	Wholesale and import of computer memory modules and peripheral products	100	100	

C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

D. Adjustment for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None.

E. Significant restrictions: None.

F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group: None.

(4) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company's functional and the Group's presentation currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

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

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

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

B. Translation of foreign operations

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

(a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

(b) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and

(c) All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(5) 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 settle 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 settled within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

(c) Liabilities that are to be settled 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.

(6) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

Effective 2018

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

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

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognized in profit or loss.

(8) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Effective 2018

A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognize changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting. (Irrevocable election is separately classified, and needs to be disclosed when there is various election).

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value:

The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognized as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(9) Financial assets at amortised cost

Effective 2018

A. Financial assets at amortised cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:

   (a) The objective of the Group's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.

   (b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortised cost are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired.

(10) Accounts and notes receivable

Effective 2018

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

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

(11) Financial assets impairment

Effective 2018

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortised cost including accounts receivable that have a significant financing component, at each reporting date, the Group recognizes the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognizes the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group recognizes the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(12) Derecognition of financial assets

Effective 2018

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

(13) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on actual operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

(14) Investments accounted for using equity method / associates

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

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

C. When changes in an associate's equity do not arise from profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Group's ownership percentage of the associate, the Group recognizes change in ownership interests in the associate in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.

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

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

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

(15) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

Buildings and structures	2 ~ 55 years
Machinery and equipment	2 ~ 10 years
Transportation equipment	3 ~ 5 years
Office equipment and others	3 ~ 5 years

(16) Investment property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. Except for land, investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 8 ~ 55 years.

(17) Operating leases

Rent income (expense) made under an operating lease are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(18) Long-term prepaid rents

Long-term prepaid rents, mainly payments for Transcend Shanghai's land use right, are amortised on a straight-line basis over the usable period of 50 years.

(19) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. 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 amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized.

(20) 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 amortised cost using the effective interest method. However, short-term accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(21) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

C. Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognized as expense and liability, 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.

(22) Income tax

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

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional 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 tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

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

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

F. A deferred tax asset shall be recognized for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from acquisitions of equipment or technology and 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 utilized.

(23) Share capital

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

(24) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved 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.

(25) Revenue recognition

Effective 2018

A. Sales of goods

(1) The Group manufactures and sells computer software and hardware, computer peripheral equipment, and computer component products. When the right of control is transferred to the customer, sales revenue is recognized. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

(2) Sales revenue is recognized based on contract price net of sales return, volume discounts and estimated sales discounts. The goods are often sold with volume discounts based on aggregate sales over a one month period. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the sales discounts and allowances, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The estimation is subject to an assessment at each reporting date and recognized as allowance for sales discounts. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of 30-60 days after monthly billing, which is consistent with market practice.

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

B. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

Given that the contractual period lasts less than one year, the Group recognizes the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred although the Group expects to recover those costs.

(26) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker. The Group's Chief Operating Decision-Maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chairmen of the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

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

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

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

Investment property

The Group uses a portion of the property for its own use and another portion to earn rentals or for capital appreciation. When these portions cannot be sold separately and cannot be leased out separately under a finance lease, the property is classified as investment property only if the own use portion accounts for an insignificant portion of the property.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, the Group must determine the net realizable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Group evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realizable value. The valuation of inventories is based on recent market price and demand of products in the future specific period, thus there might be significant changes in the valuation. As of December 31, 2018, the carrying amount of inventories is $3,184,188.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 606	$ 693
Checking accounts and demand deposits	1,429,131	3,645,221
	$ 1,429,737	$ 3,645,914

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

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

(2) Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Effective 2018

Items	December 31, 2018
Current items:	
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	
Financial products	$ 89,457

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

	Year ended December 31, 2018
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	
Beneficiary certificates	$ 1,066
Financial products	-
	$ 1,066

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

C. The Group associates with Fubon Bank (China) which has high credit quality for the financial products. The valuation of impairment is based on the 12-month expected credit losses model.

(3) Current financial assets at amortised cost

Effective 2018

Items	December 31, 2018
Current items:	
Time deposits with original maturity of more than three months	$ 8,588,506
Bonds with repurchase agreement	557,051
	$ 9,145,557

A. Amounts recognized in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at amortised cost are listed below:

	Year ended December 31, 2018
Interest income	$ 165,711
Gain on disposal	16,691
	$ 182,402

B. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Group sold bonds with repurchase agreement which resulted to a gain on disposal in the amount of $16,691.

C. The Group has no financial assets at amortised cost pledged to others as collateral.

D. The Group used the forecastability of Taiwan Institute of Economic Research boom observation report to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of debt instruments on December 31, 2018, and considered guarantee for repurchase agreement held by the Group to estimate expected credit loss. The Group does not expect material credit loss after assessment.

E. The Group transacts time deposits with reputable domestic and foreign banks, and the counterparty of the debt instrument investment is Yuanta Asset Management Limited. The Group's counterparties of transactions have good credit quality, and the impairment loss is assessed using a 12-month expected credit loss approach.

F. Information on investments in debt instruments without active markets and time deposits with original maturity of more than three months as of December 31, 2017 is provided in Note 12(4).

(4) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Notes receivable	$ 872	$ 5,862
Accounts receivable	$ 2,282,951	$ 2,639,912
Less: Provision for sales discounts and allowance	(110,768)	(116,210)
Loss allowance	(24,627)	(23,929)
	$ 2,147,556	$ 2,499,773

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable and notes receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2018	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Not past due	$ 1,602,866	$ 872
Up to 30 days	467,260	-
31 to 90 days	52,456	-
91 to 180 days	12,246	-
Over 180 days	37,355	-
	$ 2,172,183	$ 872

	December 31, 2017	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Not past due	$ 2,006,395	$ 5,862
Up to 30 days	477,941	-
31 to 90 days	6,905	-
91 to 180 days	3,719	-
Over 180 days	28,742	-
	$ 2,523,702	$ 5,862

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. The Group has credit insurance that covers accounts receivable of its major customers. Should bad debts occur, the Group will receive 90% of the losses resulting from non-payment.

C. As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Group's notes receivable were $872 and $5,862, respectively; the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Group's accounts receivable were $2,147,556 and $2,499,773, respectively.

D. The Group classifies customers' accounts receivable in accordance with the credit rating of the customer. The Group applies the simplified approach to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis.

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

F. The Group used historical and timely information to assess the loss rate of accounts receivable. On December 31, 2018, the provision matrix is as follows:

	Not past due	1-180 days past due	Over 180 days past due	Total
December 31, 2018				
Expected loss rate	0.006%~0.3%	0.03%~60%	80%~100%	
Total book value	$ 1,602,866	$ 531,962	$ 37,355	$ 2,172,183

G. The balance of allowance for loss and movements in relation to the Group applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable and notes receivable are as follows:

	2018	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
At January 1_IAS 39	$ 23,929	$ -
Adjustments under new standards	-	-
At January 1_IFRS 9	23,929	-
Provision for impairment	8	-
Effect of exchange rate changes	690	-
At December 31	$ 24,627	$ -

H. The Group does not hold any collateral as security.

(5) Inventories

	December 31, 2018		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 1,878,238	($ 58,028)	$ 1,820,210
Work in progress	422,786	(3,565)	419,221
Finished goods	963,055	(18,298)	944,757
	$ 3,264,079	($ 79,891)	$ 3,184,188

	December 31, 2017		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 3,081,401	($ 23,064)	$ 3,058,337
Work in progress	574,309	(1,133)	573,176
Finished goods	1,619,886	(10,249)	1,609,637
	$ 5,275,596	($ 34,446)	$ 5,241,150

A. The cost of inventories recognized as expense for the year:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Cost of goods sold	$ 14,074,218	$ 15,548,340
Revenue from disposal of scraps	(33,948)	(98,864)
Loss on (gain on reversal of) decline in market value of inventory	45,445	(11,467)
	$ 14,085,715	$ 15,438,009

The gain on reversal of decline in market value of inventory for the year ended December 31, 2017 was due to the Group’s disposal of slow-moving inventory.

B. No inventories were pledged to others.

(6) Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Effective 2018

Items	December 31, 2018
Non-current items:	
Equity instruments	
Listed stocks	$ 146,437
Others	1,125
	147,562
Valuation adjustments	15,593
	$ 163,155

A. The Group has elected to classify equity investments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to $163,155 as at December 31, 2018.

B. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Group disposed equity investments whose fair value was $1,980, and accumulated loss on disposal was transferred into retained earnings in the amount of $31,625.

C. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Group's cost recovery of equity instruments was $3,172.

D. Amounts recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	Year ended December 31, 2018
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	
Fair value change recognized in other comprehensive income	($ 6,047)
Cumulative losses reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	($ 31,625)
Dividend income recognized in profit or loss	
Held at end of year	$ 3,558
Derecognized during the year	-
	$ 3,558

E. As at December 31, 2018, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income held by the Group was $163,155.

F. The Group has no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others as collateral.

G. Information on available-for-sale financial assets as of December 31, 2017 is provided in Note 12(4).

(7) Investments accounted for using equity method

Investee Company	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Taiwan IC Packaging Corp.	$ 105,322	$ 173,122

A. The basic information of the associate that is material to the Group is as follows:

Associate name	Principal place of business	Shareholding ratio December 31, 2018	Shareholding ratio December 31, 2017	Nature of relationship	Method of measurement
Taiwan IC Packaging Corp.	Taiwan	12.74%	12.73%	Note	Equity method

Note: Taiwan IC Packaging Corp. is engaged in IC packaging and testing and is the upstream supplier in the IT and semiconductor industries. In order to reach synergy of vertical integration, Taiwan IC Packaging Corp. processes the raw materials provided by the Group into relevant semi-finished goods.

B. The summarized financial information of the associate that is material to the Group is as follows:

Balance sheet

	Taiwan IC Packaging Corp. December 31, 2018	Taiwan IC Packaging Corp. December 31, 2017
Current assets	$ 1,002,572	$ 1,189,868
Non-current assets	1,056,569	1,546,981
Current liabilities	(240,706)	(332,000)
Non-current liabilities	(4,349)	(26,944)
Total net assets	$ 1,814,086	$ 2,377,905
Share in associate's net assets	$ 231,141	$ 302,648
Net equity differences	(125,819)	(129,526)
	$ 105,322	$ 173,122

Statement of comprehensive income

	Taiwan IC Packaging Corp. Years ended December 31, 2018	Taiwan IC Packaging Corp. Years ended December 31, 2017
Revenue	$ 1,270,678	$ 1,409,149
Loss for the year from continuing operations	($ 568,062)	($ 857,930)
Total comprehensive loss	($ 564,302)	($ 840,929)
Dividends received from associates	$ -	$ -

C. Share of loss of associates accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
Investee Company	2018	2017
Taiwan IC Packaging Corp.	($ 69,964)	($ 108,858)

D. The Group's investment in Taiwan IC Packaging Corporation has quoted market price. The fair value of Taiwan IC Packaging Corporation was $214,723 and $291,876 as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

(8) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery	Vehicles	Office equipment	Others	Total
At January 1, 2018							
Cost	$ 722,543	$ 2,611,665	$ 629,436	$ 11,780	$ 39,427	$ 77,178	$ 4,092,029
Accumulated depreciation	-	(969,017)	(333,006)	(4,843)	(28,789)	(49,451)	(1,385,106)
	$ 722,543	$ 1,642,648	$ 296,430	$ 6,937	$ 10,638	$ 27,727	$ 2,706,923
2018							
Opening net book amount	$ 722,543	$ 1,642,648	$ 296,430	$ 6,937	$ 10,638	$ 27,727	$ 2,706,923
Additions (including transfers)	-	33,895	63,126	15,566	2,324	1,383	116,294
Disposals	-	-	(16,470)	(131)	(506)	(671)	(17,778)
Depreciation charge	-	(108,590)	(77,958)	(3,441)	(3,094)	(8,039)	(201,122)
Net exchange differences	5,933	(8,417)	(634)	(157)	(535)	(1,014)	(4,824)
Closing net book amount	$ 728,476	$ 1,559,536	$ 264,494	$ 18,774	$ 8,827	$ 19,386	$ 2,599,493
At December 31, 2018							
Cost	$ 728,476	$ 2,625,296	$ 472,258	$ 23,992	$ 32,908	$ 60,874	$ 3,943,804
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,065,760)	(207,764)	(5,218)	(24,081)	(41,488)	(1,344,311)
	$ 728,476	$ 1,559,536	$ 264,494	$ 18,774	$ 8,827	$ 19,386	$ 2,599,493

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery	Vehicles	Office equipment	Others	Total
At January 1, 2017							
Cost	$ 728,741	$ 2,668,305	$ 678,618	$ 6,354	$ 41,055	$ 65,023	$ 4,188,096
Accumulated depreciation	-	(906,674)	(460,554)	(5,490)	(30,317)	(44,851)	(1,447,886)
	$ 728,741	$ 1,761,631	$ 218,064	$ 864	$ 10,738	$ 20,172	$ 2,740,210
2017							
Opening net book amount	$ 728,741	$ 1,761,631	$ 218,064	$ 864	$ 10,738	$ 20,172	$ 2,740,210
Additions (including transfers)	-	4,380	165,942	6,551	2,843	15,416	195,132
Disposals	-	-	(6,209)	-	(95)	-	(6,304)
Depreciation charge	-	(108,620)	(79,183)	(428)	(2,791)	(7,675)	(198,697)
Net exchange differences	(6,198)	(14,743)	(2,184)	(50)	(57)	(186)	(23,418)
Closing net book amount	$ 722,543	$ 1,642,648	$ 296,430	$ 6,937	$ 10,638	$ 27,727	$ 2,706,923
At December 31, 2017							
Cost	$ 722,543	$ 2,611,665	$ 629,436	$ 11,780	$ 39,427	$ 77,178	$ 4,092,029
Accumulated depreciation	-	(969,017)	(333,006)	(4,843)	(28,789)	(49,451)	(1,385,106)
	$ 722,543	$ 1,642,648	$ 296,430	$ 6,937	$ 10,638	$ 27,727	$ 2,706,923

Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collateral is provided in Note 8.

(9) Investment property

	Land	Buildings and structures	Total
At January 1, 2018			
Cost	$ 137,037	$ 221,037	$ 358,074
Accumulated depreciation	-	(88,612)	(88,612)
	$ 137,037	$ 132,425	$ 269,462
2018			
Opening net book amount	$ 137,037	$ 132,425	$ 269,462
Additions	2,131,689	233,341	2,365,030
Depreciation charge	-	(9,751)	(9,751)
Net exchange differences	-	(1,162)	(1,162)
Closing net book amount	$ 2,268,726	$ 354,853	$ 2,623,579
At December 31, 2018			
Cost	$ 2,268,726	$ 452,380	$ 2,721,106
Accumulated depreciation	-	(97,527)	(97,527)
	$ 2,268,726	$ 354,853	$ 2,623,579

	Land	Buildings and structures	Total
At January 1, 2017			
Cost	$ 137,037	$ 222,427	$ 359,464
Accumulated depreciation	-	(82,148)	(82,148)
	$ 137,037	$ 140,279	$ 277,316
2017			
Opening net book amount	$ 137,037	$ 140,279	$ 277,316
Depreciation charge	-	(7,026)	(7,026)
Net exchange differences	-	(828)	(828)
Closing net book amount	$ 137,037	$ 132,425	$ 269,462
At December 31, 2017			
Cost	$ 137,037	$ 221,037	$ 358,074
Accumulated depreciation	-	(88,612)	(88,612)
	$ 137,037	$ 132,425	$ 269,462

A. On April 17, 2018, the Board of Directors resolved to purchase an office building located at Xinhu 3rd Rd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City, with a total contract price of $2,370,000 (including business tax). In May 2018, all the payments have been settled by the Group and the transfer of the building has been completed.

B. Rental income from the investment property and direct operating expenses arising from investment property are shown below:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Rental income from investment property	$ 32,831	$ 18,368
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property that generated rental income	$ 8,899	$ 6,173
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property that did not generate rental income	$ 852	$ 853

C. The fair value of the investment property held by the Group was $4,650,075 and $1,701,941 as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, which was based on the transaction prices of similar properties in the same area.

D. No investment property was pledged to others.

(10) Other non-current assets

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Long-term prepaid rents	$ 93,302	$ 97,843
Guarantee deposits paid	30,297	32,617
Prepayments for business facilities	31,202	81,374
Others	12,078	16,519
	$ 166,879	$ 228,353

In May 2005, the Group signed a land-use right contract with the People's Republic of China for the use of land with a term of 50 years. All rentals had been paid on the contract date. The Group recognized rental expenses of $2,613 and $2,580 for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

(11) Pensions

A. Defined benefit plan

(a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, 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 Act. Under the defined benefit 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 the 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 insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contributions to cover the deficit by next March.

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

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Present value of defined benefit obligations	$ 41,250	$ 38,109
Fair value of plan assets	(23,449)	(21,161)
Net defined benefit liability	$ 17,801	$ 16,948

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

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
2018			
Balance at January 1	$ 38,109	($ 21,161)	$ 16,948
Current service cost	463	-	463
Interest expense (income)	476	(275)	201
	39,048	(21,436)	17,612
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	(570)	(570)
Change in demographic assumptions	130	-	130
Change in financial assumptions	650	-	650
Experience adjustments	1,422	-	1,422
	2,202	(570)	1,632
Pension fund contribution	-	(1,443)	(1,443)
Balance at December 31	$ 41,250	($ 23,449)	$ 17,801

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
2017			
Balance at January 1	$ 40,894	($ 20,691)	$ 20,203
Current service cost	490	-	490
Interest expense (income)	563	(298)	265
	41,947	(20,989)	20,958
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	92	92
Change in demographic assumptions	127	-	127
Change in financial assumptions	639	-	639
Experience adjustments	(3,260)	-	(3,260)
	(2,494)	92	(2,402)
Pension fund contribution	-	(1,608)	(1,608)
Paid pension	(1,344)	1,344	-
Balance at December 31	$ 38,109	($ 21,161)	$ 16,948

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

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

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Discount rate	1.125%	1.250%
Future salary increases	2.000%	2.000%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on 2011 Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table.

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

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2018				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 1,310)	$ 1,370	$ 1,326	($ 1,276)
December 31, 2017				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 1,284)	$ 1,344	$ 1,304	($ 1,252)

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

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plan of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2019 amount to $1,443.

(g) As of December 31, 2018, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 14.5 years.

B. Defined contribution plans.

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

(b) Transcend Shanghai, Transtech Shanghai and Transcend Hong Kong have defined contribution plans. Monthly contributions to an independent fund administered by the government in accordance with the pension regulations in the People’s Republic of China (PRC) are based on certain percentage of employees' monthly salaries and wages, ranging from 12.5% to 20%. Other than the monthly contributions, the Group has no further obligations.

(c) Transcend Japan, Transcend Korea, Transcend USA, Transcend Europe and Transcend Germany have defined contribution plans. Monthly contributions are based on a certain percentage of employees' monthly salaries and wages and are recognized as pension costs accordingly. Other than the monthly contributions, the Group has no further obligations.

(d) The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 were $44,550 and $46,320, respectively.

(12) Share capital

As of December 31, 2018, the Company's authorized capital was $5,000,000, consisting of 500 million shares of ordinary stock (including 25 million shares reserved for employee stock options), and the paid-in capital was $4,307,617. The number of outstanding shares for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 was both 430,762 thousand shares with par value of $10 per share at the beginning and the end of the year.

(13) Capital surplus

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

(14) Retained earnings

A. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and to offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve. The Company shall also set aside special reserve in accordance with the regulations. On the premise that there is no effect on the Company's normal operations and no violation of regulations, the Company shall reserve certain amount for maintaining stability of dividends. The remainder, if any, is distributable earnings to be appropriated as resolved by stockholders at the stockholders' meeting.

B. The Company distributes dividends taking into consideration the Company's economic environment, growth phases, future demands of funds, long-term financial planning and the cash flow needs of stockholders. Cash dividends shall account for at least 5% of the total dividend distributed.

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

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

E. (a) The cash appropriation of earnings and cash payment from capital surplus for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 have been resolved at the shareholders' meeting on June 14, 2018 and June 16, 2017, respectively. Details are summarized below:

	Year ended December 31, 2017		Year ended December 31, 2016	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	$ 265,572		$ 288,264	
Special reserve	-		123,998	
Cash dividends	2,498,418	$ 5.80	2,476,880	$ 5.75
	$ 2,763,990		$ 2,889,142	
	Amount	Cash payment per share (in dollars)	Amount	Cash payment per share (in dollars)
Cash payment from capital surplus	$ 86,152	$ 0.20	$ 107,690	$ 0.25

Actual distribution of retained earnings of 2017 and 2016 is in agreement with the amounts resolved at the stockholders' meeting.

(b) The appropriation of earnings for 2018 has been proposed at the Board of Directors meeting on March 7, 2019. Details are summarized below:

	Year ended December 31, 2018	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	$ 208,200	
Special reserve	14,324	
Cash dividends	1,895,351	$ 4.40
	$ 2,117,875	
	Amount	Cash payment per share (in dollars)
Cash payment from capital surplus	$ 258,458	$ 0.60

The above appropriation of earnings for 2018 has not yet been resolved at the stockholders' meeting.

F. Please refer to Note 6(19) for the information relating to employees' compensation and directors' remuneration.

(15) Other equity items

	Unrealized gain or loss on valuation	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Total
Balance after restatement at January 1, 2018	($ 9,985)	($ 67,262)	($ 77,247)
Revaluation – gross	(6,047)	-	(6,047)
Revaluation transferred to retained earnings – gross	31,625	-	31,625
Currency translation differences	-	(12,378)	(12,378)
Effect from income tax	-	2,475	2,475
At December 31, 2018	$ 15,593	($ 77,165)	($ 61,572)

	Unrealized gain or loss on available-for-sale financial assets	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Total
At January 1, 2017	($ 103,475)	($ 42,214)	($ 145,689)
Change in unrealized gains or losses for available-for-sale financial assets	123,490	-	123,490
Currency translation differences	-	(30,179)	(30,179)
Effect from income tax	-	5,131	5,131
At December 31, 2017	$ 20,015	($ 67,262)	($ 47,247)

(16) Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31, 2018
Sales revenue	$ 17,615,965

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time in the following major product categories:

Year ended December 31, 2018	Industry product	NAND FLASH flash memory	Strategy products	DRAM memory module	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 7,527,733	$ 3,333,715	$ 3,591,488	$ 3,163,029	$ 17,615,965

B. Contract assets and liabilities

The Group has no revenue-related contract assets and liabilities.

C. Related disclosures on operating revenue for the year ended December 31, 2017 are provided in Note 12(5).

(17) Other income

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Interest income	$ 175,210	$ 145,127
Rental income	32,831	18,368
	$ 208,041	$ 163,495

(18) Other gains and losses

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Gain on disposal of financial assets	$ -	$ 11,288
Loss on disposal of investments	-	(106,075)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,204	10,421
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,066	-
Net currency exchange gain (loss)	338,250	(689,408)
Dividend income	3,558	8,973
Others	14,947	25,395
	$ 359,025	($ 739,406)

(19) Expenses by nature

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Wages and salaries	$ 1,206,206	$ 1,341,307
Labor and health insurance fees	128,421	143,549
Pension costs	45,214	47,075
Other personnel expenses	62,289	67,045
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (including investment property)	210,873	205,723

A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 1% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 0.2% for directors' and supervisors' remuneration.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, employees' compensation was accrued at $27,572 and $34,779, respectively; while directors' remuneration was accrued at $3,935 and $4,945, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognized in salary expenses.

The employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 1% and 0.2% of distributable profit of current year for the year ended December 31, 2018. The employees' compensation and supervisors' remuneration resolved by the Board of Directors were $26,624 and $3,411, respectively, and the employees' compensation will be distributed in the form of cash.

The difference between employees' compensation and directors' remuneration as resolved by the Board of Directors and the amounts recognized in the 2017 financial statements by $1,499 and $445 have been adjusted in profit or loss for 2018.

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

(20) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Years ended December 31, 2018	Years ended December 31, 2017
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	$ 504,609	$ 678,498
Prior year income tax (overestimation) underestimation	(353)	38,785
Total current tax	504,256	717,283
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	62,277	(60,418)
Impact of change in tax rate	5,019	-
Total deferred tax	67,296	(60,418)
Income tax expense	$ 571,552	$ 656,865

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

	Years ended December 31, 2018	Years ended December 31, 2017
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	($ 6,287)	($ 5,131)
Impact of change in tax rate	3,812	-
	($ 2,475)	($ 5,131)

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Years ended December 31, 2018	Years ended December 31, 2017
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	$ 551,623	$ 583,028
Effect from expenses disallowed by tax regulation (including effect from tax exempt income by tax regulation)	15,263	35,052
Prior year income tax (overestimation) underestimation	(353)	38,785
Impact of change in tax rate	5,019	-
Income tax expense	$ 571,552	$ 656,865

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

	2018			
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets				
Over provision for allowance for uncollectable accounts	$ -	$ 1,005	$ -	$ 1,005
Unrealized exchange loss	85,123	(48,233)	-	36,890
Pension recognized amount over contributed amount	5,720	(265)	-	5,455
Unused compensated absences	4,246	(2,384)	-	1,862
Unrealized sales discounts and allowances	18,522	3,275	-	21,797
Unrealized gross margin	14,024	(8,842)	-	5,182
Unrealized loss on market price decline and slow-moving inventory	4,788	11,084	-	15,872
Others	1,531	707	-	2,238
	$ 133,954	($ 43,653)	$ -	$ 90,301
Deferred tax liabilities				
Translation differences for foreign operations	($ 21,601)	$ -	$ 2,475	($ 19,126)
Net gain on investments accounted for using equity method	(136,385)	(24,002)	-	(160,387)
Others	(477)	359	-	(118)
	($ 158,463)	($ 23,643)	$ 2,475	($ 179,631)

	2017			
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets				
Over provision for allowance for uncollectable accounts	$ 1,944	($ 1,944)	$ -	$ -
Unrealized exchange loss	-	85,123	-	85,123
Pension recognized amount over contributed amount	5,865	(145)	-	5,720
Unused compensated absences	4,634	(388)	-	4,246
Unrealized sales discounts and allowances	29,342	(10,820)	-	18,522
Unrealized gross margin	25,857	(11,833)	-	14,024
Unrealized loss on market price decline and slow-moving inventory	7,311	(2,523)	-	4,788
Others	2,806	(1,275)	-	1,531
	$ 77,759	$ 56,195	$ -	$ 133,954
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrealized exchange gain	($ 3,932)	$ 3,932	$ -	$ -
Unrealized gain on disposal of financial assets	(16,435)	16,435	-	-
Translation differences for foreign operations	(26,732)	-	5,131	(21,601)
Net gain on investments accounted for using equity method	(120,584)	(15,801)	-	(136,385)
Others	(134)	(343)	-	(477)
	($ 167,817)	$ 4,223	$ 5,131	($ 158,463)

D. The amounts of deductible temporary differences that were not recognized as deferred tax assets are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Deductible temporary differences	$ 73,173	$ 73,173

E. As of December 31, 2018, the Company’s income tax returns through 2014 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

F. Under the amendments to the Income Tax Act which was promulgated by the President of the Republic of China on February 7, 2018, the Company’s applicable income tax rate was raised from 17% to 20% effective from January 1, 2018. The Group has assessed the impact of the change in income tax rate.

(21) Earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2018		
	Profit after tax	Weighted-average outstanding common shares (in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 2,081,995	430,762	$ 4.83
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 2,081,995	430,762	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	588	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 2,081,995	431,350	$ 4.83

	Year ended December 31, 2017		
	Profit after tax	Weighted-average outstanding common shares (in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 2,655,717	430,762	$ 6.17
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 2,655,717	430,762	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	561	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 2,655,717	431,323	$ 6.16

(22) Operating leases

A. The Group leases land, houses and buildings, which are partially recognized as investment property, to others under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. Rental revenue of $32,831 and $18,368 were recognized for these leases in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The leases for buildings have terms expiring between 2020 and 2021, and all these lease agreements are not renewable at the end of the lease period. The future aggregate minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Not later than one year	$ 43,468	$ 19,314
Later than one year but not later than five years	59,863	42,741
	$ 103,331	$ 62,055

B. On April 8, 2009, the Company signed a land lease contract with its major stockholders, Won Chin and Cheng Chuan, to build a new plant on the leased land. The lease has a term of 10 years from April 10, 2009 to April 9, 2019. The annual rental payment is $35,633 (exclusive of tax), which was determined based on the average rent of land near the leased land shown in the appraisal report issued by CCIS Real Estate Joint Appraisers Firm. Rent was paid on the contract date and becomes payable on the same date each following year until the end of the lease. For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the rental expense were both $35,633. The future aggregate minimum lease commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Not later than one year	$ -	$ 37,415
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	12,472
	$ -	$ 49,887

C. The leases of offices and corporate vehicles have lease terms between 1 ~ 11 years. The rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 amounted to $15,871 and $11,623, respectively. The future aggregate minimum lease commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Not later than one year	$ 17,210	$ 14,312
Later than one year but not later than five years	47,776	38,424
Later than five years	11,092	14,945
	$ 76,078	$ 67,681

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Group
Taiwan IC Packaging Corporation	Associate accounted for using equity method
Alcor Micro Corporation (Note A)	Other related party
Hitron Tech. Inc. (Note B)	Other related party
Won Chin	Major stockholder
Cheng Chuan	Major stockholder

Note A: In April 2017, the Company resigned as a member of the Board of Directors of the counterparty which is no longer a related party of the Group from then on.

Note B: In June 2017, the Company resigned as a member of the Board of Directors of the counterparty which is no longer a related party of the Group from then on.

(2) Significant transactions and balances with related parties

A. Operating revenue

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Sales		
Associates accounted for using equity method	$ 699	$ 116
Other related parties	-	161,776
	$ 699	$ 161,892

The sales prices charged to related parties are approximate to those charged to third parties. The credit term to Taiwan IC Packaging Corporation and Hitron Tech. Inc. is 30 days after receipt of goods. The credit term to third parties is 30 to 60 days after monthly billings.

B. Purchases

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Purchases of goods		
Associates accounted for using equity method	$ 267,850	$ 257,181
Other related parties	-	10,193
	$ 267,850	$ 267,374

The purchase prices charged by related parties are approximate to those charged by third parties. The payment term from Taiwan IC Packaging Corporation and Alcor Micro Corporation is 30 days after monthly billings. The payment term from third parties is 30 to 45 days after monthly billings.

C. Payables to related parties

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Accounts payable		
Associates accounted for using equity method	$ 39,874	$ 37,454

The payables to related parties arise mainly from purchase transactions and are due 30 days after the date of purchase. The payables bear no interest.

D. Property transactions

(a) In June 2018, the Group sold equipment and consumables to an associate accounted for using equity method, Taiwan IC Packaging Corporation, at a price of $570 and $388, respectively, which was accounted as gain on disposal of property in the amount of $0 and as non-operating income in the amount of $388. As of December 31, 2018, the Group has collected the proceeds.

(b) For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Group sold equipment to an associate accounted for using equity method, Taiwan IC Packaging Corporation, in the amount of $14,366 (including business tax), and recognized gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment of $11,267.

E. Lease contracts

On April 8, 2009, the Company signed a land lease contract with its major stockholders, Won Chin and Cheng Chuan, to build a new plant on the leased land. Please refer to Note 6(22) B. for details.

(3) Key management compensation

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Salaries and other employee benefits	$ 27,332	$ 28,304

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

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

	Book value		
Pledged assets	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	Pledge purpose
Property, plant and equipment	$ 153,703	$ 147,873	Collaterals for general credit limit granted by financial institutions

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

As of December 31, 2018, except for the provision of endorsements and guarantees mentioned in Note 13(1) B and the lease contract described in Notes 6(22) and 7, there are no other significant commitments.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

The details of appropriation of earnings for 2018 and cash payment from capital surplus are provided in Note 6(14) E (b).

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group'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 Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Group's own funds are currently sufficient, daily operations can create stable cash inflows, and there are no significant capital expenditure plans in the short term. Except for obtaining loans to reduce the exchange rate exposure, the Group has sufficient funds to cover its own needs. Debt financing is not necessary.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Financial assets		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 89,457	$ -
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	163,155	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	68,874
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,429,737	3,645,914
Financial assets at amortised cost	9,145,557	-
Investments in debt instruments without active market	-	738,877
Notes receivable	872	5,862
Accounts receivable	2,147,556	2,499,773
Other receivables	87,295	114,346
Refundable deposits	30,297	32,617
Other current financial assets	-	6,899,661
	$ 13,093,926	$ 14,005,924

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Accounts payable	$ 1,227,174	$ 1,275,006
Other payables	265,229	347,852
	$ 1,492,403	$ 1,622,858

B. Financial risk management policies

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

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

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

ii. The Group's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's functional currency: NTD; the subsidiaries' functional currencies: JPY, KRW, USD, EUR, GBP and RMB, etc.). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2018			
	Foreign Currency	Foreign Currency Amount	Exchange rate	Book value
Financial assets	USD：NTD	$ 284,287	30.7200	$ 8,733,297
	JPY：NTD	1,196,063	0.2782	332,745
	EUR：NTD	8,627	35.2000	303,670
	USD：EUR	4,263	0.8727	130,959
	USD：HKD	1,650	7.8347	50,688
	USD：JPY	1,363	110.4242	41,871
	GBP：EUR	520	1.1045	20,218
Financial liabilities	USD：NTD	$ 30,346	30.7200	$ 932,229

	December 31, 2017			
	Foreign Currency	Foreign Currency Amount	Exchange rate	Book value
Financial assets	USD：NTD	$ 297,429	29.7600	$ 8,851,487
	JPY：NTD	2,165,791	0.2642	572,202
	EUR：NTD	14,747	35.5700	524,551
	GBP：NTD	1,079	40.1100	43,279
	USD：EUR	3,052	0.8367	90,828
	USD：HKD	1,989	7.8186	59,193
Financial liabilities	USD：NTD	$ 34,790	29.7600	$ 1,035,350

The information on total exchange (loss) gain, including realized and unrealized arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 is provided in Note 6(18).

Sensitivity analysis relating to foreign exchange rate risks is primarily for financial reporting period-end date of foreign currency monetary item. If the New Taiwan Dollar exchange rate to the U.S. Dollar increases or decreases by 1%, the Group's net income will decrease or increase by $78,011 and $78,161 for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Price risk

i. The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk because of the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and available-for-sale financial assets. The Group is not exposed to commodity price risk. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its portfolio.

ii. The Group's investments in equity securities comprise domestic listed and unlisted stocks and financial products. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased (decreased) by 1% with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 would have increased (decreased) by $895 and $0, respectively, as a result of gains (losses) on equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Other components of equity would have increased (decreased) by $1,632 and $689, respectively, as a result of other comprehensive income classified as available-for-sale equity investment and equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

i. The Group's principal interest-bearing assets are cash and cash equivalents and financial assets at amortised cost. Cash and cash equivalents are due within twelve months. Financial assets at amortised cost are maintained at fixed rates. Therefore, it is assessed that there is no significant cash flow interest rate risk.

ii. The Group has not used any financial instruments to hedge its interest rate risk.

(b) Credit risk

Effective 2018

i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows of debt instruments stated at amortised cost.

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

iii. The Group adopts the assumption under IFRS 9, that is, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 90 days.

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

(i) If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

(ii) For investments in bonds that are traded over the counter, if any external credit rating agency rates these bonds as investment grade, the credit risk of these financial assets is low.

v. If the credit rating grade of an investment target degrades two scales, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

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

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

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

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

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

vii. For details of credit risk in relation to accounts receivable and notes receivable, please refer to Note 6(4).

viii. For details of credit risk in relation to debt instrument investments measured at amortised cost, please refer to Note 6(3).

ix. Credit risk information for the year ended December 31, 2017 is provided in Note 12(4).

(c) Liquidity risk

i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Group and aggregated by Group treasury. Group treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.

ii. Surplus cash held by the operating entities over and above balance required for working capital management are transferred to the Group treasury. Group treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts, time deposits, the financial products, bonds issued under repurchase agreement and current bond investment without active market, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts. As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group held money market position of $10,664,751 and $11,284,452, respectively, which are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk.

iii. The Group's non-derivative financial liabilities are analysed based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date, and all financial liabilities are due within one year.

(3) Fair value information

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

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

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Group’s investment in equity investment without active market, financial products and investment property is included in Level 3.

B. Fair value information of investment property at cost is provided in Note 6(9).

C. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Except for those listed in the table below, the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortised cost, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, accounts payable and other payables are approximate to their fair values.

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

December 31, 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial products	$ -	$ -	$ 89,457	$ 89,457
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	162,030	-	1,125	163,155
	$ 162,030	$ -	$ 90,582	$ 252,612

December 31, 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Equity securities	$ 67,749	$ -	$ 1,125	$ 68,874

E. The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the closing price. These instruments are included in Level 1. Instruments included in Level 1 comprise primarily listed stocks classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

F. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

G. The financial products purchased in 2018 were categorised to Level 3. The financial instruments of Level 3 had no changes for the year ended December 31, 2017.

H. Finance segment is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions and frequently review the fair value.

I. The qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement is as follows: financial products are income investments, and the judgements of their valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs are based on the cash flow of individual contract.

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

A. Summary of significant accounting policies adopted in 2017:

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

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

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

(b) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

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

iii. Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. These financial assets are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(c) Receivables

i. Accounts receivable

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 recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. However, short-term accounts receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

ii. Investments in debt instrument without active market

(i) Investments in debt instrument without active market are loans and receivables not originated by the entity. They are bond investments with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, and also meet all of the following conditions:

a. Not designated on initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss;

b. Not designated on initial recognition as available-for-sale;

c. Not for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

(ii) On a regular way purchase or sale basis, investments in debt instrument without active market are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.

(iii)Investments in debt instruments without active market are initially recognized at fair value on the trade date plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Amortization of a premium or a discount on such assets is recognized in profit or loss.

(d) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(vi) Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial asset in the 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;

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

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

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

(i) Investments in debt instrument without active market

The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, and is recognized in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost that would have been at the date of reversal had the impairment loss not been recognized previously. Impairment loss is recognized and reversed adjusting the carrying amount of the asset through the use of an impairment allowance account.

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

(e) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

i. The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

ii. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

iii. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred; however, the Group has not retained control of the financial asset.

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

(a) Under IAS 39, because the cash flows of debt instruments, which were classified as bonds with repurchase agreement without active markets and time deposits with original maturity of more than three months, amounting to $738,877, and $6,899,661, respectively, met the condition that it is intended to settle the principal and interest on the outstanding principal balance, they were reclassified as "financial assets at amortised cost" amounting to $7,638,538 on initial application of IFRS 9.

(b) Under IAS 39, because the equity instruments, which were classified as available-for-sale financial assets amounting to $68,874 were not held for the purpose of trading, they were reclassified as "financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity instruments)" amounting to $68,874, and related impairment loss was adjusted by increasing retained earnings and decreasing other equity interest in both amounts of $30,000 on initial application of IFRS 9.

C. The reconciliation of allowance for impairment from December 31, 2017, as these are impaired under IAS 39, to January 1, 2018, as these are expected to be impaired under IFRS 9, has no material impact.

D. As of December 31, 2017 and for the year ended December 31, 2017, the significant accounts are as follows:

(a) Available-for-sale financial assets

Items	December 31, 2017
Non-current items:	
Listed stocks	$ 47,734
Others	31,125
Subtotal	78,859
Valuatoin adjustment of available-for-sale financial assets	20,015
Accumulated impairment	(30,000)
Total	$ 68,874

i. The Group recognized $123,490 in other comprehensive income for fair value change and reclassified $106,075 from equity to loss for the year ended December 31, 2017.

ii. As of December 31, 2017, no available-for-sale financial assets held by the Group were pledged to others.

(b) Investments in debt instruments without active markets - current

Items	December 31, 2017
Current items:	
Bonds with repurchase agreement	$ 738,877

i. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Group recognized $11,288 as gain on disposal of financial assets in profit or loss.

ii. As of December 31, 2017, no investments in debt instruments without active markets were pledged to others.

(c) Other financial assets

	December 31, 2017
Time deposits with original maturity of more than three months	$ 6,899,661

E. As of December 31, 2017 and for the year ended December 31, 2017, the information of credit risk are as follows:

	December 31, 2017
Accounts receivable	$ 2,639,912
Less: Allowance for sales discounts	(116,210)
Loss allowance	(23,929)
	$ 2,499,773

(a) Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. According to the Group's credit policy, each local entity in the Group is responsible for managing and analyzing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

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

(c) The credit quality of accounts receivable that were neither past due nor impaired was in the following categories based on the Group's Credit Quality Control Policy:

	December 31, 2017
Group 1	$ 885,338
Group 2	1,121,057
	$ 2,006,395

Group 1: Customers with credit line under $20,000, after a comprehensive consideration of revenues, capital, and operational performance.

Group 2: Customers with credit line over $20,000, after a comprehensive consideration of revenues, capital, and operational performance.

(d) The ageing analysis of financial assets that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	December 31, 2017
Up to 30 days	$ 477,941
31 to 90 days	6,905
91 to 180 days	3,719
Over 180 days	4,813
	$ 493,378

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

(e) For the year ended December 31, 2017, movements on the Group's provision for impairment of accounts receivable are as follows:

	2017		
	Individual provision	Group provision	Total
At January 1	$ 32,450	$ -	$ 32,450
Reversal of impairment	(6,353)	-	(6,353)
Net exchange differences	(2,168)	-	(2,168)
At December 31	$ 23,929	$ -	$ 23,929

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

A. For significant accounting policies on revenue recognition for the year ended December 31, 2017, please refer to Note 4.

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

	Year ended December 31, 2017
Sales revenue	$ 20,964,853

C. There was no effect on current balance sheet and comprehensive income statement if the Group continues adopting above accounting policies.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: None.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Please refer to table 1.

C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 2.

D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding NT$300 million or 20% of the Company’s paid-in capital: Please refer to table 3.

E. Acquisition of real estate reaching NT$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 4.

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

G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to relate parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of the Company’s paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 5.

H. Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 6.

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

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 7.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China)：Please refer to table 8.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Please refer to table 9.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: None.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information

The Group operates business only in a single industry, the Chairman of the Board of Directors who allocates resources and assesses performance of the Group as a whole, has identified that the Group 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:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Segment revenue	$ 17,615,965	$ 20,964,853
Segment income	$ 2,081,995	$ 2,655,717

(3) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

Sales between segments are carried out at arm's length. 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.

(4) Information on products and services

Revenue from external customers is mainly from sales of products. Please refer to Note 6(16) A for the details.

(5) Geographical information

Geographical information for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2018		Year ended December 31, 2017	
	Revenue	Non-current assets	Revenue	Non-current assets
Taiwan	$ 4,226,730	$ 4,331,045	$ 5,668,565	$ 2,035,860
Asia	6,008,820	956,499	7,290,930	1,064,306
America	1,784,413	75,110	1,886,652	76,100
Europe	4,667,241	27,297	5,005,381	28,472
Others	928,761	-	1,113,325	-
	$ 17,615,965	$ 5,389,951	$ 20,964,853	$ 3,204,738

(6) Major customers' information

Major customers' information for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
	Revenue	Revenue
A	$ 1,329,783	$ 1,200,484

Transcend Information, Inc.

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

Year ended December 31, 2018

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Endorser/ guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed: Company name	Party being endorsed/guaranteed: Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor (Note 2)	Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2018 (Note 4)	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2018 (Note 5)	Actual amount drawn down (Note 6)	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/ guarantor company	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018 (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary (Note 8)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China	Footnote
0	Transcend Taiwan	Transcend Japan Inc.	2	$ 3,996,060	$ 556,400 (JPY 2,000,000) (In thousands)	$ 556,400 (JPY 2,000,000) (In thousands)	$ -	-	3	$ 7,992,121	Y	-	-	-

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

(a) The Company is '0'.

(b) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the party being endorsed/guaranteed is classified into the following seven categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

(a) Having business relationship

(b) The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly and indirectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed subsidiary.

(c) The endorsed/guaranteed company owns directly and indirectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorser/guarantor parent company.

(d) The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly and indirectly more than 90% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed company.

(e) Mutual guarantee of the trade made by the endorsed/guaranteed company or joint contractor as required under the construction contract.

(f) Due to joint venture, all shareholders provide endorsements/guarantees to the endorsed/guaranteed company in proportion to its ownership.

(g) Joint guarantee of the performance guarantee for pre-sold home sales contract as required under the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 3: Not exceeding 20% of the Company's net asset value. ($19,980,302*20%=$3,996,060)

Note 4: The maximum outstanding endorsement/guarantee amount during and as of December 31, 2018 is JPY$2,000,000 (In thousands).

Note 5: The amount was approved by the Board of Directors.

Note 6: The actual amount of endorsement drawn down is $0.

Note 7: Not exceeding 40% of the Company's net asset value. ($19,980,302*40%=$7,992,121)

Note 8: Fill in 'Y' for those cases of provision of endorsements/guarantees by listed parent company to subsidiary.

Transcend Information, Inc.

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

Year ended December 31, 2018

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2018 Number of shares	Book value (Note 3)	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Footnote (Note 4)
Transcend Taiwan	Stocks							
	Hitron Tech. Inc.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,762,188	$ 53,035	1	$ 53,035	-
	Dramexchange Tech Inc.	-	"	60,816	1,125	1	1,125	-
	Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Preferred Shares B	-	"	1,758,000	108,995	-	108,995	-
					$ 163,155			
	Bonds							
	Yuanta Asset Management Limited - bond with repurchase agreement rated as investment-grade bonds by S&P	-	Current financial assets at amortised cost	-	$ 557,051	-	557,051	-
Transcend Information (Shanghai), Ltd.	Financial products							
	Financial products of Fubon Bank (China)	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	$ 89,457	-	89,457	-

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities within the scope of IFRS 9 'Financial instruments'.

Note 2: Leave the column blank if the issuer of marketable securities is non-related party.

Note 3: Fill in the amount after adjusted at fair value and deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities measured at fair value; fill in the acquisition cost or amortised cost deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities not measured at fair value.

Note 4: The number of shares of securities and their amounts pledged as security or pledged for loans and their restrictions on use under some agreements should be stated in the footnote if the securities presented herein have such conditions.

Transcend Information, Inc.

Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding $300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital

Year ended December 31, 2018

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Marketable securities (Note 1)	General ledger account	Counterparty (Note 2)	Relationship with the investor (Note 2)	Balance as at January 1, 2018		Addition (Note 3)		Disposal (Note 3)				Balance as at December 31, 2018	
					Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Selling price	Book value	Gain (loss) on disposal	Number of shares	Amount
Transcend Taiwan	Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	$ -	86,738,454	$ 1,170,000	86,738,454	$ 1,171,066	$ 1,170,000	$ 1,066	-	$ -

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities.

Note 2: Fill in the columns the counterparty and relationship if securities are accounted for under the equity method; otherwise leave the columns blank.

Note 3: Aggregate purchases and sales amounts should be calculated separately at their market values to verify whether they individually reach NT$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more.

Note 4: Paid-in capital referred to herein is the paid-in capital of parent company. In the case that shares were issued with no par value or a par value other than NT$10 per share, the 20 % of paid-in capital shall be replaced by 10% of equity attributable to owners of the parent in the calculation.

Transcend Information, Inc.

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

Year ended December 31, 2018

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Real estate acquired by	Real estate acquired	Date of the event	Transaction amount	Status of payment	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	If the counterparty is a related party, information as to the last transaction of the real estate is disclosed below: Original owner who sold the real estate to the counterparty	Relationship between the original owner and the acquirer	Date of the original transaction	Amount	Basis or reference used in setting the price	Reason for acquisition of real estate and status of the real estate	Other commitments
Transcend Taiwan	Building located at Xinhu 3rd Rd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City	2018/4/17	$2,370,000	Settled	Lih Pao Construction Co., Ltd. Pao Juan Development Enterprise Co.,Ltd. Peng Cheng Construction Co., Ltd.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Based on the appraisal reports issued by CCIS Real Estate Joint Appraisers Firm and Sinyi Real Estate Appraisers Firm in the amounts of $2,582,235 and $2,507,124, respectively	For future operation	None

Note 1: The appraisal result should be presented in the 'Basis or reference used in setting the price' column if the real estate acquired should be appraised pursuant to the regulations.

Note 2: Paid-in capital referred to herein is the paid-in capital of parent company. In the case that shares were issued with no par value or a par value other than NT$10 per share, the 20 % of paid-in capital shall be replaced by 10% of equity attributable to owners of the parent in the calculation.

Note 3: Date of the event referred to herein is the date of contract signing date, date of payment, date of execution of a trading order, date of title transfer, date of board resolution, or other date that can confirm the counterparty and the monetary amount of the transaction, whichever is earlier.

Transcend Information, Inc.

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

Year ended December 31, 2018

Table 5 | Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

			Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Sales (purchases)	Amount	Percentage of total sales (purchases)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Footnote
Transcend Taiwan	Transcend Japan Inc.	The Company's subsidiary	Sales	$ 1,255,494	7	120 days after monthly billings	No significant difference	30 to 60 days after monthly billings to third parties	$ 293,200	15	-
"	Transcend Information Europe B.V.	Subsidiary of Memhiro	"	822,811	5	"	"	"	8,433	-	-
"	Transcend Information, Inc.	The Company's subsidiary	"	621,972	4	"	"	"	-	-	-
"	Transtech Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Memhiro	"	788,373	5	"	"	"	162,236	8	-
"	Transcend Korea Inc.	The Company's subsidiary	"	434,742	3	"	"	"	16,098	1	-
"	Transcend Information (H.K) Ltd.	Subsidiary of Memhiro	"	265,556	2	"	"	"	54,644	3	
"	Transcend Information Trading GmbH, Hamburg	Subsidiary of Memhiro	"	644,830	4	"	"	"	25,224	1	-
Transcend Information Europe B.V.	Transcend Information Trading GmbH, Hamburg	Controlled by the same ultimate parent company	"	201,022	20	30 days after delivery	"	7 to 60 days after delivery to third parties	17,404	16	-
Transcend Taiwan	Taiwan IC Packaging Corporation	Associate accounted for using equity method	(Purchase)	(267,850)	(3)	30 days after monthly billings	No significant difference	30 to 45 days after monthly billings to third parties	(39,874)	(2)	-

Note 1:The Company’s sales to subsidiaries were equivalent to subsidiaries' purchases from the Company; accordingly, the Company did not disclose the information on subsidiaries’ purchases from the Company.

Transcend Information, Inc.

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

Year ended December 31, 2018

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at December 31, 2018	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables Amount	Overdue receivables Action taken	Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
Transcend Taiwan	Transcend Japan Inc.	Subsidiary of the Company	$ 293,200	4.15	$ -	-	$ 189,176	$ -
"	Transtech Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of Memhiro	162,236	3.94	-	-	134,160	-
Transcend Information (Shanghai), Ltd.	Transcend Taiwan	Ultimate parent company	420,226	-	420,226	-	-	-

Transcend Information, Inc.

Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period

Year ended December 31, 2018

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction: General ledger account	Transaction: Amount	Transaction: Transaction terms	Transaction: Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
0	Transcend Taiwan	Transcend Japan Inc.	1	Sales	$ 1,255,494	There is no significant difference in unit price from those to third parties.	7
"	"	Transcend Information Europe B. V.	"	"	822,811	"	5
"	"	Transcend Information, Inc.	"	"	621,972	"	4
"	"	Transtech Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	"	"	788,373	"	4
"	"	Transcend Korea Inc.	"	"	434,742	"	2
"	"	Transcend Information (H.K) Ltd.	"	"	265,556	"	2
"	"	Transcend Information Trading GmbH, Hamburg	"	"	644,830	"	4
"	"	Transcend Japan Inc.	"	Accounts Receivable	293,200	120 days after monthly billings	1
"	"	Transtech Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	"	"	162,236	"	1
"	"	Transcend Information (Shanghai), Ltd.	"	Accounts Payable	(420,226)	"	(2)
1	Transcend Information Europe B. V.	Transcend Information Trading GmbH, Hamburg	3	Sales	201,022	There is no significant difference in unit price from those to third parties.	1

(Individual transactions not exceeding 1% of the consolidated total revenue and total assets are not disclosed.)

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:

(a) Parent company is "0".

(b) Subsidiaries were numbered from 1.

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

(a) Parent company to subsidiary.

(b) Subsidiary to parent company.

(c) Subsidiary to subsidiaries.

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

Transcend Information, Inc.

Information on investees

Year ended December 31, 2018

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2018	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2017	Shares held as at December 31, 2018: Number of shares	Shares held as at December 31, 2018: Ownership (%)	Shares held as at December 31, 2018: Book value	Net profit (loss)of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2018	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018 （Note 1）	Footnote
Transcend Taiwan	Saffire Investment Ltd.	B.V.I.	Investments holding company	$ 1,202,418	$ 1,202,418	36,600,000	100	$ 1,784,598	($ 44,051)	($ 32,107)	Note 2
	Transcend Japan Inc.	Japan	Wholesale of computer memory modules and peripheral products	89,103	89,103	6,400	100	237,232	14,983	14,983	Note 2
	Transcend Information, Inc.	United States of America	Wholesale of computer memory modules and peripheral products	38,592	38,592	625,000	100	188,531	11,631	11,631	Note 2
	Transcend Korea Inc.	Korea	Wholesale of computer memory modules and peripheral products	6,132	6,132	40,000	100	59,104	5,165	5,165	Note 2
	Taiwan IC Packaging Corp.	Taiwan	Packaging of Semi-conductors	354,666	354,666	51,842,975	12.74	105,322	(568,062)	(69,964)	Note 5
Saffire Investment Ltd.	Memhiro Pte Ltd.	Singapore	Investments holding company	1,156,920	1,156,920	55,132,000	100	1,750,408	(44,845)	(44,845)	Note 3
Memhiro Pte Ltd.	Transcend Information Europe B.V.	Netherlands	Wholesale of computer memory modules and peripheral products	1,693	1,693	100	100	224,420	8,653	8,671	Note 4
	Transcend Information Trading GmbH, Hamburg	Germany	Wholesale of computer memory modules and peripheral products	2,288	2,288	-	100	111,179	15,061	15,061	Note 4
	Transcend Information (H.K.) Ltd.	Hong Kong	Wholesale of computer memory modules and peripheral products	7,636	7,636	2,000,000	100	16,642	5,647	5,647	Note 4

Note 1: The Company does not directly recognize the investment income (loss) except for the subsidiaries directly held.
Note 2: Subsidiary of the Company.
Note 3: Subsidiary of Saffire.
Note 4: Subsidiary of Memhiro.
Note 5: Please refer to Note 6 (7).

Transcend Information, Inc.

Information on investments in Mainland China

Year ended December 31, 2018

Table 9

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2018	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2018		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2018	Net income of investee for the year ended of December 31, 2018	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for year ended December 31, 2018 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2018	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2018	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
Transcend Information (Shanghai), Ltd.	Manufacture and sales of computer memory modules, storage products and disks	$ 1,134,178	(2)	$ 1,134,178	-	-	$ 1,134,178	($ 82,702)	100	($ 82,480)	$ 1,342,730	$ 1,464,028	-
Transtech Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Wholesale, agent, import and export and retail of computer memory modules, storage products and computer components	16,310	(2)	16,310	-	-	16,310	8,073	100	8,073	33,218	-	-

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2018	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
Transcend Information (Shanghai), Ltd.	$ 1,134,178	$ 1,134,178	$ -
Transtech Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	16,310	16,310	-
	$ 1,150,488	$ 1,150,488	$ 11,988,181

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

(1) Directly invest in a company in Mainland China.

(2) Through investing in an existing company in the third area (Memhiro Pte Ltd.), which then invested in Mainland China.

(3) Others.

Note 2: The financial statements that are audited by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.

Note 3: The numbers in this table are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars