EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND

REVIEW REPORT OF INDEPENDENT

ACCOUNTANTS

MARCH 31, 2016 AND 2015

REVIEW REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd. and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the three-month periods then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our reviews. We did not review the financial statements of all the consolidated subsidiaries. Those financial statements and the information disclosed in Note 13 were reviewed by other independent accountants whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion expressed herein is based solely on the review reports of other independent accountants. The statements reflect total assets of NT$62,059,781 thousand and NT$69,478,111 thousand, constituting 32.79% and 36.37% of total consolidated assets as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and operating revenues of NT$11,283,490 thousand and NT$13,319,453 thousand, constituting 39.45% and 37.73% of the total consolidated operating revenues for the three-month periods then ended. In addition, we did not review the financial statements of certain investee companies accounted for using equity method. Those statements were reviewed by other independent accountants, whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion expressed herein, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for those investee companies accounted for using equity method and information disclosed in Note 13 relating to these long-term equity investments, is based solely on the review reports of other independent accountants. Long-term investments in these investee companies amounted to NT$ NT$13,674,289 thousand and NT$13,448,533 thousand, constituting 7.22% and 7.04% of total consolidated assets as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and comprehensive loss (including share of profit or loss and share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method) was NT$516,581 thousand and comprehensive income NT$106,047 thousand for the three-month periods then ended.

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

As described in Note 6(8) to the consolidated financial statements, we did not review the financial statements of certain investee companies accounted for using equity method, which statements reflect investments accounted for using equity method of NT$2,225,193 thousand and NT$2,042,502 thousand, constituting 1.18% and 1.07% of total consolidated assets as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and comprehensive income (including share of profit or loss and share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method) was NT$14,019 thousand and NT$12,551 thousand for the three-month periods then ended. These amounts and the related information disclosed in Note 13 were also based on the unreviewed financial statements of such investees companies.

Based on our reviews and the reports of the other independent accountants, except for the effect on the consolidated financial statements and related disclosures of such adjustments, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary had the financial statements of certain investee companies accounted for using equity method been reviewed by independent accountants as explained in the preceding paragraph and disclosed in Note 13, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the consolidated financial statements referred to in the first paragraph for them to be in conformity with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”, and International Accounting Standard No. 34 “Interim Financial Reporting”, as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

May 11, 2016

Taipei, Taiwan

Republic of China

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.

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)
(The consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2016 and 2015 are reviewed, not audited)

		March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015		March 31, 2015	
Assets	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 33,738,690	18	$ 32,834,520	17	$ 33,662,237	18
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	700,552	-	-	-	531,065	-
Held-to-maturity financial assets - current	6(4)	320,000	-	200,000	-	-	-
Notes receivable, net		45,179	-	39,624	-	72,274	-
Accounts receivable, net	6(5)	9,004,334	5	10,783,582	6	11,888,984	6
Accounts receivable, net - related parties	7	553,036	-	762,913	-	862,962	1
Other receivables		288,675	-	320,983	-	365,174	-
Other receivables - related parties	7	540,268	-	470,771	-	468,578	-
Current income tax assets		234,098	-	226,444	-	5,652	-
Inventories	6(6)	2,259,304	1	2,798,186	1	3,763,012	2
Prepayments		954,226	1	917,626	1	983,436	1
Other current assets	6(7), 7 and 8	2,893,396	2	2,817,350	2	4,003,434	2
Current assets		51,531,758	27	52,171,999	27	56,606,808	30
Non-current assets							
Available-for-sale financial assets - non-current	6(3)	2,868,978	2	2,576,927	1	2,741,913	1
Held-to-maturity financial assets - non-current	6(4)	100,000	-	220,000	-	370,000	-
Investments accounted for using equity method	6(8)	24,667,842	13	24,584,558	13	24,240,434	13
Property, plant and equipment, net	6(9), 7 and 8	104,705,952	55	107,619,180	56	101,882,577	53
Investment property, net	6(10) and 8	1,960,100	1	1,967,025	1	1,981,152	1
Intangible assets		25,909	-	22,371	-	20,945	-
Deferred income tax assets		551,467	-	489,531	-	397,090	-
Other non-current assets	6(11) and 8	2,865,557	2	3,000,616	2	2,767,594	2
Non-current assets		137,745,805	73	140,480,208	73	134,401,705	70
Total assets		$ 189,277,563	100	$ 192,652,207	100	$ 191,008,513	100

(Continued)

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)
(The consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2016 and 2015 are reviewed, not audited)

		March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015		March 31, 2015	
Liabilities and Equity	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities							
Derivative financial liabilities for hedging - current		$ -	-	$ -	-	$ 6,135	-
Accounts payable		11,256,902	6	12,658,949	6	16,360,030	9
Accounts payable - related parties	7	340,224	-	192,562	-	656,484	-
Other payables		1,499,666	1	1,826,325	1	2,062,430	1
Other payables - related parties	7	129,616	-	133,170	-	96,090	-
Current income tax liabilities		216,021	-	217,478	-	1,061,094	1
Other current liabilities	6(12) and 7	20,569,467	11	24,327,683	13	21,914,063	11
Current liabilities		34,011,896	18	39,356,167	20	42,156,326	22
Non-current liabilities							
Corporate bonds payable	6(13)	3,000,000	2	3,000,000	2	3,000,000	1
Long-term loans	6(14)	78,809,194	42	71,095,549	37	60,297,186	32
Deferred income tax liabilities		791,671	-	961,391	-	1,231,155	1
Other non-current liabilities	6(15)(16)	16,081,214	8	16,944,498	9	17,317,359	9
Non-current liabilities		98,682,079	52	92,001,438	48	81,845,700	43
Total liabilities		132,693,975	70	131,357,605	68	124,002,026	65
Equity attributable to owners of the parent							
Capital	6(18)						
Common stock		35,123,560	19	35,123,560	18	34,775,802	18
Capital surplus	6(19)						
Capital surplus		7,987,301	4	7,986,633	4	7,985,241	4
Retained earnings	6(20)						
Legal reserve		9,233,242	5	9,233,242	5	9,115,638	5
Special reserve		-	-	-	-	828,940	-
Unappropriated retained earnings		(1,278,299)	(1)	2,561,825	1	8,766,459	5
Other equity interest	6(21)						
Other equity interest		3,010,217	2	3,095,787	2	1,438,188	1
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		54,076,021	29	58,001,047	30	62,910,268	33
Non-controlling interest		2,507,567	1	3,293,555	2	4,096,219	2
Total equity		56,583,588	30	61,294,602	32	67,006,487	35
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contract commitments	9						
Significant events after the balance sheet date	11						
Total liabilities and equity		$ 189,277,563	100	$ 192,652,207	100	$ 191,008,513	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
See review report of independent accountants dated May 11, 2016.

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except (loss) earnings per share)
(Reviewed, not audited)

		Three-month periods ended March 31			
		2016		2015	
Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Operating revenue	6(22) and 7	$ 28,604,206	100	$ 35,304,000	100
Operating costs	6(27)(28) and 7	(31,275,934)	(110)	(32,138,061)	(91)
Gross (loss) profit		(2,671,728)	(10)	3,165,939	9
Unrealized loss (profit) from sales		6,796	-	(15,944)	-
Realized profit from sales		2,089	-	318	-
Gross (loss) profit		(2,662,843)	(10)	3,150,313	9
Operating expenses	6(27)(28) and 7	(1,461,006)	(5)	(1,373,501)	(4)
Other gains, net	6(23)	11,705	-	46,382	-
Operating (loss) profit		(4,112,144)	(15)	1,823,194	5
Non-operating income and expenses					
Other income	6(24)	186,268	1	150,643	-
Other gains and losses	6(25)	(38,141)	-	179,839	1
Finance costs	6(26)	(294,959)	(1)	(217,472)	(1)
Share of (loss) income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		(511,985)	(2)	154,306	1
Total non-operating income and expenses		(658,817)	(2)	267,316	1
(Loss) profit before income tax		(4,770,961)	(17)	2,090,510	6
Income tax benefit (expense)	6(29)	183,373	1	(233,948)	(1)
(Loss) profit for the period		($ 4,587,588)	(16)	$ 1,856,562	5
Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations		($ 458,730)	(1)	($ 962,134)	(3)
Unrealized gain on valuation of available-for-sale financial assets		317,578	1	543,347	2
Cash flow hedges		-	-	(6,181)	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		15,904	-	60,138	-
Income tax relating to the components of other comprehensive income (loss)		1,154	-	(14,361)	-
Components of other comprehensive loss that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(124,094)	-	(379,191)	(1)
Other comprehensive loss for the period, net of income tax		($ 124,094)	-	($ 379,191)	(1)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the period		($ 4,711,682)	(16)	$ 1,477,371	4
(Loss) profit, attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		($ 3,840,124)	(13)	$ 1,525,952	4
Non-controlling interest		($ 747,464)	(3)	$ 330,610	1
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		($ 3,925,694)	(13)	$ 1,336,700	4
Non-controlling interest		($ 785,988)	(3)	$ 140,671	-
(Loss) earnings per share (in dollars)	6(30)				
Basic (loss) earnings per share		($ 1.09)		$ 0.43	
Diluted (loss) earnings per share		($ 1.09)		$ 0.43	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
See review report of independent accountants dated May 11, 2016.

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)
(Reviewed, not audited)

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent										
				Retained Earnings			Other equity interest					
	Notes	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized gain or loss on available-for-sale financial assets	Hedging instrument gain (loss) on effective hedge of cash flow hedges	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Year 2015												
Balance at January 1, 2015		$ 34,775,802	$ 7,292,458	$ 9,115,638	$ 828,940	$ 7,240,507	$ 1,356,698	$ 636,519	($ 365,777)	$ 60,880,785	$ 3,955,548	$ 64,836,333
Adjustments to share of changes in equity of associates and joint ventures	6(19)	-	692,783	-	-	-	-	-	-	692,783	-	692,783
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	1,525,952	-	-	-	1,525,952	330,610	1,856,562
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	6(21)	-	-	-	-	-	(815,642)	577,919	48,471	(189,252)	(189,939)	(379,191)
Balance at March 31, 2015		$ 34,775,802	$ 7,985,241	$ 9,115,638	$ 828,940	$ 8,766,459	$ 541,056	$ 1,214,438	($ 317,306)	$ 62,910,268	$ 4,096,219	$ 67,006,487
Year 2016												
Balance at January 1, 2016		$ 35,123,560	$ 7,986,633	$ 9,233,242	$ -	$ 2,561,825	$ 2,155,086	$ 1,461,850	($ 521,149)	$ 58,001,047	$ 3,293,555	$ 61,294,602
Adjustments to share of changes in equity of associates and joint ventures	6(19)	-	668	-	-	-	-	-	-	668	-	668
Loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(3,840,124)	-	-	-	(3,840,124)	(747,464)	(4,587,588)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	6(21)	-	-	-	-	-	(508,876)	354,048	69,258	(85,570)	(38,524)	(124,094)
Balance at March 31, 2016		$ 35,123,560	$ 7,987,301	$ 9,233,242	$ -	($ 1,278,299)	$ 1,646,210	$ 1,815,898	($ 451,891)	$ 54,076,021	$ 2,507,567	$ 56,583,588

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
See review report of independent accountants dated May 11, 2016.

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)
(Reviewed, not audited)

	Notes	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss) profit before income tax		($ 4,770,961)	$ 2,090,510
Adjustments			
Income and expenses having no effect on cash flows			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(25)	(167)	(692)
Depreciation	6(9)(10)	2,153,833	2,004,309
Amortization	6(27)	4,881	3,863
Bad debts expense	6(5)	219	11,225
Interest income	6(24)	(60,698)	(59,670)
Interest expense	6(26)	294,959	217,472
Dividend income	6(24)	(37,637)	(38,822)
Loss on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method		-	7,550
Share of loss (income) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		511,985	(154,306)
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(23)	(11,705)	(46,382)
Realized income with affiliated companies		(4,322)	(2,551)
Unrealized income (loss) with affiliated companies		(6,796)	15,944
Changes in assets/liabilities relating to operating activities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(700,385)	(530,373)
Notes receivable, net		(6,358)	(5,014)
Accounts receivable		1,594,633	2,119,463
Accounts receivable, net - related parties		197,618	(415,774)
Other receivables		28,345	73,725
Other receivables - related parties		(76,101)	(154,321)
Inventories		491,780	682,427
Prepayments		(51,391)	11,790
Other current assets		(130,186)	(547,937)
Other non-current assets		(15,589)	(2,099)
Net changes in liabilities relating to operating activities			
Accounts payable		(1,190,407)	2,122,405
Accounts payable - related parties		151,503	(3,560)
Other payables		(358,743)	(471,944)
Other payables - related parties		(22,926)	(20,828)
Other current liabilities		(867,698)	(1,277,737)
Other non-current liabilities		(22,368)	19,371
Cash (outflow) inflow generated from operations		(2,904,682)	5,648,044
Interest received		60,698	59,670
Interest paid		(287,810)	(220,409)
Income tax paid		(51,976)	(64,890)
Net cash flows (used in) from operating activities		(3,183,770)	5,422,415

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EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)
(Reviewed, not audited)

	Notes	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method		($ 755,952)	($ 25,568)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(31)	(323,752)	(922,809)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		33,039	81,068
Acquisition of intangible assets		(8,238)	(2,922)
Increase in other non-current assets	6(31)	(263,143)	(3,485,611)
Dividend received		134,950	87,199
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(1,183,096)	(4,268,643)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease in other payables - related parties	7	(1,658)	(1,230)
Increase in long-term loans		12,846,291	13,631,586
Decrease in long-term loans		(6,935,803)	(12,718,048)
Decrease in other non-current liabilities		(533,990)	(723,855)
Net cash flows from financing activities		5,374,840	188,453
Effect of exchange rate changes		(103,804)	(506,529)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		904,170	835,696
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		32,834,520	32,826,541
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		$ 33,738,690	$ 33,662,237

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
See review report of independent accountants dated May 11, 2016.

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

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd. (the "Company") was established in the Republic of China. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred herein as the "Group") are mainly engaged in domestic and international marine transportation, shipping agency services, and the distribution of containers. The Company was approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau (SFB), Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan, R.O.C. to be a public company on November 2, 1982 and was further approved by the SFB to be a listed company on July 6, 1987. The Company's shares have been publicly traded on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since September 21, 1987.

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

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on May 11, 2016.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

None.

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

None.

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

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the 2013 version of IFRS as endorsed by the FSC:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'	January 1, 2018
Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture (amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
Investment entities: applying the consolidation exception (amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)	January 1, 2016
Accounting for acquisition of interests in joint operations (amendments to IFRS 11)	January 1, 2016
IFRS 14,'Regulatory deferral accounts'	January 1, 2016

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 15, ‘Revenue from contracts with customers’	January 1, 2018
Clarifications to IFRS 15, ‘Revenue from contracts with customers’ (amendments to IFRS 15)	January 1, 2018
IFRS 16, 'Leases'	January 1, 2019
Disclosure initiative (amendments to IAS 1)	January 1, 2016
Disclosure initiative (amendments to IAS 7)	January 1, 2017
Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses (amendments to IAS 12)	January 1, 2017
Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation (amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)	January 1, 2016
Agriculture: bearer plants (amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41)	January 1, 2016
Defined benefit plans: employee contributions (amendments to IAS 19R)	July 1, 2014
Equity method in separate financial statements (amendments to IAS 27)	January 1, 2016
Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets (amendments to IAS 36)	January 1, 2014
Novation of derivatives and continuation of hedge accounting (amendments to IAS 39)	January 1, 2014
IFRIC 21, ‘Levies’	January 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012	July 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013	July 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014	January 1, 2016

Except for the followings, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group’s financial condition and operating result 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 measured at amortised cost. Equity instruments would be classified as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, unless an entity makes an irrevocable election at inception to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading.

(b) The impairment losses of debt instruments are assessed using an ‘expected credit loss’ approach. An entity assesses at each balance sheet date whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition to recognise 12-month expected credit losses ('ECL') or lifetime ECL (interest revenue would be calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset before impairment losses occurred); or if the instrument that has objective evidence of impairment, interest revenue after the impairment would be calculated on the book value of net carrying amount (i.e. net of credit allowance).

(c) The amended general hedge accounting requirements align hedge accounting more closely with an entity's risk management strategy. Risk components of non-financial items and a group of items can be designated as hedged items. The standard relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness, removing the 80-125% bright line, and introduces the concept of 'rebalancing'; while its risk management objective remains unchanged, an entity shall rebalance the hedged item or the hedging instrument for the purpose of maintaining the hedge ratio.

H. IFRS 16, 'Leases'

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these 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" and the International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim financial reporting" as endorsed by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

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

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

(b) Available-for-sale financial assets measured at fair value.

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

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

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

(3) 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 special purpose 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 unrealised 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 recognised 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 recognised in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognised 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 recognised 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:

Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%) March 31, 2016	Ownership (%) December 31, 2015	Ownership (%) March 31, 2015	Description
The Company	TTSC	Cargo loading and discharging	55.00	55.00	55.00	
The Company	Peony	Investments in transport-related business	100.00	100.00	100.00	
The Company	ETS	Terminal services	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Peony	GMS	Container shipping	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Peony	Clove	Investments in container yards and port terminals	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Peony	EMU	Container shipping	51.00	51.00	51.00	
Peony	EHIC(M)	Manufacturing of dry steel containers and container parts	84.44	84.44	84.44	
Peony	Armand N.V.	Investments in container yards and port terminals	70.00	70.00	70.00	
Peony	KTIL	Loading, discharging, storage, repairs and cleaning of containers	20.00	20.00	20.00	(a)
Peony	MBPI	Containers storage and inspections of containers at the customs house	95.03	95.03	95.03	
Peony	MBT	Inland transportation, repairs and cleaning of containers	17.39	17.39	17.39	
Peony	EGS	Agency services dealing with port formalities	51.00	51.00	51.00	
Peony	EGK	Agency services dealing with port formalities	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Peony	EGT	Agency services dealing with port formalities	51.00	51.00	51.00	
Peony	EGI	Agency services dealing with port formalities	99.99	99.99	99.99	
Peony	EMA	Agency services dealing with port formalities	67.50	67.50	67.50	

Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%) March 31, 2016	Ownership (%) December 31, 2015	Ownership (%) March 31, 2015	Description
Peony	EIT	Agency services dealing with port formalities	55.00	55.00	55.00	
Peony	EES	Agency services dealing with port formalities	55.00	55.00	55.00	
Peony	ERU	Agency services dealing with port formalities	51.00	51.00	51.00	
Peony	EGD	Agency services dealing with port formalities	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Peony	EGUD	Agency services dealing with port formalities	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Peony	EGD-WWX	Agency services dealing with port formalities	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Peony	EGF	Agency services dealing with port formalities	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Peony	EGN	Agency services dealing with port formalities	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Peony	EGV	Agency services dealing with port formalities	49.00	49.00	51.00	(b)
Peony	ESA	Agency services dealing with port formalities	55.00	55.00	55.00	
Peony	EGB	Real estate leasing	95.00	95.00	95.00	
EMU	Island	Investments in operating machinery and equipment of port terminals	15.00	15.00	15.00	
EMU	KTIL	Loading, discharging, storage, repairs and cleaning of containers	20.00	20.00	20.00	(a)
EMU	EGU	Agency services dealing with port formalities	100.00	100.00	100.00	
EGD	EGDL	Agency services dealing with port formalities	100.00	100.00	100.00	
EGD	EGDV	Agency services dealing with port formalities	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Clove	Island	Investments in operating machinery and equipment of port terminals	36.00	36.00	36.00	

Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%) March 31, 2016	Ownership (%) December 31, 2015	Ownership (%) March 31, 2015	Description
Armand N.V.	Armand B.V.	Investments in container yards and port terminals	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Island	Whitney	Investments and leases of operating machinery and equipment of port terminals	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Island	Hemlock	Investments and leases of operating machinery and equipment of port terminals	100.00	100.00	100.00	
MBPI	MBT	Inland transportation, repairs and cleaning of containers	72.95	72.95	72.95	

(a)The Group shall present consolidated financial statements in which it consolidates its investments in KTIL since control is presumed to exist when the Group merely owns 40% interests of the entity and when there is power to cast the majority of votes at meetings of the Board of Directors.

(b)On September 25, 2015, the Board of Directors has resolved that the subsidiary – Peony to sell 2% share ownership in the indirect subsidiary – EGV, amounting to USD 221 thousand on September 30, 2015. After the Group sold its shares, the shareholding ratio was reduced to 49% and the majority of the voting power of the Board of Directors has been lost. It is assessed that Peony has already lost control over EGV and thus accounted for EGV using equity method.

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

D.Adjustments 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:

As of March 31, 2016, December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015, the non-controlling interest amounted to $2,507,567, $3,293,555 and $4,096,219, respectively. The information on non-controlling interest and the respective subsidiaries is as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal place of business	Non-controlling interest March 31, 2016 Amount	Ownership (%)	December 31, 2015 Amount	Ownership (%)	Description
EMU	U.K.	$ 1,135,093	49%	$ 1,918,751	49%	

Name of subsidiary	Principal place of business	Non-controlling interest March 31, 2015 Amount	Ownership (%)	Description
EMU	U.K.	$ 2,678,073	49%	

Summarised financial information of the subsidiaries:

Balance sheets

	EMU March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Current assets	$ 6,872,403	$ 8,805,235	$ 9,904,423
Non-current assets	45,745,902	47,285,533	43,194,861
Current liabilities	(12,933,436)	(15,396,098)	(13,927,177)
Non-current liabilities	(37,368,352)	(36,778,851)	(33,706,652)
Total net assets	$ 2,316,517	$ 3,915,819	$ 5,465,455

Statements of comprehensive income

	EMU Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Revenue	$ 11,054,849	$ 12,279,699
(Loss) profit before income tax	($ 1,552,764)	$ 479,221
Income tax expense	(8,422)	(2,800)
(Loss) profit for the period	(1,561,186)	476,421
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(945)	(625)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the period	($ 1,562,131)	$ 475,796
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to non-controlling interest	($ 765,444)	$ 233,140

Statements of cash flows

	EMU	
	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	($ 1,235,042)	$ 814,744
Net cash used in investing activities	(40,523)	(52,263)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,152,965	(404,495)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(33,254)	(19,676)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(155,854)	338,310
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	1,803,873	1,370,292
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 1,648,019	$ 1,708,602

(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 recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

(b)Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

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

B.Translation of foreign operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

(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 realised, 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 realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

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

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

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

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

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

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

(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. Time deposits with original maturities of one year or less that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

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

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading or financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition. Financial assets are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorized as financial assets held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Financial assets that meet one of the following criteria are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition:

(a) Hybrid (combined) contracts; or

(b) They eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or

(c) They are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

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

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

(8) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, available-for-sale financial assets are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognised 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 recognised in other comprehensive income. Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are presented in ‘financial assets carried at cost’.

(9) Held-to-maturity financial assets

A.Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity date that the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity other than those that meet the definition of loans and receivables and those that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale on initial recognition.

B.On a regular way purchase or sale basis, held-to-maturity financial assets are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C.Held-to-maturity financial assets are initially recognised 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. Amortisation of a premium or a discount on such assets is recognised in profit or loss.

(10) Notes, accounts and other receivables

Notes and accounts receivable are claims resulting from the sale of goods or services. Receivables arising from transactions other than the sale of goods or services are classified as other receivables. Notes, accounts and other receivables are recognised initially 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 effect of discounting is immaterial.

(11) Impairment of financial assets

A.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.

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

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

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

(c)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;

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

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

(f)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;

(g)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; or

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

C.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:

(a)Financial assets measured at cost

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

(b)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 recognised 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 recognised, then such impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss. Impairment loss of an investment in an equity instrument recognised in profit or loss shall not be reversed through profit or loss. Impairment loss is recognised and reversed by adjusting the carrying amount of the asset through the use of an impairment allowance account.

(12) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

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

(13) Leases (lessor)

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(14) Inventories

Inventories refer to fuel inventories and steel inventories. Fuel inventories are physically measured by the crew of each ship and reported back to the Head Office through telegraph for recording purposes at balance sheet date. Valuation of inventories is based on the exchange rate prevailing at balance sheet date.

The perpetual inventory system is adopted for steel inventory recognition. Steel inventories are stated at cost. The cost is determined using the weighted-average method. At the end of period, inventories are evaluated at the lower of cost or net realisable value, and the individual item approach is used in the comparison of cost and net realisable value. The calculation of net realisable value should be based on the estimated selling price in the normal course of business, net of estimated costs of completion and estimated selling expenses.

(15) 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 recognised at cost.

B.The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised 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 recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

C.When changes in an associate's equity that are not recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes not affecting the Group's ownership percentage of the associate, the Group recognises the Group's share of change in equity of the associate in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.

D.Unrealised gains and loss on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Unrealised 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 using 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 recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.

F.Upon loss of significant influence over an associate, the Group remeasures any investment retained in the former associate at its fair value. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

G.When the Group disposes its investment in an associate, if it loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised 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 still retains significant influence over this associate, then the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.

H.When the Group disposes its investment in an associate, if it loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised as capital surplus in relation to the associate are transferred to profit or loss. If it still retains significant influence over this associate, then the amounts previously recognised as capital surplus in relation to the associate are transferred to profit or loss proportionately.

(16) Property, plant and equipment

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

B.Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. 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 balance sheet date. If expectations for the assets’ residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets’ future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, ‘Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors’, from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	20 ~ 60 years
Loading and unloading equipment	1 ~ 20 years
Ships	18 ~ 25 years
Transportation equipment	6 ~ 10 years
Leased assets	3 ~ 90 years
Other equipment	1 ~ 15 years

(17) Leased assets/ leases (lessee)

A.Based on the terms of a lease contract, a lease is classified as a finance lease if the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset.

(a)A finance lease is recognised as an asset and a liability at the lease’s commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments.

(b)The minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charges are allocated to each period over the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

(c)Property, plant and equipment held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. If there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership at the end of the lease, the asset shall be depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

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

C.The accounting treatment of sale and leaseback transactions depends on the substance of the transaction. If sale and finance leaseback is in substance a financing transaction, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value of the asset is deferred and amortised to the income statement over the lease term. If the sale price is below the fair value, the difference between sale price and carrying amount should be recognised immediately except that, if a loss arising is compensated by future rent at below market price, it should be deferred and amortised in proportion to the rent payments over the period for which the asset is expected to be used. If the sale price is above the fair value, the excess of proceeds over fair value should be deferred and amortised over the period for which the asset is expected to be used.

(18) 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 20 ~ 60 years.

(19) Intangible assets

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

(20) 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 recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. 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 recognised.

(21) Loans

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

B.Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(22) Accounts payable

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

(23) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A.Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial liabilities held for trading or financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition. Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorized as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Financial liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition:

(a)Hybrid (combined) contracts; or

(b)They eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or (c)They are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management policy.

B.Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value. Related transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. These financial liabilities are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss. Derivative liabilities that are linked to equity instruments which do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, and that must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments are presented in 'financial liabilities measured at cost'.

(24) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(25) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported in the net amount in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(26) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

A.Ordinary corporate bonds issued by the Group are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Ordinary corporate bonds are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is accounted for as the premium or discount on bonds payable and presented as an addition to or deduction from bonds payable, which is amortised in profit or loss as an adjustment to the 'finance costs' over the period of bond circulation using the effective interest method.

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

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

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

(c)Conversion options embedded in convertible corporate bonds issued by the Group, which meet the definition of an equity instrument, are initially recognised in 'capital surplus - stock warrants' at the residual amount of total issue price less amounts of 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' and 'bonds payable - net' as stated above. Conversion options are not subsequently remeasured.

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

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

(27) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

A.Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Any changes in the fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

B.The Group designates certain derivatives as hedges of a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge).

C.The Group documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedging transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

D.The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months, and as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months. Trading derivatives are classified as current assets or liabilities.

E.Cash flow hedge

(a) The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

(b) Amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified into profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. The gain or loss relating to the effective portion of interest rate swaps hedging variable rate borrowings is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within 'finance costs'. However, when the forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or financial liability, the gains and losses previously deferred in other comprehensive income are reclassified into profit or loss in the periods when the asset acquired or the liability assumed affects profit or loss. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognised in operating costs.

(c) When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold, cancelled or executed, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in other comprehensive income at that time remains in other comprehensive income. When a forecast transaction occurs or is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged forecast cash flow affects profit or loss.

(28) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(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 recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit net obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability; when there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the Group uses interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) instead.

ii. Actuarial gains and losses arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and adjust to undistributed earnings.

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

iv. Pension cost for the interim period is calculated on a year-to-date basis by using the pension cost rate derived from the actuarial valuation at the end of the prior financial year, adjusted for significant market fluctuations since that time and for significant curtailments, settlements, or other significant one-off events. And, the related information is disclosed accordingly.

C. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Group's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept an offer of redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Group recognises expense as it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefits or it recognises relating restructuring costs, whichever is earlier. Benefits that are expected to be due more than 12 months after balance sheet date shall be discounted to their present value.

D. Employees', directors' and supervisors' remuneration

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

(29) Income tax

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

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Group 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 income tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

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

F. A deferred tax asset shall be recognised for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from acquisitions of equipment or technology, research and development expenditures and equity investments to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilised.

G. The interim period income tax expense is recognised based on the estimated average annual effective income tax rate expected for the full financial year applied to the pretax income of the interim period, and the related information is disclosed accordingly.

(30) Dividends

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

(31) Revenue recognition

A. Sales of goods

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

B. Sales of services

The Group provides shipping and transportation services revenue from delivering services is recognised under the percentage-of-completion method when the outcome of services provided can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion of a service contract is measured by the percentage of the actual services performed as of the financial reporting date to the total services to be performed. If the outcome of a service contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue should be recognised only to the extent that contract costs incurred are likely to be recoverable.

(32) Operating segments

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

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

The preparation of these 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

Financial assets—impairment of equity investments

The Group follows the guidance of IAS 39 to determine whether a financial asset—equity investment is impaired. This determination requires significant judgement. In making this judgement, the Group evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an equity investment is less than its cost and the financial health of and short-term business outlook for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow.

If the decline of the fair value of an individual equity investment below cost was considered significant or prolonged, the Group would transfer the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income on the impaired available-for-sale financial assets to profit or loss or being the recognition of the impairment loss on the impaired financial assets measured at cost in profit or loss. Please refer to Note 6(3).

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

A.Revenue recognition

Revenue from delivering services and related costs are recognised under the percentage-of-completion method when the outcome of services provided can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion of a service contract is measured by the percentage of the actual services performed as of the financial reporting date to the total services to be performed.

B.Impairment assessment of tangible and intangible assets (excluding goodwill)

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

C.Impairment assessment of investments accounted for using equity method

The Group assesses the impairment of an investment accounted for using equity method as soon as there is any indication that it might have been impaired and its carrying amount cannot be recoverable. The Group assesses the recoverable amounts of an investment accounted for using equity method based on the present value of the Group's share of expected future cash flows of the investee, and analyzes the reasonableness of related assumptions.

D.Financial assets—fair value measurement of unlisted stocks without active market

The fair value of unlisted stocks held by the Group that are not traded in an active market is determined considering those companies' recent funding raising activities, fair value assessment of other companies of the same type, market conditions and other economic indicators existing on balance sheet date. Any changes in these judgements and estimates will impact the fair value measurement of these unlisted stocks. Please refer to Note 12(3) for the financial instruments fair value information.

As of March 31, 2016, the carrying amount of unlisted stocks without active market was $1,354,647.

E.Impairment assessment of financial assets without active markets

When there is an impairment indication that a financial instrument is impaired so the carrying amount of such investment may not be recoverable, the Group would assess the impairment loss of the investment accordingly. For a financial asset without an active market, the Group assesses its impairment based on the present value of estimated future cash flows from the expected cash dividends and disposal value discounted using the market rate of return at the balance sheet date for a similar financial instrument to determine its recoverable amount as well as by analysing the reasonableness of the related assumptions used.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

		March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015		March 31, 2015
Cash on hand and petty cash	$	18,329	$	17,180	$	18,444
Checking accounts and demand deposits		4,856,017		6,715,600		5,210,035
Time deposits		28,864,344		25,452,362		28,283,961
Cash equivalents		-		649,378		149,797
	$	33,738,690	$	32,834,520	$	33,662,237

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) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Items		March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015		March 31, 2015
Current items:						
trading						
Beneficiary certificates	$	700,385	$	-	$	530,373
Valuation adjustment		167		-		692
	$	700,552	$	-	$	531,065

A.The Group recognised net gain of $167 and $692 on financial assets held for trading for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

B.The counterparties of the Group's debt instrument investments have good credit quality.

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

(3) Available-for-sale financial assets

Items		March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015		March 31, 2015
Non-current items:						
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks	$	490,801	$	490,801	$	490,801
Emerging stocks		532,287		532,287		1,250,000
Unlisted stocks		269,964		273,564		264,892
		1,293,052		1,296,652		2,005,693
Valuation adjustment		1,575,926		1,280,275		736,220
	$	2,868,978	$	2,576,927	$	2,741,913

A. The Group recognised $295,651 and $532,780 in other comprehensive income for fair value change for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

B. The Group recognised impairment loss of $717,713 on emerging stocks.

C. The Group recognised impairment loss of $1,844 on unlisted stocks.

D. The Group has no available-for-sale assets pledged to others.

(4) Held-to-maturity financial assets

Items	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Current items:			
Financial bonds	$ 320,000	$ 200,000	$ -
Non-current items:			
Financial bonds	$ 100,000	$ 220,000	$ 370,000

A.The Group recognised interest income of $2,720 and $2,546 for amortised cost in profit or loss for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

B.The counterparties of the Group's investments have good credit quality.

C.The Group has no held-to-maturity financial assets pledged to others.

(5) Accounts receivable, net

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Accounts receivable	$ 9,022,225	$ 10,814,354	$ 11,911,943
Less: allowance for bad debts	(17,891)	(30,772)	(22,959)
	$ 9,004,334	$ 10,783,582	$ 11,888,984

A.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.

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Group 1	$ 855,250	$ 998,102	$ 889,120
Group 2	7,274,532	8,809,632	10,190,018
	$ 8,129,782	$ 9,807,734	$ 11,079,138

Note:

Group1: Low risk: The Group's ten largest customers, with sound performance and high transparency of financial information, are approved based on the Group's credit quality control policy.

Group 2: General risk.

B.The aging analysis of accounts receivable that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Up to 30 days	$ 573,131	$ 786,868	$ 628,173
31 to 180 days	301,421	188,980	181,673
	$ 874,552	$ 975,848	$ 809,846

The above aging analysis was based on past due date.

C.Movement analysis of financial assets that were impaired is as follows:

(a)As of March 31, 2016, December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015, the Group's accounts receivable that were impaired amounted to $17,891, $30,772 and $22,959, respectively.

(b)Movements on the Group's provision for impairment of accounts receivable are as follows:

	2016		
	Individual provision	Group provision	Total
At January 1	($ 30,772)	$ -	($ 30,772)
Provision for impairment	(219)	-	(219)
Reversal of impairment	13,620	-	13,620
Write-offs during the period	46	-	46
Net exchange differences	(566)	-	(566)
At March 31	($ 17,891)	$ -	($ 17,891)

	2015		
	Individual provision	Group provision	Total
At January 1	($ 37,089)	$ -	($ 37,089)
Provision for impairment	(11,225)	-	(11,225)
Reversal of impairment	22,213	-	22,213
Net exchange differences	3,142	-	3,142
At March 31	($ 22,959)	$ -	($ 22,959)

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

(6) Inventories

	March 31, 2016		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Ship fuel	$ 1,795,742	$ -	$ 1,795,742
Steel and others	463,562	-	463,562
	$ 2,259,304	$ -	$ 2,259,304

	December 31, 2015		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Ship fuel	$ 2,401,157	$ -	$ 2,401,157
Steel and others	397,029	-	397,029
	$ 2,798,186	$ -	$ 2,798,186

	March 31, 2015		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Ship fuel	$ 3,272,515	$ -	$ 3,272,515
Steel and others	490,497	-	490,497
	$ 3,763,012	$ -	$ 3,763,012

(7) Other current assets

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Shipowner's accounts	$ 1,603,630	$ 1,066,136	$ 2,434,869
Agency accounts	363,616	618,677	917,354
Other financial assets	569,596	774,273	212,877
Temporary debits	356,554	358,264	438,334
	$ 2,893,396	$ 2,817,350	$ 4,003,434

A. Shipowner's accounts:

(a)Temporary accounts, between the Group and other related parties – Evergreen International S.A., Gaining Enterprise S.A., Italia Marittima S.p.A., Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd. and Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. incurred due to foreign port formalities and pier rental expenses.

(b)In response to market competition and enhancement of global transportation network to provide better logistics services to customers, the Group has joined Cosco Container Lines Co., Ltd., Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd., Yang Ming (UK), Ltd. and Hanjin Shipping Co., Ltd. to form the new CKYHE Alliance. Transactions for trading of shipping spaces.

B.Agency accounts:

The Group entered into agency agreements with its related parties, whereby the related parties act as the Group's agents to deal with domestic and foreign port formalities, such as arrival and departure of the Group's ships, cargo stevedoring and forwarding, freight collection, and payment of expenses incurred in domestic and foreign ports.

(8) Investments accounted for using equity method

A.Details of long-term equity investments accounted for using equity method are set forth below:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	$ 8,387,477	$ 8,394,827	$ 8,387,623
EVA Airways Corporation	8,255,577	7,970,003	7,626,183
Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation	1,425,024	1,432,922	1,460,646
Charng Yang Development Co., Ltd.	539,607	521,634	500,952
Luanta Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	1,994,713	2,035,947	2,363,218
Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	-	249,716	338,970
Colon Container Terminal S.A.	2,783,380	2,852,856	2,644,383
Others	1,282,064	1,126,653	918,459
	$ 24,667,842	$ 24,584,558	$ 24,240,434

B.Associates

(a)The basic information of the associates that are material to the Group is as follows:

Company name	Principal place of business	Ownership(%) March 31, 2016	Ownership(%) December 31, 2015	Ownership(%) March 31, 2015	Nature of relationship	Methods of measurement
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	TW	39.74%	39.74%	39.74%	With a right over 20% to vote	Equity method
EVA Airways Corporation	TW	16.31%	16.31%	16.31%	Have a right to vote in the Board of Directors	Equity method

(b)The summarised financial information of the associates that are material to the Group is as follows:

Balance sheet

	Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation		
	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Current assets	$ 4,920,239	$ 4,831,723	$ 5,766,250
Non-current assets	28,843,565	29,250,378	28,167,950
Current liabilities	(2,100,390)	(1,911,824)	(2,781,225)
Non-current liabilities	(10,195,685)	(10,654,488)	(9,778,673)
Total net assets	$ 21,467,729	$ 21,515,789	$ 21,374,302
Share in associate's net assets	$ 8,468,913	$ 8,485,861	$ 8,417,413
Unrealised income with affiliated companies	(81,436)	(91,034)	(29,790)
Carrying amount of the associate	$ 8,387,477	$ 8,394,827	$ 8,387,623

	EVA Airways Corporation		
	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Current assets	$ 61,963,779	$ 58,585,588	$ 62,634,122
Non-current assets	137,506,474	136,820,724	122,668,285
Current liabilities	(58,889,488)	(58,580,061)	(52,577,579)
Non-current liabilities	(83,968,975)	(82,098,729)	(80,575,812)
Total net assets	$ 56,611,790	$ 54,727,522	$ 52,149,016
Share in associate's net assets	$ 8,255,577	$ 7,970,003	$ 7,626,183

Statement of comprehensive income

	Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	
	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Revenue	$ 1,782,364	$ 1,765,985
Profit for the period	$ 196,290	$ 196,944
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(244,479)	1,351
Total comprehensive (loss) income	($ 48,189)	$ 198,295

	EVA Airways Corporation	
	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Revenue	$ 34,906,089	$ 33,374,491
Profit for the period	$ 1,201,439	$ 2,141,433
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	682,829	331,399
Total comprehensive income	$ 1,884,268	$ 2,472,832

(c)The carrying amount of the Group's interests in all individually immaterial associates and the Group's share of the operating results are summarised below:

As of March 31, 2016, December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015, the carrying amount of the Group's individually immaterial associates amounted to $8,024,788, $8,219,728 and $8,226,628, respectively.

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Loss for the period	($ 1,537,274)	($ 497,673)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	($ 1,537,274)	($ 497,673)

C.The fair value of the Group's associates which have quoted market price was as follows:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	$ 5,724,841	$ 5,873,263	$ 7,569,512
EVA Airways Corporation	11,330,698	11,708,388	14,446,640
	$ 17,055,539	$ 17,581,651	$ 22,016,152

D. To meet the operational needs in Vietnam, the Board of Directors has resolved on November 13, 2015, that the subsidiary - Peony Investment S.A. to participate in VIP Greenport Joint Stock Company's capital increase as the original shareholder. The investment amount was VND125,000 thousand and the capital increase was effective from January 16, 2016. The shareholding ratio is 21.74% after the capital increase and VIP Greenport Joint Stock Company is accounted for using equity method.

E. The Board of Directors has resolved that the subsidiary - Peony Investment S.A. participated in Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V.'s capital increase as an original shareholder. The investment amount was USD 17,150 thousand and USD 42,695 thousand for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015, respectively. The shareholding ratio remains at 49% after the capital increase and Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V. is accounted for using equity method.

F. The Board of Directors has resolved that the subsidiary - Peony Investment S.A. participated in Greenpen Properties Sdn. Bhd.'s capital increase as the original shareholder, and the investment amount was MYR 1,200 thousand as of January 14, 2015. The shareholding ratio remained at 30% after the capital increase and Greenpen Properties Sdn. Bhd. is accounted for using equity method.

G. The Board of Directors has resolved that the subsidiary - Peony Investment S.A. participated in Luanta Investment (Netherlands) N.V.'s capital increase as the original shareholder, and the investment amount was EUR 1,900 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2015. The shareholding ratio remained at 50% after the capital increase and Luanta Investment (Netherlands) N.V. is accounted for using equity method.

(9) Property, plant and equipment, net

	Land	Buildings	Machinery equipment	Loading and unloading equipment	Computer and communication equipment	Transportation equipment	Ships	Office equipment	Leased assets	Leasehold improvements	Others	Total
At January 1, 2016												
Cost	$ 823,656	$ 1,658,060	$638,955	$8,698,643	$ 235,114	$ 19,390,776	$ 112,145,161	$516,257	$ 23,354,144	$ 350,042	$466,263	$168,277,071
Accumulated depreciation	-	(976,105)	(499,554)	(5,283,786)	(197,883)	(7,513,029)	(39,141,571)	(420,350)	(6,450,500)	(175,065)	(48)	(60,657,891)
	$ 823,656	$ 681,955	$139,401	$3,414,857	$ 37,231	$ 11,877,747	$ 73,003,590	$ 95,907	$ 16,903,644	$ 174,977	$466,215	$107,619,180
2016												
Opening net book amount	$ 823,656	$ 681,955	$139,401	$3,414,857	$ 37,231	$ 11,877,747	$ 73,003,590	$ 95,907	$ 16,903,644	$ 174,977	$466,215	$107,619,180
Additions	-	272	1,017	25,996	1,615	8,941	67,774	2,482	2,736	3,481	244,172	358,486
Disposals	-	-	-	(4)	-	(11,895)	-	(43)	(9,685)	-	-	(21,627)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	342,298	-	-	76,565	131	-	1,128	2,169	422,291
Depreciation	-	(8,930)	(3,264)	(108,260)	(4,452)	(375,199)	(1,157,569)	(7,473)	(466,923)	(16,843)	(42)	(2,148,955)
Net exchange differences	5,862	8,167	9,666	(32,376)	202	(156,313)	(1,020,513)	404	(323,820)	318	(15,020)	(1,523,423)
Closing net book amount	$ 829,518	$ 681,464	$146,820	$3,642,511	$ 34,596	$ 11,343,281	$ 70,969,847	$ 91,408	$ 16,105,952	$ 163,061	$697,494	$104,705,952
At March 31, 2016												
Cost	$ 829,518	$ 1,687,721	$684,817	$8,947,550	$ 237,175	$ 19,074,758	$ 110,510,403	$523,497	$ 22,843,227	$ 355,312	$697,585	$166,391,563
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,006,257)	(537,997)	(5,305,039)	(202,579)	(7,731,477)	(39,540,556)	(432,089)	(6,737,275)	(192,251)	(91)	(61,685,611)
	$ 829,518	$ 681,464	$146,820	$3,642,511	$ 34,596	$ 11,343,281	$ 70,969,847	$ 91,408	$ 16,105,952	$ 163,061	$697,494	$104,705,952

	Land	Buildings	Machinery equipment	Loading and unloading equipment	Computer and communication equipment	Transportation equipment	Ships	Office equipment	Leased assets	Leasehold improvements	Total
At January 1, 2015											
Cost	$843,655	$1,846,873	$757,910	$7,521,651	$ 256,551	$ 17,894,326	$ 99,827,604	$513,386	$22,761,125	$ 228,617	$152,451,698
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,054,389)	(565,562)	(4,915,222)	(216,249)	(6,249,241)	(34,797,467)	(429,329)	(4,570,222)	(129,728)	(52,927,409)
	$843,655	$ 792,484	$192,348	$2,606,429	$ 40,302	$ 11,645,085	$ 65,030,137	$ 84,057	$18,190,903	$ 98,889	$ 99,524,289
2015											
Opening net book amount	$843,655	$ 792,484	$192,348	$2,606,429	$ 40,302	$ 11,645,085	$ 65,030,137	$ 84,057	$18,190,903	$ 98,889	$ 99,524,289
Additions	84	-	-	12,263	3,918	1,143,464	85,789	7,059	60	32,249	1,284,886
Disposals	-	-	(41)	(4,284)	(8)	(4,132)	-	(18)	(26,428)	-	(34,911)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	802,169	(14)	-	3,319,007	-	-	-	4,121,162
Depreciation	-	(13,435)	(7,462)	(90,981)	(5,421)	(353,754)	(1,044,096)	(8,676)	(465,777)	(9,777)	(1,999,379)
Net exchange differences	(21,599)	(21,100)	(13,230)	(19,955)	(1,683)	(110,533)	(597,424)	(3,820)	(223,356)	(770)	(1,013,470)
Closing net book amount	$822,140	$ 757,949	$171,615	$3,305,641	$ 37,094	$ 12,320,130	$ 66,793,413	$ 78,602	$17,475,402	$ 120,591	$101,882,577
At March 31,											
Cost	$822,140	$1,750,626	$704,464	$8,234,984	$ 247,212	$ 18,813,632	$ 102,241,594	$494,352	$22,418,435	$ 259,598	$155,987,037
Accumulated depreciation	-	(992,677)	(532,849)	(4,929,343)	(210,118)	(6,493,502)	(35,448,181)	(415,750)	(4,943,033)	(139,007)	(54,104,460)
	$822,140	$ 757,949	$171,615	$3,305,641	$ 37,094	$ 12,320,130	$ 66,793,413	$ 78,602	$17,475,402	$ 120,591	$101,882,577

A.The Group has issued a negative pledge to granting banks for drawing borrowings within the credit line to purchase the above transportation equipment.

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

(10) Investment property, net

	Land	Buildings	Total
At January 1, 2016			
Cost	$ 1,420,461	$ 1,046,174	$ 2,466,635
Accumulated depreciation	-	(499,610)	(499,610)
	$ 1,420,461	$ 546,564	$ 1,967,025
2016			
Opening net book amount	$ 1,420,461	$ 546,564	$ 1,967,025
Depreciation	-	(4,878)	(4,878)
Net exchange differences	(131)	(1,916)	(2,047)
Closing net book amount	$ 1,420,330	$ 539,770	$ 1,960,100
At March 31, 2016			
Cost	$ 1,420,330	$ 1,042,417	$ 2,462,747
Accumulated depreciation	-	(502,647)	(502,647)
	$ 1,420,330	$ 539,770	$ 1,960,100
At January 1, 2015			
Cost	$ 1,414,008	$ 1,005,858	$ 2,419,866
Accumulated depreciation	-	(432,652)	(432,652)
	$ 1,414,008	$ 573,206	$ 1,987,214
2015			
Opening net book amount	$ 1,414,008	$ 573,206	$ 1,987,214
Depreciation	-	(4,930)	(4,930)
Net exchange differences	-	(1,132)	(1,132)
Closing net book amount	$ 1,414,008	$ 567,144	$ 1,981,152
At March 31, 2015			
Cost	$ 1,414,008	$ 1,004,280	$ 2,418,288
Accumulated depreciation	-	(437,136)	(437,136)
	$ 1,414,008	$ 567,144	$ 1,981,152

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

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Rental revenue from the lease of the investment property	$ 28,176	$ 25,238
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income in the period	$ 5,299	$ 5,385
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that did not generate rental income in the period	$ 454	$ 618

B.The fair value of the investment property held by the Group as of March 31, 2016, December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015 was $3,704,311, $3,802,088 and $3,200,912, respectively. The fair value measurements were based on the market prices of recently sold properties in the immediate vicinity of a certain property.

C.Information about the investment property that were pledged to others as collaterals is provided in Note 8.

(11) Other non-current assets

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Prepayments for equipment	$ 2,719,782	$ 2,868,273	$ 2,660,477
Refundable deposits	144,791	131,330	106,726
Others	984	1,013	391
	$ 2,865,557	$ 3,000,616	$ 2,767,594

Amount of borrowing costs capitalised as part of prepayment for equipment and the range of the interest rates for such capitalisation are as follows:

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Amount capitalised	$ 9,107	$ 9,123
Interest rate	1.37%~1.99%	1.23%~1.88%

(12) Other current liabilities

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Receipt in advance	$ 78,287	$ 134,745	$ 394,751
Long-term liabilities - current portion	14,181,510	16,901,627	15,277,693
Shipowner's accounts	1,390,112	1,612,614	1,436,725
Agency accounts	3,201,031	3,704,600	2,576,726
Long-term leases payable - current	1,694,968	1,948,979	2,206,390
Others	23,559	25,118	21,778
	$ 20,569,467	$ 24,327,683	$ 21,914,063

(13) Corporate bonds payable

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Domestic secured corporate bonds	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,000,000
Less: current portion or exercise of put options	-	-	-
	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,000,000

On April 26, 2012, the Company issued its twelfth domestic secured corporate bonds (referred herein as the "Twelfth Bonds"), totaling $3,000,000. The Twelfth Bonds are categorized into Bond A and B, depending on the guarantee institution. Bond A totals $2,000,000, and Bond B totals $1,000,000. The major terms of the issuance are set forth below:

(a) Period: 5 years (April 26, 2012 to April 26, 2017)

(b) Coupon rate: 1.28% fixed per annum

(c) Principal repayment and interest payment

Repayments for the Twelfth Bonds are paid annually on coupon rate, starting a year from the issuing date. The principal of the Twelfth Bonds shall be repaid in lump sum at maturity.

(d) Collaterals

The Twelfth Bonds are secured. Bond A is guaranteed by Bank Sinopac, and Bond B is guaranteed by Far Eastern International Bank.

(14) Long-term loans

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Secured bank loans	$ 70,811,168	$ 65,537,583	$ 57,692,192
Unsecured bank loans	21,640,667	21,603,500	17,427,778
Add : unrealised foreign exchange loss	573,701	884,380	485,096
Less: hosting fee credit	(34,832)	(28,287)	(30,187)
	92,990,704	87,997,176	75,574,879
Less: current portion	(14,181,510)	(16,901,627)	(15,277,693)
	$ 78,809,194	$ 71,095,549	$ 60,297,186
Borrowing period	2016.5~2027.4	2016.1~2027.4	2015.4~2027.4
Interest rate	0.85%~5.22%	1.03%~5.22%	0.87%~5.22%

Please refer to Note 8 for details of the collaterals pledged for the above long-term loans.

(15) Other non-current liabilities

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Long-term leases payable - non-current	$ 13,015,915	$ 13,825,432	$ 14,289,475
Credit balances of investments accounted for using equity method	5,730	-	-
Accrued pension liabilities	2,963,839	3,012,333	2,882,525
Unrealised gain on sale and leaseback	69,063	74,966	103,725
Guarantee deposits received	26,667	31,767	41,634
	$ 16,081,214	$ 16,944,498	$ 17,317,359

(16) Finance lease liabilities

The Group leases in loading and unloading equipment, ships and transportation equipment under finance lease, based on the terms of the lease contracts. Future minimum lease payments and their present values as of March 31, 2016, December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015 are as follows:

	March 31, 2016		
	Total finance lease liabilities	Future finance charges	Present value of finance lease liabilities
Current			
Not later than one year	$ 2,212,896	($ 517,928)	$ 1,694,968
Non-current			
Later than one year but not later than five years	7,122,446	(1,508,369)	5,614,077
Over five years	7,765,731	(363,893)	7,401,838
	14,888,177	(1,872,262)	13,015,915
	$ 17,101,073	($ 2,390,190)	$ 14,710,883

	December 31, 2015		
	Total finance lease liabilities	Future finance charges	Present value of finance lease liabilities
Current			
Not later than one year	$ 2,463,335	($ 514,356)	$ 1,948,979
Non-current			
Later than one year but not later than five years	7,299,039	(1,502,409)	5,796,630
Over five years	8,463,609	(434,807)	8,028,802
	15,762,648	(1,937,216)	13,825,432
	$ 18,225,983	($ 2,451,572)	$ 15,774,411

	March 31, 2015		
	Total finance lease liabilities	Future finance charges	Present value of finance lease liabilities
Current			
Not later than one year	$ 2,769,574	($ 563,184)	$ 2,206,390
Non-current			
Later than one year but not later than five years	7,742,789	(1,635,693)	6,107,096
Over five years	8,822,753	(640,374)	8,182,379
	16,565,542	(2,276,067)	14,289,475
	$ 19,335,116	($ 2,839,251)	$ 16,495,865

(17) Pension

A.(a) In accordance with the Labor Pension Act ("the Act"), effective July 1, 2005, which adopted a defined contribution scheme, employees of the Company and its subsidiary-TTSC may choose to be subject to either the Act, maintaining their seniority before the enforcement of the Act, or the pension mechanism of the Labor Standard Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company and its subsidiary-TTSC contribute monthly an amount equal to 15% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with the Trust Department of Bank of Taiwan under the name of the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method, to the employees expected to be qualified for retirement next year, the Company will make contributions to cover the deficit by next March.

(b)The employees with R.O.C. nationality of the Group's subsidiaries, Greencompass Marine S. A. and Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited, adopted the Act. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement.

(c) For the aforementioned pension plan, the Group recognised pension costs of $56,697 and $58,066 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(d) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company and its subsidiary-TTSC within one year after March 31, 2016 amounts to $100,931.

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

(b) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were $41,402 and $37,451, respectively.

(18) Capital stock

As of March 31, 2016, the Company's authorized capital was $36,000,000, and the paid-in capital was $35,123,560, consisting of 3,512,356 thousand shares of common stocks with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

(19) Capital surplus

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

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016			
	Share premium	Adjustments to share of changes in equity of associates and joint ventures	Donated assets	Others
At January 1, 2016	$ 5,895,171	$ 2,084,303	$ 446	$ 6,713
Recognition of change in equity of associates in proportion to the Company's ownership	-	668	-	-
At March 31, 2016	$ 5,895,171	$ 2,084,971	$ 446	$ 6,713

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015			
	Share premium	Adjustments to share of changes in equity of associates and joint ventures	Donated assets	Others
At January 1, 2015	$ 5,895,171	$ 1,390,128	$ 446	$ 6,713
Recognition of change in equity of associates in proportion to the Company's ownership	-	692,783	-	-
At March 31, 2015	$ 5,895,171	$ 2,082,911	$ 446	$ 6,713

(20) Retained earnings

A. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if there is any profit for a fiscal year, the Company shall first make provision for all taxes and cover prior years' losses and then appropriate 10% of the residual amount as legal reserve. Dividends shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the stockholders.

B. Dividend policy

In order to facilitate future expansion plans, dividends to stockholders are distributed mutually in the form of both cash and stocks with the basic principle that the ratio of cash dividends to total stock dividends shall not be lower than 10%.

C. Legal reserve

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

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

(b) The amounts previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi Letter No. 1010012865, dated April 6, 2012, shall be reversed proportionately when the relevant assets are used, disposed of or reclassified subsequently. Such amounts are reversed upon disposal or reclassified if the assets are investment property of land, and reversed over the use period if the assets are investment property other than land.

E. As of 2015, the Company distributed no dividends to shareholders in order to facilitate future operation plans.

As of May 11, 2016, the above-mentioned 2015 earnings appropriation had not been resolved by the shareholders.

F. For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, the Company had an accumulated deficit and thus distributed no dividends to shareholders.

G. For information relating to employees', directors' and supervisors' remuneration, please refer to Note 6(28).

(21) Other equity items

	Hedging reserve	Available-for-sale investment	Currency translation	Total
At January 1, 2016	($ 521,149)	$ 1,461,850	$ 2,155,086	$ 3,095,787
Revaluation – gross	-	317,578	-	317,578
Revaluation – tax	-	(1,032)	-	(1,032)
Revaluation – associates	-	37,502	-	37,502
Cash flow hedges:				
– Associates	69,258	-	-	69,258
Currency translation differences:				
– Group	-	-	(420,206)	(420,206)
– Group – tax	-	-	2,186	2,186
– Associates	-	-	(90,856)	(90,856)
At March 31, 2016	($ 451,891)	$ 1,815,898	$ 1,646,210	$ 3,010,217

	Hedging reserve	Available-for-sale investment	Currency translation	Total
At January 1, 2015	($ 365,777)	$ 636,519	$ 1,356,698	$ 1,627,440
Revaluation – gross	-	543,347	-	543,347
Revaluation – tax	-	(14,632)	-	(14,632)
Revaluation – associates	-	49,204	-	49,204
Cash flow hedges:				
– Fair value losses in the period	(6,181)	-	-	(6,181)
– Taxr on fair value	263	-	-	263
– Associates	54,389	-	-	54,389
Currency translation differences:				
– Group	-	-	(772,196)	(772,196)
– Group – tax	-	-	8	8
– Associates	-	-	(43,454)	(43,454)
At March 31, 2015	($ 317,306)	$ 1,214,438	$ 541,056	$ 1,438,188

(22) Operating revenue

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Marine freight income	$ 25,812,149	$ 32,326,883
Container manufacturing income	222,912	679,917
Ship rental and slottage income	213,031	551,999
Commission income and agency service income	309,699	382,759
Container income and others	2,046,415	1,362,442
	$ 28,604,206	$ 35,304,000

(23) Other gains, net

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ 11,705	$ 46,382

(24) Other income

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Rental revenue	$ 28,426	$ 27,592
Dividend income	37,637	38,822
Interest income:		
Interest income from bank deposits	57,978	57,124
Interest income from financial assets other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,720	2,546
Other income - other	59,507	24,559
	$ 186,268	$ 150,643

(25) Other gains and losses

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ 167	$ 692
Net currency exchange (losses) gains	(25,211)	204,480
Gains (losses) on disposal of investments	1,401	(6,836)
Other non-operating expenses	(14,498)	(18,497)
	($ 38,141)	$ 179,839

(26) Finance costs

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Interest expense:		
Bank loans	$ 294,492	$ 217,127
Corporate bonds	9,574	9,468
	304,066	226,595
Less: capitalisation of qualifying assets	(9,107)	(9,123)
Finance costs	$ 294,959	$ 217,472

(27) Expenses by nature

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Employee benefit expense	$ 1,643,209	$ 1,600,920
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	2,148,955	1,999,379
Amortisation on intangible assets	4,881	3,863
Other operating costs and expenses	28,939,895	29,907,400
	$ 32,736,940	$ 33,511,562

(28) Employee benefit expense

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Wages and salaries	$ 1,367,625	$ 1,341,611
Labor and health insurance fees	96,494	81,807
Pension costs	98,099	95,517
Other personnel expenses	80,991	81,985
	$ 1,643,209	$ 1,600,920

A. According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, when distributing earnings, the Company shall distribute bonus to the employees that account for no less than 0.5% and pay remuneration to the directors and supervisors that account for no more than 5% of the total distributed amount.

However, in accordance with the Company Act amended on May 20, 2015, a company shall distribute employee remuneration, based on the current year's profit condition, in a fixed amount or a proportion of profits. If a company has accumulated deficit, earnings should be channelled to cover losses. A company may, by a resolution adopted by half of participating members vote at a meeting of board of directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' remuneration distributed in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition to a report of such distribution shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting. Qualification requirements of employees, including the employees of subsidiaries of the company meeting certain specific requirements, entitled to receive aforementioned stock or cash may be specified in the Articles of Incorporation. The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the amended Articles of Incorporation of the Company on March 29, 2016. According to the amended articles, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees', directors' and supervisors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 0.5% for employees' remuneration and shall not be higher than 5% for directors' and supervisors' remuneration. The amended articles will be resolved in the shareholders' meeting in 2016.

B. For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016, the Company generated loss and thus did not accrue employees' and supervisors' remuneration.

Employees', directors' and supervisors' remuneration of 2015 as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2015 financial statements.

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

(29) Income tax

A. Income tax (benefit) expense

(a)Components of income tax (benefit) expense:

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 49,835	$ 225,334
Adjustments in respect of prior years	249	(11)
Total current tax	50,084	225,323
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(233,457)	8,625
Total deferred tax	(233,457)	8,625
Income tax (benefit) expense	($ 183,373)	$ 233,948

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

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Fair value gains/losses on available-for-sale financial assets	$ 1,032	$ 14,632
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(2,186)	(8)
Cash flow hedges	-	(263)
	($ 1,154)	$ 14,361

(c) The income tax charged/(credited) to equity during the period is as follows:

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Reduction in capital surplus caused by recognition of foreign investees based on the shareholding ratio	$ 27	$ 18

B. As of March 31, 2016, the Company's income tax returns through 2013 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

C. Unappropriated retained earnings:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Earnings generated in and before 1997	($ 1,278,299)	$ 1,643,560	$ 1,673,273
Earnings generated in and after 1998	-	918,265	7,093,186
	($ 1,278,299)	$ 2,561,825	$ 8,766,459

D. As of March 31, 2016, December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015, the balance of the imputation tax credit account was $2,544,529, $2,544,529 and $1,616,279, respectively. The creditable tax rate was 35.78% for the year ended December 31, 2014 and is estimated to be 48.15% for the year ended December 31, 2015.

(30) (Loss) earnings per share

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Loss per share (in dollars)
Basic loss per share			
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	($ 3,840,124)	3,512,356	($ 1.09)
Diluted loss per share			
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	($ 3,840,124)	$ 3,512,356	($ 1.09)

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 1,525,952	$ 3,512,356	$ 0.43
Diluted earnings per share			
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 1,525,952	$ 3,512,356	$ 0.43

(31) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments

(a)Property, plant and equipment

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 358,486	$ 1,284,886
Add: opening balance of payable on equipment	10,360	1,556
Less: ending balance of payable on equipment	(45,094)	(363,633)
Cash paid during the period	$ 323,752	$ 922,809

(b)Prepayments for equipment (recorded as other non-current assets)

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Purchase of prepayments for equipment	$ 305,671	$ 3,281,633
Add: opening balance of payable on prepayments for equipment	5,767	277,413
Less: ending balance of payable on prepayments for equipment	(39,188)	(64,312)
capitalisation of qualifying assets	(9,107)	(9,123)
Cash paid during the period	$ 263,143	$ 3,485,611

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Significant related party transactions and balances

A.Operating revenue:

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Sales of services:		
Associates	$ 672,312	$ 804,866
Other related parties	2,581,909	2,748,750
	$ 3,254,221	$ 3,553,616

The business terms on which the Group transacts with related parties are of no difference from those with non-related parties.

B.Purchases:

		Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Purchases of services:			
	Associates	$ 641,967	$ 721,657
	Other related parties	1,516,202	1,515,045
		$ 2,158,169	$ 2,236,702

Goods and services are purchased from associates and other related parties on normal commercial terms and conditions.

C. Receivables from related parties:

		March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Accounts receivable:				
	Associates	$ 94,861	$ 105,368	$ 142,704
	Other related parties	458,175	657,545	720,258
	Subtotal	$ 553,036	$ 762,913	$ 862,962
Other receivables:				
	Associates	$ 65,323	$ 6,096	$ 4,026
	Other related parties	155,633	140,000	154,905
	Subtotal	220,956	146,096	158,931
	Total	$ 773,992	$ 909,009	$ 1,021,893

The receivables from related parties arise mainly from sale transactions. The receivables are unsecured in nature and bear no interest. There are no provisions against receivables from related parties.

D.Payables to related parties:

		March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Accounts payable:				
	Associates	$ 77,685	$ 39,624	$ 113,752
	Other related parties	262,539	152,938	542,732
	Subtotal	$ 340,224	$ 192,562	$ 656,484
Other payables:				
	Associates	$ 6,433	$ 4,117	$ 8,302
	Other related parties	55,989	60,201	12,895
	Subtotal	62,422	64,318	21,197
	Total	$ 402,646	$ 256,880	$ 677,681

The payables to related parties arise mainly from purchase transactions. The payables bear no interest.

E.Property transactions:

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment:		
Associates	$ 149	$ 544

F.Agency accounts:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Debit balance of agency accounts:			
Associates	$ 11,087	$ -	$ 103,741

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Credit balance of agency accounts:			
Associates	($ 49,127)	($ 75,146)	$ -
Other related parties	(430,513)	(112,283)	(2,850)
	($ 479,640)	($ 187,429)	($ 2,850)

G.Shipowner's accounts:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Debit balance of shipowner's accounts:			
Associates	$ 349,864	$ 83,275	$ 312,232
Other related parties	322,220	25,139	986,358
	$ 672,084	$ 108,414	$ 1,298,590

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Credit balance of shipowner's accounts:			
Other related parties	($ 781,490)	($ 657,808)	($ 121,826)

H.Loans to/from related parties:

(a)Loans to related parties:

i.Outstanding balance:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Associates	$ 319,312	$ 324,675	$ 309,647

ii.Interest income

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Associates	$ 1,251	$ 982

The loans to associates carry interest at floating rates for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

(b)Loans from related parties:

i.Outstanding balance:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Associates	$ 48,332	$ 49,331	$ 46,947
Other related parties	18,862	19,521	27,946
	$ 67,194	$ 68,852	$ 74,893

ii.Interest expense:

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Associates	$ 202	$ 154

The loans from associates carry interest at floating rates for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

I.Endorsements and guarantees provided to related parties:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Associates	$ 2,312,663	$ 2,199,352	$ 1,615,676

(2) Key management compensation

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 43,754	$ 39,880
Post-employment benefits	6,498	793
	$ 50,252	$ 40,673

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

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

Pledged assets	Book value March 31, 2016	Book value December 31, 2015	Book value March 31, 2015	Purpose
Other financial assets				Performance guarantee
- Pledged time deposits	$ 569,596	$ 774,273	$ 212,877	
Refundable deposits				
- Pledged time deposits	2,000	2,000	2,000	〃
Property, plant and equipment				
-Land	514,312	514,312	514,312	Long-term loan
-Buildings	201,248	203,089	208,611	〃
-Loading and unloading equipment	3,125,712	2,846,912	2,608,837	〃
-Ships	63,315,906	64,718,531	58,078,498	〃
-Transportation equipment	915,555	974,871	1,042,294	〃
Investment property				
-Land	1,285,781	1,285,781	1,285,781	Long-term loan
-Buildings	503,121	507,722	521,527	〃
	$ 70,433,231	$ 71,827,491	$ 64,474,737	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

Certain property, plant and equipment of the indirect subsidiary - KTIL were damaged due to the Tianjin explosions on August 14, 2015. As of March 31, 2016, the amount of loss was estimated to be CNY 4,151 thousand and KTIL has already filed a property claim with its insurance company. Since the damaged property was fully insured, KTIL expects to be fully compensated and estimates a compensation income. The amount of compensation for the claim is under assessment by the management.

(2) Commitments

A.As of March 31, 2016, the Company had delegated Mizuho Bank and ING Bank N.V. to issue Standby Letter of Credit amounting to USD 17,099 thousand.

B.A former stockholder of the Company sold some of its shares through issuance of global depository receipts (GDRs). The issuance of GDRs was approved by the SEC on June 19, 1996 as per Letter (85) Tai-Cai-Zheng (1) No. 35410. On August 2, 1996, the GDRs were approved by the UK governing authority to be listed on the London Stock Exchange and were issued in Asia, Europe and the US. The total amount of the issuance of GDRs was USD 115,000 thousand. The initial number of units issued was 5,449,592, representing 54,495,920 shares of the Company's common stock at $50.50 (in dollars) per share, and the number of supplementary units issued was

817,438. In total, the number of units issued was 6,267,030, representing 62,670,300 shares of the Company's common stock at $50.50 (in dollars) per share, and the GDRs issued amounted to USD 115,000 thousand. Another 2,089,061 units, representing 20,890,685 shares of the Company's common stock, were issued during the period from 1997 to March 31, 2016. As of March 31, 2016, 7,993,688 units were redeemed and 362,403 units were outstanding, representing 3,624,105 shares of the Company's common stock.

C. As of March 31, 2016, the long-term and medium-term loan facilities granted by the financial institutions with the resolution from the Board of Directors to finance the Group's purchase of new ships and general working capital requirement amounted to $104,640,195 and the unutilised credits was $11,614,659.

D. Operating lease

The estimated amount of charter expense in the following years under long-term contracts is set forth as follows:

	March 31, 2016	
Within 1 year	USD	286,284
1~5 years		999,600
Over 5 years		398,307
	USD	1,684,191

E. As of March 31, 2016, the amount of guaranteed notes issued by the Company for loans borrowed was $66,934,899.

F. To meet its operational needs, the Company signed the shipbuilding contracts with Taiwan Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. and Imabari Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. As of March 31, 2016, the total price of the contracts, wherein the vessels have not yet been delivered, amounted to USD 763,800 thousand, USD 687,420 thousand of which remain unpaid.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

A. In response to market competition, and in order to strengthen global transportation network and provide optimized shipping service to customers, the Group announced to form an alliance with CMA CGM Group, Cosco Container Lines Co., Ltd. and Orient Overseas Container Line as the OCEAN Alliance on April 20, 2016.

B. To activate the allocation of the Company's assets, the Board of Directors resolved the Company to sell 1,400 refrigerated containers to Klio Shipping Corporation on May 11, 2016. The trading amount was USD 22,470.

C. The Board of Directors has resolved that the subsidiary - Peony Investment S.A. participated in Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V.'s capital increase as the original shareholder, and the investment amount was USD 34,300 thousand as of May 10, 2016. The shareholding ratio remained at 49% after the capital increase and Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V. is accounted for using equity method.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital 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 and issue new shares to maintain an optimal capital.

(2) Financial instruments

A.Fair value information of financial instruments

(a)Except for those listed in the table below, the book value of cash and cash equivalents and financial instruments measured at amortised cost (including notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, other financial assets, refundable deposits, guarantee deposits received, held-to-maturity financial assets, short-term loans, accounts payable and other payables) are approximate to their fair values. The fair value information of financial instruments measured at fair value is provided in Note 12(3).

	March 31, 2016	
		Fair value
	Book value	Level 3
Financial liabilities:		
Bonds payable	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,058,010
Long-term loans (including current portion)	92,990,704	98,672,346
	$ 95,990,704	$ 101,730,356

	December 31, 2015	
		Fair value
Financial liabilities:	Book value	Level 3
Bonds payable	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,051,987
Long-term loans (including current portion)	87,997,176	93,086,207
	$ 90,997,176	$ 96,138,194

	March 31, 2015	
		Fair value
Financial liabilities:	Book value	Level 3
Bonds payable	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,052,297
Long-term loans (including current portion)	75,574,879	79,822,879
	$ 78,574,879	$ 82,875,176

(b)The methods and assumptions of fair value measurement are as follows:

i.Bonds payable: With regards to corporate bonds issued by the Company, the coupon rate is approximate to the current market rate. This is due to the discounted value of the expected cash flows to estimate the fair value is equivalent with the carrying amount.

ii.Long-term loans: The Group estimates the fair value using the discounted value of the expected cash flows.

B.Financial risk management policies

(a)The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial position and financial performance.

(b)Risk management is carried out by the Group's Finance Department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Group's Finance Department identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's Operating Department. The Board of Directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

C.Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a)Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

i. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the USD, GBP and EUR. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investment in foreign operations.

ii. The Group's management has set up a policy to require group companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. The group companies are required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the Group's Finance Department. To manage their foreign exchange risk arising from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities, entities in the Group use forward foreign exchange contracts, transacted with Group's Finance Department. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a foreign currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

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

	March 31, 2016			
	Foreign currency amount (In Thousands)	Exchange rate		Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD	$ 739,059	32.2210	$	23,813,220
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD	$ 587,541	32.2210	$	18,931,159
GBP:USD	86,206	1.4364		3,989,807

	December 31, 2015			
	Foreign currency amount (In Thousands)	Exchange rate		Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD	$ 668,562	32.8875	$	21,987,333
EUR:USD	2,982	1.0887		106,769
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD	$ 534,097	32.8875	$	17,565,115
GBP:USD	87,197	1.4821		4,250,205

	March 31, 2015		
	Foreign currency amount (In Thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 938,862	31.2980	$ 29,384,503
EUR:NTD	1,655	33.6719	55,727
EUR:USD	3,479	1.0758	117,139
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 925,584	31.2980	$ 28,968,928
GBP:USD	89,592	1.4795	4,148,593
EUR:USD	3,717	1.0758	125,153
RMB:USD	21,443	0.1611	108,118

iv. The total exchange gain (loss), including realised and unrealised arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to ($25,211) and $204,480, respectively.

v. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 238,132	$ -
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 189,312	$ -
GBP:USD	1%	39,898	-

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 293,845	$ -
EUR:NTD	1%	557	-
EUR:USD	1%	1,171	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 289,689	$ -
GBP:USD	1%	41,486	-
EUR:USD	1%	1,252	-
RMB:USD	1%	1,081	-

Price risk

i. The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Group and classified on the consolidated balance sheet either as available-for-sale or at fair value through profit or loss. 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. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group.

ii. The Group's investments in equity securities comprise domestic listed and unlisted stocks. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, equity would have increased/decreased by $28,142 and $26,866 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as available-for-sale.

Interest rate risk

i. The Group's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by cash and cash equivalents held at variable rates. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. During the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, the Group's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in the NTD, USD and GBP.

ii. At March 31, 2016 and 2015, if interest rates on borrowings had been 1% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 would have been $799,677 and $626,160 lower/higher, respectively, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

(b)Credit risk

i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the 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 analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with high reputation are accepted.

ii. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, no credit limits were exceeded during the reporting periods, and management does not expect any significant losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

iii. For credit quality information of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired, please refer to Note 6(5).

(c)Liquidity risk

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

ii. The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled or gross-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities.

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

March 31, 2016	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Accounts payable	$ 11,089,357	$ 167,525	$ 20	$ -	$ -	$ 11,256,902
Accounts payable - related parties	340,224	-	-	-	-	340,224
Other payables	1,134,621	322,193	41,533	-	1,319	1,499,666
Other payables - related parties	62,422	67,194	-	-	-	129,616
Bonds payable	38,400	-	3,038,400	-	-	3,076,800
Long-term loans (including current portion)	4,449,468	11,174,381	15,950,248	40,763,208	26,616,254	98,953,559
Long-term leases (including current portion)	440,030	1,254,938	1,484,591	4,129,486	7,401,838	14,710,883
Guarantee deposits received	267	6,115	7,136	947	12,202	26,667

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2015	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Accounts payable	$ 12,484,927	$ 173,999	$ 23	$ -	$ -	$12,658,949
Accounts payable - related parties	192,562	-	-	-	-	192,562
Other payables	1,359,402	456,786	8,819	-	1,318	1,826,325
Other payables - related parties	64,225	68,945	-	-	-	133,170
Bonds payable	-	38,400	3,038,400	-	-	3,076,800
Long-term loans (including current portion)	4,350,018	13,837,805	12,631,177	35,493,365	27,179,032	93,491,397
Long-term leases (including current portion)	759,230	1,189,749	1,509,305	4,287,325	8,028,802	15,774,411
Guarantee deposits received	324	6,784	11,357	1,016	12,286	31,767

March 31, 2015	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Accounts payable	$ 16,280,092	$ 79,938	$ -	$ -	$ -	$16,360,030
Accounts payable - related parties	656,484	-	-	-	-	656,484
Other payables	1,720,830	127,825	212,520	1	1,254	2,062,430
Other payables - related parties	20,062	76,028	-	-	-	96,090
Bonds payable	38,400	-	38,400	3,038,400	-	3,115,200
Long-term loans (including current portion)	5,608,170	10,682,143	15,182,293	21,579,329	26,854,917	79,906,852
Long-term leases (including current portion)	379,768	1,826,622	1,646,414	4,460,682	8,182,379	16,495,865
Guarantee deposits received	348	104	30,875	894	9,413	41,634

The Group does not expect the timing of occurrence of the cash flows estimated through the maturity date analysis will be significantly earlier, nor expect the actual cash flow amount will be significantly different.

(3) Fair value estimation

A. Details of the fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value are provided in Note 12(2)A. Details of the fair value of the Group's investment property measured at cost are provided in Note 6(10).

B. 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: Inputs that are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. A market is regarded as active if it meets all the following conditions: the items traded in the market are homogeneous; willing buyers and sellers can normally be found at any time; and prices are available to the public. The fair value of the Group's investment in listed stocks, beneficiary certificates and derivative instruments with quoted market prices 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: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

C. 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 at March 31, 2016, December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015 is as follows:

March 31, 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Beneficiary certificates	$ 700,552	$ -	$ -	$ 700,552
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Equity securities	1,514,331	-	1,354,647	2,868,978
	$ 2,214,883	$ -	$ 1,354,647	$ 3,569,530

December 31, 2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Equity securities	$ 1,231,965	$ -	$ 1,344,962	$ 2,576,927

March 31, 2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Beneficiary certificates	$ 531,065	$ -	$ -	$ 531,065
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Equity securities	1,422,494	-	1,319,419	2,741,913
	$ 1,953,559	$ -	$ 1,319,419	$ 3,272,978

D. The methods and assumptions the Group used to measure fair value are as follows:

(a)The instruments the Group used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1) are listed below by characteristics:

	Listed shares
Market quoted price	Closing price

(b)Except for financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of other financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes. The fair value of financial instruments measured by using valuation techniques can be referred to current fair value of instruments with similar terms and characteristics in substance, discounted cash flow method or other valuation methods, including calculated by applying model using market information available at the consolidated balance sheet date (i.e. yield curves on the Taipei Exchange, average commercial paper interest rates quoted from Reuters).

(c)When assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, the Group adopts valuation technique that is widely used by market participants. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market.

(d)The valuation of derivative financial instruments is based on valuation model widely accepted by market participants, such as present value techniques and option pricing models. Forward exchange contracts are usually valued based on the current forward exchange rate. Structured interest derivative instruments are measured by using appropriate option pricing models (i.e. Black-Scholes model) or other valuation methods, such as Monte Carlo simulation.

(e)The output of valuation model is an estimated value and the valuation technique may not be able to capture all relevant factors of the Group's financial and non-financial instruments. Therefore, the estimated value derived using valuation model is adjusted accordingly with additional inputs, for example, model risk or liquidity risk and etc. In accordance with the Group's management policies and relevant control procedures relating to the valuation models used for fair value measurement, management believes adjustment to valuation is necessary in order to reasonably represent the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments at the consolidated balance sheet. The inputs and pricing information used during valuation are carefully assessed and adjusted based on current market conditions.

(f) The Group takes into account adjustments for credit risks to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments to reflect credit risk of the counterparty and the Group's credit quality.

E.For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

F.The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015:

	2016	2015
At January 1	$ 1,344,962	$ 944,879
Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income (Note 1)	9,685	374,540
At March 31	$ 1,354,647	$ 1,319,419

Note 1: Recorded as unrealised valuation gain or loss of available-for-sale financial assets.

G.For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.

H. The Group 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, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently calibrating valuation model, performing back-testing, updating inputs used to the valuation model and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.

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

	Fair value at March 31, 2016	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	$ 1,344,478	Market comparable companies	Price to earnings ratio multiple	14.73~40.85	The higher the multiple and control premium, the higher the fair value.
			Price to book ratio multiple	0.42~3.08	The higher the multiple and control premium, the higher the fair value.
			Discount for lack of marketability	20%~30%	The higher the weighted average cost of capital and discount for lack of control, the lower the fair value.
Venture capital shares Private equity fund investment	10,169	Net asset value	Net asset value		The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value.

	Fair value at December 31, 2015	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	$ 1,334,793	Market comparable companies	Price to earnings ratio multiple	13.09~39.28	The higher the multiple and control premium, the higher the fair value.
			Price to book ratio multiple	0.42~3.11	The higher the multiple and control premium, the higher the fair value.
			Discount for lack of marketability	20%~30%	The higher the weighted average cost of capital and discount for lack of control, the lower the fair value.
Venture capital shares Private equity fund investment	10,169	Net asset value	Net asset value		The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value.

	Fair value at March 31, 2015	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	$ 1,309,250	Market comparable companies	Price to earnings ratio multiple	8.45~37.16	The higher the multiple and control premium, the higher the fair value.
			Price to book ratio multiple	0.56~1.05	The higher the multiple and control premium, the higher the fair value.
			Discount for lack of marketability	20%~30%	The higher the weighted average cost of capital and discount for lack of control, the lower the fair value.
Venture capital shares Private equity fund investment	10,169	Net asset value	Net asset value		The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value.

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

			March 31, 2016			
			Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets						
Equity instrument	Price to earnings ratio/ price to book ratio/ discount for lack of marketability	±1%	$ -	$ -	$ 13,445	$ 13,445
	Net asset value	±1%	-	-	102	102
			$ -	$ -	$ 13,547	$ 13,547

			December 31, 2015			
			Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets						
Equity instrument	Price to earnings ratio/ price to book ratio/ discount for lack of marketability	±1%	$ -	$ -	$ 13,348	$ 13,348
	Net asset value	±1%	-	-	102	102
			$ -	$ -	$ 13,450	$ 13,450

			March 31, 2015			
			Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets						
Equity instrument	Price to earnings ratio/ price to book ratio/ discount for lack of marketability	±1%	$ -	$ -	$ 13,092	$ 13,092
	Net asset value	±1%	-	-	102	102
			$ -	$ -	$ 13,194	$ 13,194

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

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

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

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

D.Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding $300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: Please refer to table 4.

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

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

G.Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 5.

H.Receivables from related parties reaching $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 (not including investees in Mainland China)

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

A.Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker that are used to make strategic decisions.

B.There is no material change in the basis for formation of entities and division of segments in the Group or in the measurement basis for segment information in this period.

(2) Segment information

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

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2016				
	Transportation Department	Investing and holding Department	Other Departments	Adjustments and written-off	Total
Revenue from external customers	$ 28,310,545	$ 70,749	$ 222,912	$ -	$ 28,604,206
Revenue from internal customers	3,862,571	-	-	(3,862,571)	-
Segment revenue	$ 32,173,116	$ 70,749	$ 222,912	($ 3,862,571)	$ 28,604,206
Interest income	58,276	1,740	682	-	60,698
Interest expense	(279,867)	(15,092)	-	-	(294,959)
Depreciation and amortisation	(2,066,753)	(85,528)	(6,433)	-	(2,158,714)
Share of income (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	269,738	(781,723)	-	-	(511,985)
Other items	(30,185,565)	7,335	(291,977)	-	(30,470,207)
Segment loss	($ 31,055)	($ 802,519)	($ 74,816)	($ 3,862,571)	($ 4,770,961)
Recognizable assets	$ 158,817,575	$ 4,096,814	$ 1,695,332	$ -	$ 164,609,721
Investments accounted for using equity method	18,426,287	6,241,555	-	-	24,667,842
Segment assets	$ 177,243,862	$ 10,338,369	$ 1,695,332	$ -	$ 189,277,563
Segment liabilities	$ 130,501,168	$ 1,961,343	$ 231,464	$ -	$ 132,693,975

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2015			
	Transportation Department	Other Departments	Adjustments and written-off	Total
Revenue from external customers	$ 34,491,652	$ 812,348	$ -	$ 35,304,000
Revenue from internal customers	2,924,679	-	- 2,924,679	-
Segment revenue	37,416,331	812,348	(2,924,679)	35,304,000
Interest income	56,729	2,941	-	59,670
Interest expense	(217,472)	-	-	(217,472)
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,912,893)	(95,279)	-	(2,008,172)
Share of income (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	431,657	(277,351)	-	154,306
Other items	(30,618,376)	(583,446)	-	(31,201,822)
Segment profit (loss)	$ 5,155,976	($ 140,787)	($ 2,924,679)	$ 2,090,510
Recognizable assets	$ 159,684,337	$ 7,083,742	$ -	$ 166,768,079
Investments accounted for using equity method	17,602,302	6,638,132	-	24,240,434
Segment assets	$ 177,286,639	$ 13,721,874	$ -	$ 191,008,513
Segment liabilities	$ 121,517,843	$ 2,484,183	$ -	$ 124,002,026

(3) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

A. Sales between segments are carried out at arm's length. The revenue from external parties reported to the chief operating decision-maker is measured in a manner consistent with that in the statement of comprehensive income.

B. The amounts provided to the chief operating decision-maker with respect to total assets are measured in a manner consistent with that in the balance sheet.

C. The amounts provided to the chief operating decision-maker with respect to total liabilities are measured in a manner consistent with that in the balance sheet.

D. The amounts provided to the chief operating decision-maker with respect to segment profit (loss) are measured in a manner consistent with the income (loss) before tax from continuing operations.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Loans to others
For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Number (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account (Note 2)	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 (Note 3)	Balance at March 31, 2016 (Note 8)	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate	Nature of loan (Note 4)	Amount of transactions with borrower (Note 5)	Reason for short-term financing (Note 6)	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit on loans granted to a single party (Note 7)	Ceiling on total loans granted (Note 7)	Footnote
													Item	Value			
1	Peony Investment S.A.	Luanta Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	$ 501,383	$ 483,315	$ 316,211	1.5301~ 1.5321	2	$ -	Working capital requirement	$ -	None	$ -	$ 6,266,170	$ 15,665,426	
1	Peony Investment S.A.	Clove Holding Ltd.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	367,681	354,431	338,321	1.5338~ 1.5329	2	-	Working capital requirement	-	None	-	12,532,341	15,665,426	(Note 9)
2	Clove Holding Ltd.	Whitney Equipment LLC.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	100,277	96,663	96,663	1.6117	2	-	Working capital requirement	-	None	-	1,131,001	1,413,752	(Note 9)
3	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	1,002,765	966,630	-	-	2	-	Working capital requirement	-	None	-	7,591,452	9,489,314	(Note 9)

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

(1)The Company is '0'

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

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

Note 3: Fill in the maximum outstanding balance of loans to others during the three-month period ended March 31, 2016

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

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

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

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

1. According to the Company's credit policy, the total amount of loans granted to a single company should not exceed 20% of the net worth stated in the latest financial statements.

PEONY：USD 972,374*32.221*20%=6,266,170

The Company held 100% voting shares directly and indirectly in foreign company, that the total amount of loans granted to a single company should not exceed 40% of the net worth stated in the financial statements.

PEONY：USD 972,374*32.221*40%=12,532,341

Clove Holding Ltd.：USD 87,753*32.221*40%=1,131,001

Greencompass Marine S.A.：USD 589,014*32.221*40%=7,591,452

2. According to the Company's credit policy, the total amount of loans granted to a single company should not exceed 40% of the net worth stated in the financial statements.

PEONY：USD 972,374*32.221*50%=15,665,426

Clove Holding Ltd.：USD 87,753*32.221*50%=1,413,752

Greencompass Marine S.A.：USD 589,014*32.221*50%=9,489,314

Note 8: The amounts of funds to be loaned to others which have been approved by the Board of Directors of a public company in accordance with Article 14, Item 1 of the "Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies" should be included in its published balance of loans to others at the end of the reporting period to reveal the risk of loaning the public company bears, even though they have not yet been appropriated. However, this balance should exclude the loans repaid when repayments are done subsequently to reflect the risk adjustment. In addition, if the board of directors of a public company has authorized the chairman to loan funds in instalments or in revolving within certain lines and within one year in accordance with Article 14, Item 2 of the "Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies", the published balance of loans to others at the end of the reporting period should also include these lines of loaning approved by the board of directors, and these lines of loaning should not be excluded from this balance even though the loans are repaid subsequently, for taking into consideration they could be loaned again thereafter.

Note 9: This transaction was written off when the consolidated financial statements were prepared.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Number (Note 1)	Endorser/Guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed		Limit on endorsements/ guarntees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of March 31, 2016 (Note 4)	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at March 31, 2016 (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	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided (Note 3)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China (Note 7)	Footnote
		Company name	Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor (Note 2)											
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Greencompass Marine S.A.	3	$ 108,152,042	$ 37,983,667	$ 37,983,667	$ 20,430,080	$ -	70.24%	$ 135,190,053	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Peony Investment S.A.	2	108,152,042	494,697	476,871	315,766	-	0.88%	135,190,053	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	3	108,152,042	43,772,961	43,772,961	40,793,169	-	80.95%	135,190,053	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Whitney Equipment LLC.	3	108,152,042	974,200	939,094	866,277	-	1.74%	135,190,053	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Hemlock Equipment LLC.	3	108,152,042	620,247	597,896	547,458	-	1.11%	135,190,053	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Colon Container Terminal S.A.	6	27,038,011	1,522,866	1,467,989	657,308	-	2.71%	135,190,053	N	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	6	27,038,011	844,674	844,674	828,885	-	1.56%	135,190,053	N	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	2	108,152,042	1,637,850	1,578,829	1,578,829	-	2.92%	135,190,053	Y	N	N	

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

(1)The Company is ‘0’.

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

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

(1) Having business relationship.

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

(3) The endorser/guarantor parent company and its subsidiaries jointly own more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed company.

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

(5) Mutual guarantee of the trade as required by the construction contract.

(6) Due to joint venture, each shareholder provides endorsements/guarantees to the endorsed/guaranteed company in proportion to its ownership.

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

The calculation is as follows:

The Company: 54,076,021*250% = 135,190,053

Limit on endorsement or guarantees provided by the Company for a single entity is $27,038,011 (amounting to 50% of its net worth).

When the Company owns more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed company, the limit on endorsement or guarantee provided by the Company should not exceed 200% of its net worth, which equals to $108,152,042.

Note 4: Fill in the year-to-date maximum outstanding balance of endorsements/guarantees provided as of the reporting period.

Note 5: Once endorsement/guarantee contracts or promissory notes are signed/issued by the endorser/guarantor company to the banks, the endorser/guarantor company bears endorsement/guarantee liabilities. And all other events involve endorsements and guarantees should be included in the balance of outstanding endorsements and guarantees.

Note 6: Fill in the actual amount of endorsements/guarantees used by the endorsed/guaranteed company.

Note 7: Fill in ‘Y’ for those cases of provision of endorsements/guarantees by listed parent company to subsidiary and provision by subsidiary to listed parent company, and provision to the party in Mainland China.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

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

March 31, 2016

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of shares/thousands

Securities held by	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	Genearl ledger account	As of March 31, 2016				Footnote (Note 4)
				Number of shares	Book value (Note 3)	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
Evergreen Marine Corporation	Stock:							
	Power World Fund Inc.		Available-for-sale financial asset - non-current	1,017	$ 10,169	5.68%	$ 10,169	
	Taiwan HSR Consortium		〃	50,694	809,076	0.90%	809,076	
	Linden Technologies, Inc.		〃	50	7,385	1.44%	7,385	
	TopLogis, Inc.		〃	2,464	7,355	17.48%	7,355	
	Ever Accord Construction Corp.		〃	9,317	100,522	17.50%	100,522	
	Central Reinsurance Corp.		〃	47,492	705,255	8.45%	705,255	
	Beneficiary certificates:							
	Prudential Financial Money Market Fund		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6,400	100,014		100,014	
	Allianz Glbl Investors Taiwan Money Market Fund		〃	40,387	500,065		500,065	
	Yuanta De-Li Money Market Fund		〃	6,234	100,473		100,473	
	Financial bonds:							
	Bank of Taichung Unsecured Subordinated Financial Debentures		Held-to-maturity financial asset - current	-	200,000	-	200,000	
	Bank of Taichung Unsecured Subordinated Financial Debentures		Held-to-maturity financial asset - non-current	-	20,000	-	20,000	
	Ta Chong Commercial Bank 1st Unsecured Subordinate Financial Debentures-B Issue in 2009		〃	-	100,000	-	100,000	
	Sunny Bank 1st Subordinate Financial Debentures-B Issue in 2010		〃	-	50,000	-	50,000	
	Sunny Bank 2nd Subordinate Financial Debentures-B Issue in 2015		〃	-	50,000	-	50,000	
Peony Investment S.A.	Dongbu Pusan Container Terminal Co., Ltd.		Available-for-sale financial asset - non-current	300	USD 5,921	15.00	USD 5,921	
	Hutchison Inland Container Depots Ltd.		〃	0.75	USD 225	4.60	USD 225	
	South Asia Gateway Terminals (Private) Ltd.		〃	18,942	USD 31,927	5.00	USD 31,927	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	RTW Air Services (S) Pte Ltd.		〃	30	SGD 44	2.00	SGD 44	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Green Siam Air Service Co., Ltd.		〃	4	THB 1,160	2.00	THB 1,160	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	Zoll Pool Hafen Hamburg AG		〃	10	EUR 10	2.86	EUR 10	

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities within the scope of IAS39, 'Financial instruments: recognition and measurement'.

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.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

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

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of shares/thousands of NTD

Investor	Marketable securities (Note 1)	General ledger account	Counterparty (Note 2)	Relationship with the investor (Note 2)	Balance as at January 1, 2016		Addition (Note 3)		Disposal (Note 3)				Balance as at March 31, 2016	
					Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Selling price	Book value	Gain (loss) on disposal	Number of shares	Amount
Evergreen Marine Corporation	Beneficiary Certificates:													
	TCB Taiwan Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current			-	$ -	49,830	$ 500,000	49,830	$ 500,269	$ 500,000	$ 269	-	$ -
	Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	〃			-	-	37,403	500,000	37,403	500,060	500,000	60	-	-
	Capital Money Market Fund	〃			-	-	72,148	1,150,000	72,148	1,150,688	1,150,000	688	-	-
	Allianz Glbl Investors Taiwan Money Market Fund	〃			-	-	40,387	500,000	-	-	-	-	40,387	500,000
	Yuanta De- Bao Money Market Fund	〃			-	-	37,262	600,000	31,028	500,000	499,616	384	6,234	100,384

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.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

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

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016

Table 5

Expressed in thousands

Purchaser/Seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions (Note 1)		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		Footnote (Note 2)
			Purchases/ sales	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/ sales	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
Evergreen Marine Corporation	Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchases	$ 209,093	4%	30~60 days	$ -	-	($ 70,800)	3%	(Note)
	Evergreen International Corp.	Investee of the Company's major shareholder	Sales	378,236	7%	30~60 days	-	-	72,445	3%	
	Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corp.	Investee accounted for using equity method	Purchases	106,705	2%	30~60 days	-	-	(7,791)	-	
	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Company	Sales	310,493	6%	30~60 days	-	-	13,688	1%	(Note)
			Purchases	280,564	5%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	(Note)
	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Indirect subsidiary of the Company	Sales	381,931	7%	30~60 days	-	-	194,533	9%	(Note)
	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Subsidiary	Purchases	117,733	2%	30 days	-	-	(2,321)	-	(Note)
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam	Sales	134,874	2%	30~60 days	-	-	20,191	1%	
	Gaining Enterprise S.A.	Subsidiary of EITC accounted for using equity method	Purchases	429,181	8%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Company's major shareholder	Sales	279,628	5%	30~60 days	-	-	13,780	1%	
Taiwan Terminal Services Co.,Ltd.	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The parent	Sales	209,093	100%	30~60 days	-	-	70,800	99%	(Note)
Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The parent	Sales	USD 3,555	6%	30 days	-	-	USD 72	1%	(Note)
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 27,305	44%	30 days	-	-	USD 862	12%	
	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 22,229	36%	30 days	-	-	USD 1,246	17%	(Note)

Purchaser/Seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions (Note 1)		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		Footnote (Note 2)
			Purchases/ sales	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/ sales	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 9,727	3%	30~60 days	-	-	USD 135	-	(Note)
			Purchases	USD 4,326	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	(Note)
	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The parent	Sales	USD 8,472	2%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	(Note)
			Purchases	USD 9,376	2%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 424)	-	(Note)
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 14,330	4%	30~60 days	-		USD 1,090	1%	
			Purchases	USD 4,736	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam	Sales	USD 6,772	2%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 5,400	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 6,665	2%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 4,326	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	(Note)
			Purchases	USD 9,727	3%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 135)	-	(Note)
	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The Parent	Purchases	USD 11,533	3%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 6,037)	4%	(Note)
	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 22,229	6%	30 days	-	-	(USD 1,246)	1%	(Note)
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam	Sales	USD 3,541	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 5,001	1%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 5)	-	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 4,082	1%	30~60 days	-	-	USD 630	1%	
			Purchases	USD 6,187	2%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 2,795)	2%	
Evergreen Heavy Industrial Corp.(Malaysia) Berhad	Gaining Enterprise S.A.	Investee of EITC	Sales	MYR 28,245	100%	45 days	-	-	MYR 27,395	100%	

Note: This transaction was written off when the consolidated financial statements were prepared.

Note 1: If terms of related-party transactions are different from third-party transactions, explain the differences and reasons in the 'Unit price' and 'Credit term' columns.

Note 2: In case related-party transaction terms involve advance receipts (prepayments) transactions, explain in the footnote the reasons, contractual provisions, related amounts, and differences in types of transactions compared to third-party transactions.

Note 3: Paid-in capital referred to herein is the paid-in capital of parent company.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
March 31, 2016

Table 6

Expressed in thousands

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at March 31, 2016 (Note 1)	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
					Amount	Action taken		
Evergreen Marine Corp.	Evergreen International Corporation	Investee of the Company's major shareholder	$ 224,290	-	$ -	-	$ 200,666	$ -
	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited (Note)	Indirect subsidiary of the Company	198,740	-	-	-	198,740	-
Peony Investment S.A.	Clove Holding Ltd. (Note)	Subsidiary	USD 10,541	-	-	-	-	-
	Luanta Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Peony's investee accounted for using equity method	USD 9,910	-	-	-	-	-
Evergreen Heavy Industrial Corp. (Malaysia) Berhad	Gaining Enterprise S.A.	Investee of EITC	MYR 27,395	-	-	-	-	-

Note: This transaction was written off when the consolidated financial statements were prepared.
Note 1: Fill in separately the balances of accounts receivable–related parties, notes receivable–related parties, other receivables–related parties, etc.
Note 2: Paid-in capital referred to herein is the paid-in capital of parent company.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods
For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			
				General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.	1	Operating cost	$ 209,093	Note 4	0.73
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Greencompass Marine S.A.	1	Shipowner's account - credit	186,310	"	0.10
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Greencompass Marine S.A.	1	Operating revenue	310,493	"	1.09
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Greencompass Marine S.A.	1	Operating cost	280,564	"	0.98
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	1	Accounts receivables	194,533	"	0.10
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	1	Shipowner's account - credit	307,324	"	0.16
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	1	Operating revenue	381,931	"	1.34
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	1	Operating cost	117,733	"	0.41
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	3	Operating revenue	322,107	"	1.13
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	3	Operating cost	143,262	"	0.50
2	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	3	Operating cost	736,116		2.57
3	Peony Investment S.A.	Clove Holding Ltd.	3	Other receivables	339,648	"	0.18

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

(1) Parent company is ‘0’.

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

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories; 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.):

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary

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

Note 4: Terms are approximately the same as for general transactions.

Note 5:The Company may decide to disclose or not to disclose transaction details in this table based on the Materiality Principle.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

Information on investees

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of shares/thousands of NTD

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as of March 31, 2016			Net profit (loss) of the investee For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as of March 31, 2016	Balance as of December 31, 2015	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Evergreen Marine Corp.	Peony Investment S.A.	Republic of Panama	Investment activities	$ 15,353,307	$ 15,353,307	4,765	100.00	$ 31,177,282	($ 3,765,704)	($ 3,753,773)	Subsidiary of the Company (Note)
	Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Loading and discharging operations of container yards	55,000	55,000	5,500	55.00	43,871	5,900	3,245	〃 (Note)
	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	U.S.A	Terminal services	3,222	3,222	1	100.00	(169,211)	(235,808)	(235,808)	〃 (Note)
	Charng Yang Development Co.,Ltd.	Taiwan	Development, rental, sale of residential and commercial buildings	320,000	320,000	58,542	40.00	539,607	44,932	17,973	Investee accounted for using equity method
	Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	Taiwan	Container transportation and gas stations	4,753,514	4,753,514	424,062	39.74	8,387,477	196,970	78,985	〃
	Evergreen Security Corporation	Taiwan	General security guards services	25,000	25,000	6,336	31.25	85,544	13,369	4,178	〃
	EVA Airways Corporation	Taiwan	International passengers and cargo transportation	10,767,879	10,767,879	629,483	16.31	8,255,577	1,067,326	174,105	〃
	Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation	Taiwan	Container distribution and cargo stevedoring	1,094,073	1,094,073	109,378	21.03	974,812	(25,672)	(5,400)	〃
	Evergreen Marine (Latin America), S.A.	Republic of Panama	Management consultancy	3,383	3,383	105	17.50	4,247	386	68	〃
	VIP Greenport Joint Stock Company	Vietnam	Terminal services	175,000	-	12,500	21.74	175,018	(3,042)	(234)	〃
Peony Investment S.A.	Clove Holding Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Investment holding company	1,693,190	1,693,190	10	100.00	2,827,504	(6,566)	(6,566)	Indirect subsidiary of the Company (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	Germany	Shipping agency	267,950	267,950	-	100.00	240,213	2,664	2,664	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Ireland) Ltd.	Ireland	Shipping agency	3,061	3,061	0.1	100.00	5,094	244	244	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Korea) Corporation	South Korea	Shipping agency	78,168	78,168	121	100.00	38,415	(5,021)	(5,021)	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Netherlands) B.V.	Netherlands	Shipping agency	128,143	128,143	0.047	100.00	83,194	1,724	1,724	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Poland) SP. ZO. O	Poland	Shipping agency	21,330	21,330	2	100.00	11,277	190	190	〃 (Note)
	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Republic of Panama	Marine transportation	11,390,124	11,390,124	3,535	100.00	18,978,629	(2,213,018)	(2,213,018)	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (India) Pvt. Ltd.	India	Shipping agency	37,917	37,917	100	99.99	99,052	3,917	3,917	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Argentina S.A.	Argentina	Leasing	4,511	4,511	150	95.00	923	(2,084)	(1,980)	〃 (Note)

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as of March 31, 2016			Net profit (loss) of the investee For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as of March 31, 2016	Balance as of December 31, 2015	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Peony Investment S.A.	Evergreen Shipping Agency (France) S.A.S.	France	Shipping agency	$ 29,224	$ 29,224	5	100.00	$ 66,473	$ 3,321	$ 3,321	Indirect subsidiary of the Company (Note)
	PT. Multi Bina Pura International	Indonesia	Loading and discharging operations of container yards and island transportation	252,643	252,643	17	95.03	438,936	14,909	14,168	〃 (Note)
	PT. Multi Bina Transport	Indonesia	Container repair, cleaning and island distribution	25,915	25,915	2	17.39	15,504	939	163	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Heavy Industrial Corp. (Malaysia) Berhad	Malaysia	Container manufacturing	879,467	879,467	42,120	84.44	1,236,508	(55,201)	(46,612)	〃 (Note)
	Armand Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Curacao	Investment holding company	370,945	370,945	4	70.00	312,212	(3,155)	(2,208)	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping (Spain) S.L.	Spain	Shipping agency	124,695	124,695	3	55.00	111,357	14,155	7,785	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Italy) S.p.A.	Italy	Shipping agency	75,784	75,784	0.55	55.00	58,445	(5,415)	(2,978)	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	U.K	Marine transportation	1,034,379	1,034,379	765	51.00	1,181,418	(1,561,186)	(796,205)	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	Australia	Shipping agency	7,961	7,961	0.675	67.50	28,208	947	639	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Russia) Ltd.	Russia	Shipping agency	27,323	27,323	-	51.00	5,450	7,395	3,771	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency(Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Shipping agency	69,501	69,501	765	51.00	163,602	8,370	4,269	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Shipping agency	47,494	47,494	408	51.00	32,722	9,695	4,944	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Agency (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	Shipping agency	18,713	18,713	5,500	55.00	124,792	15,934	8,764	〃 (Note)
	PT. Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia	Indonesia	Shipping agency	31,351	31,351	0.441	49.00	118,246	14,143	6,930	Investee company of Peony accounted for using equity method
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Vietnam) Corp.	Vietnam	Shipping agency	14,628	14,628	-	49.00	148,810	12,031	5,895	〃
	Luanta Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Curaçao	Investment holding company	1,523,328	1,523,328	460	50.00	1,994,713	53	27	〃
	Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Curaçao	Investment holding company	10,269,040	9,716,449	0.451	49.00	(5,730)	(1,692,727)	(829,436)	〃
	Green Peninsula Agencies SDN. BHD.	Malaysia	Investment holding company	233,763	233,763	1,500	30.00	267,811	40,116	12,034	〃
	Evergreen Shipping Agency Co. (U.A.E.) LLC	United Arab Emirates	Shipping agency	67,084	67,084	-	49.00	48,858	22,847	11,195	〃
	Greenpen Properties Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Renting estate and storehouse company	13,728	13,728	1,500	30.00	48,643	3,874	1,162	〃

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as of March 31, 2016			Net profit (loss) of the investee For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as of March 31, 2016	Balance as of December 31, 2015	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Armand Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Armand Estate B.V.	Netherlands	Investment holding company	$ 545,693	$ 545,693	0.045	100.00	$ 447,909	($ 2,980)	($ 2,980)	Indirect subsidiary of the Company (Note)
Armand Estate B.V.	Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation	Taiwan	Container distribution and cargo stevedoring	506,019	506,019	50,602	9.73	450,212	(25,672)	(2,498)	Investee company of Armand Estate B.V. accounted for using equity method
Clove Holding Ltd.	Colon Container Terminal, S.A.	Republic of Panama	Inland container storage and loading	736,572	736,572	22,860	40.00	2,783,380	(25,231)	(10,093)	Investee company of Clove Holding Ltd. accounted for using equity method
	Island Equipment LLC.	U.S.A	Investment holding company	4,640	4,640	-	36.00	155,424	13,024	4,689	Indirect subsidiary of the Company (Note)
Island Equipment LLC	Whitney Equipment LLC.	U.S.A	Equipment leasing company	6,444	6,444	-	100.00	147,256	9,009	9,009	〃 (Note)
	Hemlock Equipment LLC.	U.S.A	Equipment leasing company	6,444	6,444	-	100.00	292,447	10,221	10,221	〃 (Note)
Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Island Equipment LLC.	U.S.A	Investment holding company	1,933	1,933	-	15.00	64,760	13,024	1,954	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (UK) Limited	U.K	Shipping agency	0.06	0.06	-	100.00	43,913	2,976	2,976	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Marine (Latin America), S.A.	Republic of Panama	Management consultancy	3,190	3,190	99	16.50	4,004	386	64	Investee company of Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited accounted for using equity method
PT. Multi Bina Pura International	PT. Multi Bina Transport	Indonesia	Container repair cleaning and inland transportation	106,375	106,375	8	72.95	65,039	939	685	Indirect subsidiary of the Company (Note)
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Austria) GmbH	Austria	Shipping agency	666	666	-	100.00	7,580	96	96	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Switzerland) S.A.	Switzerland	Shipping agency	2,526	2,526	0.1	100.00	10,463	471	471	〃 (Note)

Note: This transaction was written off when the consolidated financial statements were prepared.

Note 1: If a public company is equipped with an overseas holding company and takes consolidated financial report as the main financial report according to the local law rules, it can only disclose the information of the overseas holding company about the disclosure of related overseas investee information.

Note 2: If situation does not belong to Note 1, fill in the columns according to the following regulations:

(1) The columns of 'Investee', 'Location', 'Main business activities', Initial investment amount' and 'Shares held as at March 31, 2016' should fill orderly in the Company's (public company's) information on investees and every directly or indirectly controlled investee's investment information, and note the relationship between the Company (public company) and its investee each (ex. direct subsidiary or indirect subsidiary) in the 'footnote' column.

(2) The 'Net profit (loss) of the investee For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016' column should fill in amount of net profit (loss) of the investee for this period.

(3) The'Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016' column should fill in the Company (public company) recognised investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary and recognised investment income (loss) of its investee accounted for under the equity method for this period. When filling in recognised investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary, the Company (public company) should confirm that direct subsidiary's net profit (loss) for this period has included its investment income (loss) which shall be recognised by regulations.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

Information on investments in Mainland China

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016

Table 9

Expressed in thousands of NTD

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, 2016	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/Amount remitted back to Taiwan for three-month period ended March 31, 2016		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of March 31, 2016	Net income (loss) of the investee for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016	Ownership held by the Company (direct of indirect) (%)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company For the three-month period ended March 31, 2016 (Note 2(2)2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of March 31, 2016	Accumulted amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of March 31, 2016	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
Ningbo Victory Container Co., Ltd.	Inland container transportation, container storage, loading, discharging, repair and related activities	$ 120,206	(2)	$ 32,785	$ -	$ -	$ 32,875	$ 4,268	40.00	$ 1,707	$ 78,575	$ -	
Qingdao Evergreen Container Storage & Transportation Co., Ltd.	Inland container transportation, storage, loading, discharging, repair, cleaning and related activities	461,011	(2)	143,284	-	-	143,284	53,382	40.00	21,353	302,308	-	
Kingtrans Intl. Logistics (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	Inland container transportation, storage, loading, discharging, repair, cleaning and related activities	388,392	(2)	128,884	-	-	128,884	(13,317)	40.00	(5,327)	196,549	-	

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of March 31, 2016	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) (Note 3)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
Evergreen Marine Corp.	$ 304,953	$ 1,162,930	$ 33,950,153

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, Peony Investment S.A., in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.

(3) Others

Note 2: In the 'Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the three-month period ended March 31, 2016' column:

(1) It should be indicated if the investee was still in the incorporation arrangements and had not yet any profit during this period.

(2) Indicate the basis for investment income (loss) recognition in the number of one of the following three categories:

A. The financial statements that are reviewed and attested by international accounting firm which has cooperative relationship with accounting firm in R.O.C.

B. The financial statements that are reviewed and attested by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.

C. Others.

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