

**EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION
(TAIWAN) LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS AND REPORT OF INDEPENDENT
ACCOUNTANTS
DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013**

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

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

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

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd. as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to issue a report on these financial statements based on our audits. As stated in Note 6.(8) to financial statements, we did not audit the financial statements of all the investee companies accounted for using the equity method. Those statements were audited by other independent accountants whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our audit expressed herein, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for those investee companies accounted for using the equity method and information disclosed in Note 13 relating to these long-term equity investments, is based solely on the audit reports of other independent accountants. Long-term equity investments in these investee companies amounted to NT\$21,147,872 thousand and NT\$21,169,973 thousand, constituting 20.28% and 21.42% of the total assets as of December 31, 2014, and 2013, 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\$629,429 thousand and NT\$1,518,013 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants" and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits and reports of other independent accountants provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of the other independent accountants, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd. as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 in conformity with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” and generally accepted accounting principles in the Republic of China.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

March 31, 2015

Taipei, Taiwan

Republic of China

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

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 15,219,426	15	\$ 15,364,531	16
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	-	-	5,173	-
Notes receivable, net		14	-	5	-
Accounts receivable, net	6(5)	2,136,651	2	1,471,050	2
Accounts receivable - related parties	7	146,926	-	185,663	-
Other receivables		248,862	-	272,223	-
Other receivables - related parties	7	14,541	-	64,407	-
Current income tax assets		-	-	8,361	-
Inventories	6(6)	629,420	1	602,633	1
Prepayments		156,992	-	153,603	-
Other current assets	6(7), 7 and 8	1,829,723	2	1,280,688	1
Current Assets		<u>20,382,555</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>19,408,337</u>	<u>20</u>
Non-current assets					
Available-for-sale financial assets - non-current	6(3)	1,400,117	1	1,484,000	2
Held-to-maturity financial assets - non-current	6(4)	370,000	-	370,000	-
Investments accounted for using equity method	6(8)	56,536,695	54	56,015,607	57
Property, plant and equipment, net	6(9) and 8	20,522,164	20	14,006,137	14
Investment property, net	6(10) and 8	1,965,137	2	1,984,283	2
Intangible assets		9,705	-	7,118	-
Deferred income tax assets	6(28)	265,091	-	420,766	-
Other non-current assets	6(11)	2,841,730	3	5,276,847	5
Non-current assets		<u>83,910,639</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>79,564,758</u>	<u>80</u>
Total assets		<u>\$ 104,293,194</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 98,973,095</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable		\$ 2,289,534	2	\$ 1,793,540	2
Accounts payable - related parties	7	116,221	-	236,673	-
Other payables		727,217	1	331,641	-
Other payables - related parties	7	18,189	-	18,593	-
Current income tax liabilities		675,903	1	41,260	-
Other current liabilities	6(12) and 7	9,913,125	9	6,907,578	7
Current Liabilities		<u>13,740,189</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>9,329,285</u>	<u>9</u>
Non-current liabilities					
Corporate bonds payable	6(13)	3,000,000	3	3,000,000	3
Long-term loans	6(14)	24,121,777	23	26,785,068	27
Deferred income tax liabilities	6(28)	1,092,107	1	1,172,037	1
Other non-current liabilities	6(15)(16)	1,429,826	2	1,444,657	2
Non-current liabilities		<u>29,643,710</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>32,401,762</u>	<u>33</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>43,383,899</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>41,731,047</u>	<u>42</u>
Equity					
Capital	6(17)				
Common stock		34,775,802	33	34,749,523	35
Capital surplus	6(18)				
Capital surplus		7,292,458	7	7,271,957	8
Retained earnings	6(19)				
Legal reserve		9,115,638	9	9,115,638	9
Special reserve		828,940	1	5,814,993	6
Undistributed earnings		7,270,006	7	1,118,877	1
Other equity interest	6(20)				
Other equity interest		1,626,451	1	(828,940)	(1)
Total equity		<u>60,909,295</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>57,242,048</u>	<u>58</u>
Significant Contingent Liabilities And	9				
Unrecognised Contract Commitments					
Significant Events After The Balance Sheet	11				
Date					
Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 104,293,194</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 98,973,095</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
See report of independent accountants dated March 31, 2015.

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings (loss) per share)

	Notes	For the years ended December 31			
		2014		2013	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Operating revenue	6(21) and 7	\$ 26,151,838	100	\$ 19,508,830	100
Operating costs	6(26)(27) and 7	(22,976,329)	(88)	(18,284,137)	(94)
Gross profit		3,175,509	12	1,224,693	6
Operating expenses	6(26)(27) and 7	(1,584,072)	(6)	(1,447,112)	(8)
Other gains - net	6(22) and 7	1,996,633	8	1,676,175	9
Operating profit		3,588,070	14	1,453,756	7
Non-operating income and expenses					
Other income	6(23)	854,929	3	284,963	1
Other gains and losses	6(2)(24)	(105,881)	-	(53,265)	-
Finance costs	6(25)	(473,189)	(2)	(381,949)	(2)
Share of loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		(1,922,359)	(7)	(2,755,107)	(14)
Total non-operating income and expenses		(1,646,500)	(6)	(2,905,358)	(15)
Profit (loss) before income tax		1,941,570	8	(1,451,602)	(8)
Income tax expense	6(28)	(765,531)	(3)	(45,702)	-
Profit (loss) for the year		\$ 1,176,039	5	(\$ 1,497,304)	(8)
Other comprehensive income	6(20)				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations		\$ 1,934,877	7	\$ 966,519	5
Unrealized (loss) gain on valuation of available-for-sale financial assets		(83,883)	-	109,835	1
Actuarial loss on defined benefit plan		(30,982)	-	(21,972)	-
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		620,487	2	188,092	1
Income tax relating to the components of other comprehensive income		3,929	-	4,695	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		\$ 2,444,428	9	\$ 1,247,169	7
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		\$ 3,620,467	14	(\$ 250,135)	(1)
Earnings (loss) per share (in dollars)	6(29)				
Basic earnings (loss) per share		\$	0.34	(\$	0.43)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share		\$	0.34	(\$	0.43)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
See report of independent accountants dated March 31, 2015.

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Retained Earnings					Other equity interest			Total equity
		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	
<u>Year 2013</u>										
Balance at January 1, 2013		\$ 34,749,407	\$ 7,271,879	\$ 9,102,785	\$ 3,593,280	\$ 5,121,929	(\$ 1,867,363)	(\$ 490,002)	\$ 10,289	\$ 57,492,204
Appropriation of 2012 earnings	6(19)									
Legal reserve		-	-	12,853	-	(12,853)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	2,221,713	(2,221,713)	-	-	-	-
Conversion of convertible bonds into common stock	6(17)	116	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	215
Stock warrants of convertible bonds	6(18)	-	(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21)
Adjustments to share of changes in equity of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		-	-	-	-	(215)	-	-	-	(215)
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(1,497,304)	-	-	-	(1,497,304)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	6(20)	-	-	-	-	(270,967)	1,062,548	453,546	2,042	1,247,169
Balance at December 31, 2013		<u>\$ 34,749,523</u>	<u>\$ 7,271,957</u>	<u>\$ 9,115,638</u>	<u>\$ 5,814,993</u>	<u>\$ 1,118,877</u>	<u>(\$ 804,815)</u>	<u>(\$ 36,456)</u>	<u>\$ 12,331</u>	<u>\$ 57,242,048</u>
<u>Year 2014</u>										
Balance at January 1, 2014		\$ 34,749,523	\$ 7,271,957	\$ 9,115,638	\$ 5,814,993	\$ 1,118,877	(\$ 804,815)	(\$ 36,456)	\$ 12,331	\$ 57,242,048
Appropriation of 2013 earnings	6(19)									
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	(4,986,053)	4,986,053	-	-	-	-
Conversion of convertible bonds into common stock	6(17)	26,279	23,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,834
Stock warrants of convertible bonds	6(18)	-	(4,632)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,632)
Adjustments to share of changes in equity of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	6(18)	-	1,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,578
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	1,176,039	-	-	-	1,176,039
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	6(20)	-	-	-	-	(10,963)	2,160,524	672,975	(378,108)	2,444,428
Balance at December 31, 2014		<u>\$ 34,775,802</u>	<u>\$ 7,292,458</u>	<u>\$ 9,115,638</u>	<u>\$ 828,940</u>	<u>\$ 7,270,006</u>	<u>\$ 1,355,709</u>	<u>\$ 636,519</u>	<u>(\$ 365,777)</u>	<u>\$ 60,909,295</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
See report of independent accountants dated March 31, 2015.

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	2014	2013
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Profit (loss) before tax for the year		\$ 1,941,570	(\$ 1,451,602)
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) before tax to net cash provided by operating activities			
Income and expenses having no effect on cash flows			
Depreciation	6(24)(26)	1,679,362	1,831,731
Amortization	6(26)	9,967	8,781
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(24)	5,258	(18,964)
Interest expense	6(25)	473,189	381,949
Interest income	6(23)	(152,461)	(103,761)
Dividend income	6(23)	(57,837)	(29,498)
Share of loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		1,922,359	2,755,107
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(1,996,633)	(1,676,175)
Amortization of bond discounts		7,293	12,426
Realized income with affiliated companies		(8,932)	(18,230)
Changes in assets/liabilities relating to operating activities			
Net changes in assets relating to operating activities			
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		-	1,498,428
Notes receivable, net		(9)	6,661
Accounts receivable, net		(626,864)	(714,980)
Other receivables		73,227	(12,730)
Inventories		(26,787)	(136,903)
Prepayments		(3,389)	3,996
Other current assets		(549,035)	(201,225)
Other non-current assets		2,208	5,920
Net changes in liabilities relating to operating activities			
Accounts payable		375,542	332,839
Other payables		117,424	(11,201)
Other current liabilities		430,875	958,663
Other non-current liabilities		(45,813)	(54,359)
Cash generated from operations		3,570,514	3,366,873
Interest received		152,461	103,761
Income tax paid		(57,953)	(6,303)
Interest paid		(508,001)	(434,021)
Net cash provided by operating activities		3,157,021	3,030,310

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EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	2014	2013
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Acquisition of investments accounted for under the equity	6(8)	\$ -	(\$ 210,342)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(30)	(1,612,757)	(47,101)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		2,555,082	1,918,316
Acquisition of intangible assets		(12,554)	(12,329)
Increase in other non-current assets	6(30)	(4,413,003)	(5,495,854)
Dividend received		231,901	203,949
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,251,331)	(3,643,361)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Decrease in corporate bonds payable		(523,200)	-
Increase in long-term loans		5,472,553	11,599,714
Decrease in long-term loans		(5,000,148)	(8,291,362)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities		(50,795)	3,308,352
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(145,105)	2,695,301
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		15,364,531	12,669,230
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		\$ 15,219,426	\$ 15,364,531

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
See report of independent accountants dated March 31, 2015.

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD.
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

(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, and is 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 PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORIZATION

These parent company only financial statements were authorised by the Board of Directors on March 27, 2015.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”)
None.

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

According to Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Auditing No. 1030010325 issued on April 3, 2014, commencing 2015, companies with shares listed on the TWSE or traded on the Taiwan GreTai Securities Market or Emerging Stock Market shall adopt the 2013 version of IFRS (not including IFRS 9, ‘Financial instruments’) as endorsed by the FSC and the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers " effective January 1, 2015 (collectively referred herein as the “2013 version of IFRSs”) in preparing the financial statements. The related new standards, interpretations and amendments are listed below:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective Date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Limited exemption from comparative IFRS 7 disclosures for first-time adopters (amendments to IFRS 1)	July 1, 2010
Severe hyperinflation and removal of fixed dates for first-time adopters (amendments to IFRS 1)	July 1, 2011
Government loans (amendments to IFRS 1)	January 1, 2013
Disclosures — Transfers of financial assets (amendments to IFRS 7)	July 1, 2011
Disclosures — Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (amendments to IFRS 7)	January 1, 2013

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective Date by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 10, 'Consolidated financial statements'	January 1, 2013 (Investment entities: January 1, 2014)
IFRS 11, 'Joint arrangements'	January 1, 2013
IFRS 12, 'Disclosure of interests in other entities'	January 1, 2013
IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement'	January 1, 2013
Presentation of items of other comprehensive income (amendments to IAS 1)	July 1, 2012
Deferred tax: recovery of underlying assets (amendments to IAS 12)	January 1, 2012
IAS 19 (revised), 'Employee benefits'	January 1, 2013
IAS 27 (revised), 'Separate financial statements'	January 1, 2013
Investments in associates and joint ventures (amendments to IAS 28)	January 1, 2013
Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (amendments to IAS 32)	January 1, 2014
IFRIC 20, 'Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine'	January 1, 2013
Improvements to IFRSs 2010	January 1, 2011
Improvements to IFRSs 2009 – 2011	January 1, 2013

Based on the Company's assessment, the adoption of the 2013 version of IFRSs has no significant impact on the financial statements of the Company, except the following:

A. IAS 19 (revised), 'Employee benefits'

The revised standard eliminates the corridor approach and requires actuarial gains and losses to be recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. Past service cost will be recognised immediately in the period incurred. Net interest expense or income, calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit asset or liability, replace the finance charge and expected return on plan assets. The return of plan assets, excluding net interest expenses, is recognised in other comprehensive income. An entity is required to recognise termination benefits at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw an offer of those benefits and when it recognises any related restructuring costs. Additional disclosures are required to present how defined benefit plans may affect the amount, timing and uncertainty of the entity's future cash flows.

The Company expected to recognise previously unrecognised past service cost. Net interest expense or income, calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit asset or liability, replace the finance charge and expected return on plan assets. The Company increased deferred tax assets by \$1,913 and accrued pension liabilities by \$11,251 and decreased unappropriated earnings by \$9,338 at January 1, 2014. The Company increased accounts payable by \$339 and exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements by \$989 and decreased investments accounted for using equity method by \$21,106, deferred tax assets by

\$273, deferred tax liabilities by \$939, accrued pension liabilities by \$1,607 and unappropriated earnings by \$46 at December 31, 2014.

The Company increased share of loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method by \$22,045 and decreased operating costs by \$415, operating expenses by \$853 and income tax expense by \$662 for the year ended December 31, 2014.

B. IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'

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

C. IFRS 12, 'Disclosure of interests in other entities'

The standard integrates the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities. Also, the Company will disclose additional information about its interests in consolidated entities and unconsolidated entities accordingly.

D. IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement'

The standard defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The standard sets out a framework for measuring fair value using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability; for non-financial assets, fair value is determined based on the highest and best use of the asset. Also, the standard requires disclosures about fair value measurements. Based on the Company's assessment, the adoption of the standard has no significant impact on its financial statements, and the Company will disclose additional information about fair value measurements accordingly.

(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 IFRSs 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)	January 1, 2016
Investment entities: applying the consolidation exception (amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)	January 1, 2016

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective Date by International Accounting Standards Board
Accounting for acquisition of interests in joint operations (amendments to IFRS 11)	January 1, 2016
IFRS 14, 'Regulatory deferral accounts'	January 1, 2016
IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers'	January 1, 2017
Disclosure initiative (amendments to IAS 1)	January 1, 2016
Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation (amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)	January 1, 2016
Agriculture: bearer plants (amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41)	January 1, 2016
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

The Company is assessing the potential impact of the new standards, interpretations and amendments above. The impact on the parent company only financial statements will be disclosed when the assessment is complete.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

These parent company only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers".

(2) Basis of preparation

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

- (a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.
- (b) 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 plus unrecognised past period's service cost and unrecognised actuarial losses, and less unrecognised actuarial gains and present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the parent company only financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

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

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

(b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are 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 as part of the fair value gain 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 company entities and associates that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

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

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

(b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

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

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

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

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

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

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

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

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

(7) 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 or derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments are presented in 'financial assets carried at cost'.

(8) 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 Company 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 amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Amortization of a premium or a discount on such assets is recognised in profit or loss.

(9) 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 amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. However, short-term accounts receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as effect of discounting is immaterial.

(10) Impairment of financial assets

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

B. The criteria that the Company uses to determine whether there is objective evidence of 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 Company, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granted the borrower a concession that a lender would not otherwise consider;
- (d) It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- (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 Company assesses that there has been objective evidence of impairment and an impairment loss has occurred, accounting for impairment is made as follows according to the category of financial assets:

(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 asset, 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.

(11) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes 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 Company 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 Company has not retained control of the financial asset.

(12) 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.

(13) 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.

At the end of period, inventories are evaluated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the individual item approach is used in the comparison of cost and net realizable value. The calculation of net realizable 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.

(14) Investments accounted for using equity method / associates

- A. Subsidiary is an entity where the Company has the right to dominate its finance and operation policies (includes special purpose entity), normally the Company owns more than 50% of the voting rights directly or indirectly in that entity. Subsidiaries are accounted for under the equity method in the Company's parent company only financial statements.
- B. Unrealized gains or losses resulted from inter-company transactions with subsidiaries are eliminated. Necessary adjustments are made to the accounting policies of subsidiaries, to be consistent with the accounting policies of the Company.
- C. After acquisition of subsidiaries, the Company recognizes proportionately for the share of profit and loss and other comprehensive incomes in the income statement as part of the Company's profit and loss and other comprehensive income, respectively. When the share of loss from a subsidiary exceeds the carrying amount of Company's interests in that subsidiary, the Company continues to recognize its shares in the subsidiary's loss proportionately.
- D. Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received shall be recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the parent.
- E. If the Company loses control of a subsidiary, the Company recognizes any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value and recognizes any resulting difference as a gain or loss in profit or loss. The Company shall account for all amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Company reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss when it loses control of the subsidiary.
- F. Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost.
- G. The Company'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 Company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the

Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

- H. 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 Company's ownership percentage of the associate, the Company recognises the Company's share of change in equity of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.
- I. Unrealised gains or loss on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company'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 Company.
- J. In the case that an associate issues new shares and the Company does not subscribe or acquire new shares proportionately, which results in a change in the Company's ownership percentage of the associate but maintains significant influence on the associate, then 'capital surplus' and 'investments accounted for under the equity method' shall be adjusted for the increase or decrease of its share of equity interest. If the above condition causes a decrease in the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, in addition to the above adjustment, the amounts previously 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.
- K. Upon loss of significant influence over an associate, the Company remeasures any investment retained in the former associate at its fair value. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.
- L. When the Company 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.
- M. When the Company 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.

N. According to “Rules Governing the Preparations of Financial Statements by Securities Issuers”, 'profit for the year' and 'other comprehensive income for the year' reported in an entity's parent company only statement of comprehensive income, shall equal to 'profit for the year' and 'other comprehensive income for the year' attributable to owners of the parent reported in that entity's consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Total equity reported in an entity's parent company only financial statements, shall equal to equity attributable to owners of parent reported in that entity's consolidated financial statements.

(15) Property, plant and equipment

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

B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is 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	50 ~ 55 years
Loading and unloading equipment	6 ~ 20 years
Ships	18 ~ 25 years
Transportation equipment	6 ~ 10 years
Other equipment	3 ~ 5 years

(16) Investment property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. Except for land, investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 50~60 years.

(17) Leases (lessee)

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

(18) Intangible assets

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

(19) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(20) Loans

A. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is 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 capitalized as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(21) Accounts payable

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

(22) 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'.

(23) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(24) 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 realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(25) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

A. Ordinary corporate bonds issued by the Company are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Ordinary corporate bonds are subsequently stated at amortized 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 amortized 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 Company contain conversion options (that is, the bondholders have the right to convert the bonds into the Company's common shares by exchanging a fixed amount of cash for a fixed number of common shares), call options and put options. The Company classifies the bonds payable and derivative features embedded in convertible corporate bonds on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument. 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 amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds and the redemption value is accounted for as the premium or discount on bonds payable and presented as an addition to or deduction from bonds payable, which is amortized in profit or

loss as an adjustment to the 'finance costs' over the period of bond circulation using the effective interest method.

- (c) Conversion options embedded in convertible corporate bonds issued by the Company, which meet the definition of an equity instrument, are initially 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'.

(26) 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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.

(27) 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 Company 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, together with adjustments for unrecognised past service costs. 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 Company 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 if vested immediately; if not, the past service costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

C. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Company'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 Company recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to a termination, when it has a detailed formal plan to terminate the employment of current employees and when it can no longer withdraw the plan. In the case of an offer made by the Company to encourage voluntary termination of employment, the termination benefits are recognised as expenses only when it is probable that the employees are expected to accept the offer and the number of the employees taking the offer can be reliably estimated. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after balance sheet date are discounted to their present value.

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

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

(28) 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 Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional 10% tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

C. Deferred 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 parent company only 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 Company 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 realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

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

F. Tax preference given for expenditures incurred on acquisitions of equipment or technology, research and development, employees' training and equity investments is recorded using the income tax credits accounting.

(29) 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.

(30) Revenue recognition

Sales of 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.

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

The preparation of these parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. The information is addressed below:

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

Financial assets—impairment of equity investments

The Company 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 Company 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 Company would transfer the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income on the impaired available-for-sale financial assets to profit or loss. For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company did not recognize any impairment loss on financial assets-equity investment.

(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 Company 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 Company strategy might cause material impairment on assets in the future.

C. Impairment assessment of investments accounted for using the equity method

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

D. Realisability of deferred income tax assets

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Assessment of the realisability of deferred income tax assets involves critical accounting judgements and estimates of the management, including the assumptions of expected future sales revenue growth rate and profit rate, tax exempt duration, available tax credits, tax planning, etc. Any variations in global economic environment, industrial environment, and laws and regulations might cause significant adjustments to deferred income tax assets. As of December 31, 2014, the Company recognised deferred income tax assets amounting to \$265,091.

E. Calculation of accrued pension obligations

When calculating the present value of defined pension obligations, the Company must apply judgements and estimates to determine the actuarial assumptions on balance sheet date, including discount rates and expected rate of return on plan assets. Any changes in these assumptions could significantly impact the carrying amount of defined pension obligations.

As of December 31, 2014, the carrying amount of accrued pension obligations was \$1,420,272.

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

The fair value of unlisted stocks held by the Company 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 December 31, 2014, the carrying amount of unlisted stocks was \$133,627.

I. 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 Company would assess the impairment loss of the investment accordingly. For a financial asset without an active market, the Company 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

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Cash on hand and petty cash	\$ 13,775	\$ 10,342
Checking accounts and demand deposits	3,866,346	2,224,875
Time deposits	11,009,497	13,039,402
Cash equivalents	329,808	89,912
	<u>\$ 15,219,426</u>	<u>\$ 15,364,531</u>

A. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at balance sheet date is the carrying amount of all cash and cash equivalents.

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

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

<u>Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Current items:		
Financial assets held for trading		
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks	\$ -	\$ -
Embedded derivatives	-	5,173
Valuation adjustment of financial assets held for trading	-	-
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,173</u>

A. The Company recognised net loss of \$5,258 and \$4,388 on financial assets held for trading for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and recognised net gain of \$23,352 on financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2013.

B. The counterparties of the Company's debt instrument investments have good credit quality. The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance sheet date is the carrying amount of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

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

(3) Available-for-sale financial assets

<u>Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Non-current items:		
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks	\$ 490,801	\$ 490,801
Emerging stocks	1,250,000	1,250,000
Unlisted stocks	93,235	93,235
	<u>1,834,036</u>	<u>1,834,036</u>
Valuation adjustment	(432,075)	(348,192)
Accumulated impairment-	<u>(1,844)</u>	<u>(1,844)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,400,117</u>	<u>\$ 1,484,000</u>

A.The Company recognised net loss of \$83,883 and net gain of \$109,835 in other comprehensive income for fair value change for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

B.The Company recognised impairment loss of \$1,844 on unlisted stocks.

(4) Held-to-maturity financial assets

<u>Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Non-current items:		
Financial bonds	\$ 370,000	\$ 370,000

A.The Company recognised interest income of \$10,271 and \$10,272 in profit or loss for amortized cost for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

B.The counterparties of the Company's investments have good credit quality. The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance sheet date is the carrying amount of held-to-maturity financial assets.

C.No held-to-maturity financial assets held by the Company were pledged to others.

(5) Accounts receivable

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 2,136,651	\$ 1,471,050
Less: allowance for bad debts	-	-
	<u>\$ 2,136,651</u>	<u>\$ 1,471,050</u>

A.The credit quality of accounts receivable that were neither past due nor impaired was in the following categories based on the Company's credit quality control policy.

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Group 1	\$ 191,628	\$ 88
Group 2	1,708,390	1,110,514
	<u>\$ 1,900,018</u>	<u>\$ 1,110,602</u>

Note:

Group 1:Low risk: The Company's ten largest customers, with sound performance and high transparency of financial information, are approved based on the Company's credit quality control policy.

Group 2:General risk company.

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

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Up to 30 days	\$ 152,867	\$ 311,298
31 to 180 days	83,766	49,150
	<u>\$ 236,633</u>	<u>\$ 360,448</u>

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

C.As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, impairment loss for accounts receivable is not provided.

D.The maximum exposure to credit risk at December 31, 2014 and 2013 was the carrying amount of each class of accounts receivable.

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

(6) Inventories

	December 31, 2014		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Ship fuel	\$ 629,420	\$ -	\$ 629,420

	December 31, 2013		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Ship fuel	\$ 602,633	\$ -	\$ 602,633

(7) Other current assets

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Shipowner's accounts	\$ 1,312,130	\$ 839,244
Agent accounts	227,360	217,177
Other financial assets	121,648	122,935
Temporary debits	168,585	101,332
	<u>\$ 1,829,723</u>	<u>\$ 1,280,688</u>

A. Shipowner's accounts

(a) These pertain to temporary accounts between the Company and Evergreen International S.A., Gaining Enterprise S.A., Greencompass Marine S.A., Italia Marittima S.p.A., Evergreen Marine (UK) Ltd., Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd. and Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.. These accounts occur as these ship owners incur foreign port expenses and related rental expenses.

(b) In response to market competition and enhancement of global transportation network to provide better logistics services to customers, the Company 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

These accounts occur when domestic and foreign agencies, based on the agreement with the Company, deal with foreign port formalities regarding arrival and departure of ships, cargo loading, discharging and forwarding, collection of freight, and payment of expenses incurred in the foreign port.

(8) Investments accounted for using equity method

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

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Subsidiary of the Company:		
Peony Investment S.A.	\$ 39,913,511	\$ 39,694,900
Everport Terminal Services Inc.	147,345	67,382
Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.	36,262	25,557
Related company:		
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	8,325,748	7,775,737
EVA Airways Corporation	6,544,364	6,922,314
Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation	1,005,287	1,000,040
Charng Yang Development Co., Ltd.	484,175	448,138
Evergreen Security Corporation	76,179	78,170
Evergreen Marine (Latin America), S.A.	3,824	3,369
	<u>\$ 56,536,695</u>	<u>\$ 56,015,607</u>

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

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	\$ 7,781,544	\$ 8,820,496
EVA Airways Corporation	13,943,054	10,449,422
	<u>\$ 21,724,598</u>	<u>\$ 19,269,918</u>

C. The above investment income or loss accounted for using the equity method was based on the financial statements of the investees for the corresponding periods, which were audited by independent accountants.

D. The Company and its indirect subsidiary Armand Estate B.V. planned to participate directly in the issuance of new shares by Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation for cash at the meeting of Board of Directors on March 26, 2013 and May 10, 2013, with the additional cash of \$210,342 and USD 3,222, respectively. The Company's percentage of ownership in TPCT was 21.03% and 9.73%, respectively, after the capital increase, and the percentage of combined holding was 27.85%.

E. For information on the subsidiaries, please refer to Note 4(3) of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2014.

F. The financial information of the Company's principal associates is summarized below:

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Profit/(Loss)</u>	<u>% Interest held</u>
December 31, 2014					
Peony Investment S.A.	\$ 130,040,008	\$ 85,969,279	\$ 118,821,381	(\$ 2,121,705)	100.00%
Everport Terminal Services Inc.	560,976	413,631	2,568,591	72,517	100.00%
Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.	340,187	274,257	792,988	30,094	55.00%
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	24,761,370	3,760,951	4,604,468	668,344	39.74%
EVA Airways Corporation	151,487,620	117,095,736	116,921,858	(1,306,724)	19.32%
Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation	13,082,368	8,310,436	1,383,879	24,947	21.03%
Charng Yang Development Co., Ltd.	1,906,323	112,220	253,730	162,193	40.00%
Evergreen Security Corporation	458,247	214,473	720,080	34,059	31.25%
Evergreen Marine (Latin America), S.A.	24,087	2,238	46,252	1,347	17.50%
	<u>\$ 322,661,186</u>	<u>\$ 216,153,221</u>	<u>\$ 246,113,227</u>	<u>(\$ 2,434,928)</u>	

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Profit/(Loss)</u>	<u>% Interest held</u>
December 31, 2013					
Peony Investment S.A.	\$ 116,911,065	\$ 74,021,067	\$ 120,401,802	(\$ 3,265,365)	100.00%
Everport Terminal Services Inc.	455,152	387,770	2,434,379	54,384	100.00%
Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.	319,352	272,885	745,059	19,485	55.00%
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	23,254,491	3,628,722	4,498,773	580,653	39.74%
EVA Airways Corporation	139,394,778	103,556,745	110,747,462	747,450	19.32%
Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation	13,323,400	8,576,415	1,186,358	(131,256)	21.03%
Charng Yang Development Co., Ltd.	1,920,841	216,830	250,456	160,227	40.00%
Evergreen Security Corporation	452,896	202,754	718,457	44,201	31.25%
Evergreen Marine (Latin America), S.A.	24,225	4,974	38,059	1,112	17.50%
	<u>\$ 296,056,200</u>	<u>\$ 190,868,162</u>	<u>\$ 241,020,805</u>	<u>(\$ 1,789,109)</u>	

(9) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Loading and unloading equipment	Computer and communication equipment	Transportation equipment	Ships	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
At January 1, 2014									
Cost	\$ 558,532	\$ 401,535	\$ 4,211,005	\$ 104,982	\$ 8,343,667	\$ 12,722,292	\$ 192,651	\$ 198,434	\$ 26,733,098
Accumulated depreciation	-	(171,692)	(4,017,921)	(87,298)	(5,760,728)	(2,422,754)	(171,989)	(94,579)	(12,726,961)
	<u>\$ 558,532</u>	<u>\$ 229,843</u>	<u>\$ 193,084</u>	<u>\$ 17,684</u>	<u>\$ 2,582,939</u>	<u>\$ 10,299,538</u>	<u>\$ 20,662</u>	<u>\$ 103,855</u>	<u>\$ 14,006,137</u>
<u>2014</u>									
Opening net book amount	\$ 558,532	\$ 229,843	\$ 193,084	\$ 17,684	\$ 2,582,939	\$ 10,299,538	\$ 20,662	\$ 103,855	\$ 14,006,137
Additions	-	1,421	3,050	3,292	1,508,458	72,388	17,478	7,108	1,613,195
Disposals	-	-	(2,738)	(1)	(590,398)	-	(1,849)	-	(594,986)
Reclassifications	-	-	885,373	-	-	6,272,661	-	-	7,158,034
Depreciation	-	(10,576)	(79,413)	(6,467)	(747,721)	(779,769)	(8,291)	(27,979)	(1,660,216)
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ 558,532</u>	<u>\$ 220,688</u>	<u>\$ 999,356</u>	<u>\$ 14,508</u>	<u>\$ 2,753,278</u>	<u>\$ 15,864,818</u>	<u>\$ 28,000</u>	<u>\$ 82,984</u>	<u>\$ 20,522,164</u>
At December 31, 2014									
Cost	\$ 558,532	\$ 402,956	\$ 4,744,650	\$ 108,202	\$ 4,107,825	\$ 19,067,341	\$ 190,151	\$ 205,543	\$ 29,385,200
Accumulated depreciation	-	(182,268)	(3,745,294)	(93,694)	(1,354,547)	(3,202,523)	(162,151)	(122,559)	(8,863,036)
	<u>\$ 558,532</u>	<u>\$ 220,688</u>	<u>\$ 999,356</u>	<u>\$ 14,508</u>	<u>\$ 2,753,278</u>	<u>\$ 15,864,818</u>	<u>\$ 28,000</u>	<u>\$ 82,984</u>	<u>\$ 20,522,164</u>

	Land	Buildings	Loading and unloading equipment	Computer and communication equipment	Transportation equipment	Ships	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
At January 1, 2013									
Cost	\$ 558,532	\$ 398,606	\$ 4,273,562	\$ 127,618	\$ 11,349,824	\$ 6,371,111	\$ 210,555	\$ 190,777	\$ 23,480,585
Accumulated depreciation	-	(159,579)	(3,966,340)	(102,638)	(7,391,603)	(1,919,273)	(182,118)	(72,281)	(13,793,832)
	<u>\$ 558,532</u>	<u>\$ 239,027</u>	<u>\$ 307,222</u>	<u>\$ 24,980</u>	<u>\$ 3,958,221</u>	<u>\$ 4,451,838</u>	<u>\$ 28,437</u>	<u>\$ 118,496</u>	<u>\$ 9,686,753</u>
<u>2013</u>									
Opening net book amount	\$ 558,532	\$ 239,027	\$ 307,222	\$ 24,980	\$ 3,958,221	\$ 4,451,838	\$ 28,437	\$ 118,496	\$ 9,686,753
Additions	-	3,443	-	1,516	220	27,523	3,009	10,759	46,470
Disposals	-	-	(122)	(1,399)	(236,541)	-	(99)	-	(238,161)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	6,323,658	-	-	6,323,658
Depreciation	-	(12,627)	(114,016)	(7,413)	(1,138,961)	(503,481)	(10,685)	(25,400)	(1,812,583)
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ 558,532</u>	<u>\$ 229,843</u>	<u>\$ 193,084</u>	<u>\$ 17,684</u>	<u>\$ 2,582,939</u>	<u>\$ 10,299,538</u>	<u>\$ 20,662</u>	<u>\$ 103,855</u>	<u>\$ 14,006,137</u>
At December 31, 2013									
Cost	\$ 558,532	\$ 401,535	\$ 4,211,005	\$ 104,982	\$ 8,343,667	\$ 12,722,292	\$ 192,651	\$ 198,434	\$ 26,733,098
Accumulated depreciation	-	(171,692)	(4,017,921)	(87,298)	(5,760,728)	(2,422,754)	(171,989)	(94,579)	(12,726,961)
	<u>\$ 558,532</u>	<u>\$ 229,843</u>	<u>\$ 193,084</u>	<u>\$ 17,684</u>	<u>\$ 2,582,939</u>	<u>\$ 10,299,538</u>	<u>\$ 20,662</u>	<u>\$ 103,855</u>	<u>\$ 14,006,137</u>

A. The Company 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

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1, 2014			
Cost	\$ 1,414,008	\$ 975,187	\$ 2,389,195
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>(404,912)</u>	<u>(404,912)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,414,008</u>	<u>\$ 570,275</u>	<u>\$ 1,984,283</u>
<u>2014</u>			
Opening net book amount	\$ 1,414,008	\$ 570,275	\$ 1,984,283
Depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>(19,146)</u>	<u>(19,146)</u>
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ 1,414,008</u>	<u>\$ 551,129</u>	<u>\$ 1,965,137</u>
At December 31, 2014			
Cost	\$ 1,414,008	\$ 975,187	\$ 2,389,195
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>(424,058)</u>	<u>(424,058)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,414,008</u>	<u>\$ 551,129</u>	<u>\$ 1,965,137</u>
	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1, 2013			
Cost	\$ 1,414,008	\$ 975,187	\$ 2,389,195
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>(385,764)</u>	<u>(385,764)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,414,008</u>	<u>\$ 589,423</u>	<u>\$ 2,003,431</u>
<u>2013</u>			
Opening net book amount	\$ 1,414,008	\$ 589,423	\$ 2,003,431
Depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>(19,148)</u>	<u>(19,148)</u>
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ 1,414,008</u>	<u>\$ 570,275</u>	<u>\$ 1,984,283</u>
At December 31, 2013			
Cost	\$ 1,414,008	\$ 975,187	\$ 2,389,195
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>(404,912)</u>	<u>(404,912)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,414,008</u>	<u>\$ 570,275</u>	<u>\$ 1,984,283</u>

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

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Rental income from the lease of the investment property	\$ 97,910	\$ 97,515
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income in the period	\$ 19,146	\$ 19,148
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that did not generate rental income in the period	\$ -	\$ -

B. The fair value of the investment property held by the Company as at December 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$3,383,762 and \$3,213,231, respectively. The fair value measurements were based on the market prices of recently sold properties in the immediate vicinity of a certain property.

(11) Other non-current assets

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Prepayments for equipment	\$ 2,809,641	\$ 5,242,551
Refundable deposits	31,777	33,984
Others	312	312
	\$ 2,841,730	\$ 5,276,847

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

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Amount capitalised	\$ 39,307	\$ 67,948
Interest rate	1.15%~1.88%	1.14%~1.88%

(12) Other current liabilities

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Long-term liabilities - current portion	\$ 7,717,401	\$ 5,142,729
Shipowner's accounts	1,214,475	860,166
Agency accounts	968,892	894,648
Others	12,357	10,035
	\$ 9,913,125	\$ 6,907,578

(13) Corporate bonds payable

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Domestic unsecured convertible bonds	\$ -	\$ 568,400
Domestic secured corporate bonds	3,000,000	3,000,000
Less: discount on corporate bonds	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,377)</u>
	3,000,000	3,561,023
Less: current portion or exercise of put options	<u>-</u>	<u>(561,023)</u>
	<u>\$ 3,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,000,000</u>

A. On August 7, 2009, the Company issued its third domestic unsecured convertible bonds (referred herein as the “Third Bonds”) at face value, totaling \$2,500,000. The major terms of the issuance are set forth below:

- a) Period: 5 years (August 7, 2009 to August 7, 2014)
- b) Coupon rate: 0% per annum
- c) Principal repayment and interest payment

Unless the Third Bonds are redeemed, repurchased, resold, converted or deregistered before maturity, or other events occur due to regulatory reasons, the principal of the Third Bonds shall be repaid in lump sum by cash at maturity based on the face value of the Bonds.

d) Collaterals

The Third Bonds are unsecured. However, if the Company subsequently issues other convertible bonds secured with collaterals, the rights of the holders of the Third Bonds to claim their credits and the collaterals are set at the same rank as the holders of the convertible bonds issued subsequently.

e) Redemption at the Company’s option

(a) During the period from one month after the issuance of the Third Bonds to 40 days before the maturity of the Third Bonds, if the closing price of the Company’s common stock at the Taiwan Stock Exchange is equal to or more than 30% of the conversion price for a period of 30 consecutive trading days, the Company may redeem the outstanding bonds in cash at the face value of the Third Bonds within 30 trading days after the abovementioned 30 consecutive trading days.

(b) During the period from one month after the Third Bonds are issued to 40 days before the maturity of the Third Bonds, if the total amount of the Third Bonds outstanding after the conversion by the bondholders is less than \$250,000 (10% of the total issued amount), the Company may redeem the outstanding bonds at their face value any time before the maturity of the Third Bond.

(c) When the Company issues its redemption notice, if the bondholders do not reply before the effective redemption date, the Company may convert the bonds held by those bondholders into common stock at the conversion price in effect at the expiration of the notice period.

f) Redemption at the bondholders' option

During the period from 30 days before the 2-year maturity of the Third Bonds to the date of maturity, or from 30 days before the 3-year maturity of the Third Bonds to the date of maturity, the bondholders may require the Company to redeem their bonds in cash at the face value plus interest compensation. The redemption price for the former is 101.00% of the face value with a yield rate of 0.50% per annum, and 101.51% of the face value with a yield rate of 0.50% for the latter.

g) Terms of conversion

(a) Conversion period

The bondholders may convert the Third Bonds into the Company's common stock during the period from one month after the Third Bonds are issued to 10 days before the maturity of the Third Bonds.

The bondholders are prohibited from exercising their conversion right during the period from 3 trading days before the announcement of cash or stock dividends to the date of distribution of the cash or stock dividends.

(b) Conversion price

The base day for setting conversion price is July 30, 2009. The conversion price can be any of the three average closing prices of the Company's common stock during the 1, 3 and 5 trading days before the base day multiplied by 101.00%. If any cash or stock dividends are distributed before the base day, the closing price used in the computation of the conversion price must be adjusted for the effect of the dividend distribution. If any cash or stock dividends are distributed during the period from the date on which the conversion price is set to the date on which the Third Bonds are issued, the conversion price is required to be adjusted in accordance with the adjusting formula specified in the bond agreement. The conversion price at the issuance of the Third Bonds was set at \$20.40 (in dollars). Until the report release date, the conversion price of the Convertible Bonds was set at \$17.20 (in dollars).

h) Entitlement to cash dividends or stock dividends

The bondholders who request to convert the Third Bonds during the period from January 1 of the current year to any date which is more than 3 trading days before the announcement of cash or stock dividends are entitled to the cash or stock dividends resolved by the stockholders in the current year. Conversion of the Third Bonds is prohibited during the period from 3 trading days before the announcement of cash or stock dividends to the ex-dividend date. The bondholders who request to convert the Third Bonds during the period from the date following the ex-dividend date to December 31 of the current year are not entitled to the cash or stock dividends resolved by the stockholders in the current year, but are entitled to the cash or stock dividends resolved by the stockholders in the following year.

B. 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 are guaranteed by Bank Sinopac, and Bond B are guaranteed by Far Eastern International Bank.

C. The conversion rights and debt component of the Third Bonds are recognised separately in accordance with IAS 39. The issuance cost of the Third Bonds is allocated to debt and equity components by the amount initially recognised. Accordingly, the account of “capital reserve from stock warrants” amounted to \$256,205. The net value of the rights of repurchase and resold embedded in bonds payable was separated from bonds payable, and was recognised in “financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss” in accordance with IAS 39.

(14) Long-term loans

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Secured bank loans	\$ 13,520,422	\$ 11,863,616
Unsecured bank loans	17,721,811	19,441,071
Add : unrealized foreign exchange loss	603,840	72,021
Less : deferred expenses - hosting fee credit	(6,895)	(9,934)
	31,839,178	31,366,774
Less: current portion	(7,717,401)	(4,581,706)
	<u>\$ 24,121,777</u>	<u>\$ 26,785,068</u>
Interest rate	0.89%~1.88%	0.89%~1.88%

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

(15) Other non-current liabilities

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Accrued pension liabilities	\$ 1,420,272	\$ 1,444,609
Guarantee deposits received	9,554	48
	<u>\$ 1,429,826</u>	<u>\$ 1,444,657</u>

(16) 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 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 contributes 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.

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

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(\$ 1,887,464)	(\$ 1,874,129)
Fair value of plan assets	<u>457,549</u>	<u>418,269</u>
	(1,429,915)	(1,455,860)
Unrecognised past service cost	<u>9,643</u>	<u>11,251</u>
Net liability in the balance sheet	<u>(\$ 1,420,272)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,444,609)</u>

(c)Movements in present value of defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>Year ended</u> <u>December 31, 2013</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations		
At January 1	(\$ 1,874,129)	(\$ 1,879,570)
Current service cost	(11,983)	(10,953)
Interest cost	(31,976)	(27,429)
Actuarial loss	(33,570)	(20,302)
Benefits paid	<u>64,194</u>	<u>64,125</u>
At December 31	<u>(\$ 1,887,464)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,874,129)</u>

(d)Movements in fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>Year ended</u> <u>December 31, 2013</u>
Fair value of plan assets		
At January 1	\$ 418,269	\$ 389,716
Expected return on plan assets	7,377	6,815
Actuarial profit (loss)	2,588	(1,670)
Employee contributions	88,047	84,048
Benefits paid	<u>(58,732)</u>	<u>(60,640)</u>
At December 31	<u>\$ 457,549</u>	<u>\$ 418,269</u>

(e) Amounts of expenses recognised in comprehensive income statements are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Current service cost	\$ 11,983	\$ 10,953
Interest cost	31,976	27,429
Expected return on plan assets	(7,377)	(6,815)
Past service cost	<u>1,607</u>	<u>1,607</u>
Current pension cost	<u>\$ 38,189</u>	<u>\$ 33,174</u>

Details of cost and expenses recognised in comprehensive income statements are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Operating cost	\$ 8,456	\$ 7,070
General and administrative expenses	<u>29,733</u>	<u>26,104</u>
	<u>\$ 38,189</u>	<u>\$ 33,174</u>

(f) Amounts recognised under other comprehensive income (loss) are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Recognition for current period	(\$ 30,982)	(\$ 21,972)
Accumulated amount	<u>\$ 6,142</u>	<u>\$ 37,124</u>

(g) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitization products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. The constitution of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report published by the government.

Expected return on plan assets was a projection of overall return for the obligations period, which was estimated based on historical returns and by reference to the status of Labor Retirement Fund utilisation by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee and taking into account the effect that the Fund's minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks.

The actual return on plan assets of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were \$9,965 and \$5,145, respectively.

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

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Discount rate	<u>1.75%</u>	<u>1.75%</u>
Future salary increases	<u>2.00%</u>	<u>2.00%</u>
Expected return on plan assets	<u>1.75%</u>	<u>1.75%</u>

Assumptions regarding future mortality rate was estimated based on the 5th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table.

(i)Historical information of experience adjustments was as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2012
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(\$ 1,887,464)	(\$ 1,874,129)	(\$ 1,879,570)
Fair value of plan assets	<u>457,549</u>	<u>418,269</u>	<u>389,716</u>
Deficit in the plan	<u>(\$ 1,429,915)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,455,860)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,489,854)</u>
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	<u>(\$ 33,570)</u>	<u>(\$ 20,302)</u>	<u>\$ 63,738</u>
Experience adjustments on plan assets	<u>\$ 2,588</u>	<u>(\$ 1,670)</u>	<u>\$ 4,642</u>

(j)Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company within one year from December 31, 2014 amounts to \$41,328.

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

(b)The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were \$53,342 and \$48,229, respectively.

(17) Capital stock

A.As of December 31, 2014, the Company's authorized capital was \$36,000,000, and the paid-in capital was \$34,775,802, divided into 3,477,580 thousand shares of common stocks with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

B.Details of the common stock converted from the domestic unsecured convertible bonds issued by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are set forth below:

	Year ended December 31, 2014		Year ended December 31, 2013	
	No. of Shares (in 000's)	Amount	No. of Shares (in 000's)	Amount
	Third unsecured convertible bonds	2,628	\$ 26,279	12

(18) Capital reserve

A. The Securities and Exchange Act requires that capital reserve shall be exclusively used to cover accumulated deficit or to increase capital and shall not be used for any other purpose. However, capital reserve arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stock and donations can be capitalized once a year, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit and the amount to be capitalized does not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital.

	Year ended December 31, 2014				
	Share premium	Adjustments to share of changes in equity of associates and joint ventures	Donated assets	Stock warrants	Others
At January 1	\$ 5,817,998	\$ 1,388,550	\$ 446	\$ 58,250	\$6,713
Convertible bonds converted	23,555	-	-	(4,632)	-
Corporate bond expired	53,618	-	-	(53,618)	-
Recognition of change in equity of associates in proportion to the Company's ownership	-	1,578	-	-	-
At December 31	<u>\$ 5,895,171</u>	<u>\$ 1,390,128</u>	<u>\$ 446</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$6,713</u>

	Year ended December 31, 2013				
	Share premium	Adjustments to share of changes in equity of associates and joint ventures	Donated assets	Stock warrants	Others
At January 1	\$ 5,817,899	\$ 1,388,550	\$ 446	\$ 58,271	\$6,713
Convertible bonds converted	99	-	-	(21)	-
At December 31	<u>\$ 5,817,998</u>	<u>\$ 1,388,550</u>	<u>\$ 446</u>	<u>\$ 58,250</u>	<u>\$6,713</u>

B. Information related to “capital reserve from stock warrants” is stated in Note 6 (13).

(19) Retained earnings

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
At January 1	\$ 1,118,877	\$ 5,121,929
Profit (loss) for the period	1,176,039 (1,497,304)
Appropriation of earnings	4,986,053 (2,234,566)
Actuarial gains (loss) on post employment benefit obligations, net of tax	(10,963) (270,967)
Recognised the reduction to retained earnings attributed to investee company non-subscribed proportionately	-	(215)
At December 31	<u>\$ 7,270,006</u>	<u>\$ 1,118,877</u>

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 income tax and cover prior years' losses, then appropriate 10% of the residual amount as legal reserve. Dividends shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the stockholders. Bonuses paid to employees shall be at least 0.5% of the total distributed amount and the remuneration paid to the directors and supervisors shall not exceed 5% of the total distributed amount.

B. Dividend policy

The Company is currently at the stable growth stage. 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 balance of the reserve exceeds 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, 2013, 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. In response to future operating plans, the Company has retained all distributable earnings and has not appropriated any bonus to shareholders, directors' and supervisors' remuneration and employees' bonus for the year ended December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company distributed no dividends to shareholders, bonus to employees, or remuneration to the directors and supervisors in order to facilitate future expansion plans.

F. The employees' bonus of \$15,160 and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of \$11,000 for the year ended December 31, 2014 were accrued based on profit after tax for the year, as well as legal reserve and others. The basic accrual is within the percentage stated in the Company's Articles of Incorporation.

G. The appropriation of 2014 earnings resolved by the Board of Directors on March 27, 2015 was as follows:

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2014</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Dividend per share (in dollars)</u>
Accrual of legal reserve	<u>\$ 117,604</u>	
Reversal of special reserve	<u>\$ 828,940</u>	
Appropriate cash dividends to shareholders	<u>\$ 347,758</u>	<u>\$ 0.1</u>
Appropriate stock dividends to shareholders	<u>\$ 347,758</u>	<u>\$ 0.1</u>

For more information on the bonus allocation to employees and remuneration to the directors and supervisors of the Company as resolved by the Board of Directors and approved by the stockholders, please visit the "Market Observation Post System" website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

As of March 31, 2015, the above-mentioned 2014 earnings appropriation had not been resolved by the stockholders.

(20) Other equity items

	Hedging reserve	Available-for- sale investment	Currency translation	Total
At January 1, 2014	\$ 12,331	(\$ 36,456)	(\$ 804,815)	(\$ 828,940)
Revaluation – gross	-	(83,883)	-	(83,883)
Revaluation – tax	-	(1,301)	-	(1,301)
Revaluation – associates	-	776,973	-	776,973
Revaluation – associates – tax	-	(18,814)	-	(18,814)
Cash flow hedges:				
– Fair value loss in the period				
– associates	(455,552)	-	-	(455,552)
– associates – tax	77,444	-	-	77,444
Currency translation differences:				
–Parent	-	-	1,934,877	1,934,877
–Tax of Parent	-	-	(37)	(37)
–Associates	-	-	225,684	225,684
At December 31, 2014	<u>(\$ 365,777)</u>	<u>\$ 636,519</u>	<u>\$ 1,355,709</u>	<u>\$ 1,626,451</u>

	Hedging reserve	Available-for- sale investment	Currency translation	Total
At January 1, 2013	\$ 10,289	(\$ 490,002)	(\$ 1,867,363)	(\$ 2,347,076)
Revaluation – gross	-	109,835	-	109,835
Revaluation – tax	-	969	-	969
Revaluation – associates	-	362,864	-	362,864
Revaluation – associates – tax	-	(20,122)	-	(20,122)
Cash flow hedges:				
– Fair value gains in the period				
– associates	2,460	-	-	2,460
– associates–tax	(418)	-	-	(418)
Currency translation				
–Parent	-	-	966,519	966,519
–Tax of Parent	-	-	(10)	(10)
–Associates	-	-	96,039	96,039
At December 31, 2013	<u>\$ 12,331</u>	<u>(\$ 36,456)</u>	<u>(\$ 804,815)</u>	<u>(\$ 828,940)</u>

(21) Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Marine freight income	\$ 24,650,532	\$ 18,119,632
Ship rental income and slottage income	507,053	553,334
Commission income and agency service income	272,896	273,414
Other income	721,357	562,450
	<u>\$ 26,151,838</u>	<u>\$ 19,508,830</u>

(22) Other gains-net

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 1,996,633</u>	<u>\$ 1,676,175</u>

(23) Other income

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Rental revenue	\$ 99,040	\$ 98,462
Dividend income	57,837	29,498
Interest income:		
Interest income from bank deposits	142,190	93,489
Interest income from financial assets other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,271	10,272
Other income – others	545,591	53,242
	<u>\$ 854,929</u>	<u>\$ 284,963</u>

(24) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Net (losses) profits on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(\$ 5,258)	\$ 18,964
Net currency exchange gains (losses)	104,068	(50,611)
Gains on disposal of investments	1,806	50,978
Investment property depreciation	(19,146)	(19,149)
Other non-operating expenses	(187,351)	(53,447)
	<u>(\$ 105,881)</u>	<u>(\$ 53,265)</u>

(25) Finance costs

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Interest expense:		
Bank loans	\$ 466,803	\$ 398,966
Corporate bonds	45,693	50,931
	512,496	449,897
Less: capitalisation of qualifying assets	(39,307)	(67,948)
Finance costs	\$ 473,189	\$ 381,949

(26) Expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Employee benefit expense	\$ 1,695,281	\$ 1,451,249
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1,660,216	1,812,582
Amortisation on intangible assets	9,967	8,781
Stevedorage	5,614,357	3,814,899
Inland haulage and canal due	5,326,838	3,758,968
Bunker fuel	5,046,242	4,221,092
Operating lease payments	2,499,626	2,455,340
Port charge	1,010,863	858,400
Commission	877,479	637,450
Professional service and data service expenses	204,538	195,219
Ship supplies and lubricant oil	192,744	231,041
Other expenses	422,250	286,228
Total	\$ 24,560,401	\$ 19,731,249

(27) Employee benefit expense

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Wages and salaries	\$ 1,432,034	\$ 1,225,849
Labor and health insurance fees	102,160	88,000
Pension costs	91,531	81,403
Other personnel expenses	69,556	55,997
	\$ 1,695,281	\$ 1,451,249

(28) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	\$ 496,399	\$ 51,549
Tax on undistributed earnings	194,069	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	10,490	-
Total current tax	<u>700,958</u>	<u>51,549</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	64,573	(5,847)
Total deferred tax	<u>64,573</u>	<u>(5,847)</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 765,531</u>	<u>\$ 45,702</u>

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

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Fair value gains (losses) on available -for-sale financial assets	(\$ 1,301)	\$ 969
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(37)	(10)
Actuarial gains on defined benefit obligations	5,267	3,735
Share of other comprehensive losses of associates	(15,041)	(4,118)
	<u>(\$ 11,112)</u>	<u>\$ 576</u>

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

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Reduction in capital surplus caused by recognition of foreign investees based on the shareholding ratio	(\$ 60)	\$ -
Reduction in retained earnings caused by recognition of foreign investees not based on the shareholding ratio	-	7
	<u>(\$ 60)</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>

B.Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	\$ 330,066	(\$ 246,772)
Expenses disallowed by tax regulation	249,349	345,469
Tax exempted income by tax regulation	(9,245)	(16,995)
Effect from tax credit of investment	(9,198)	(36,000)
Prior year income tax underestimation	10,490	-
Tax on undistributed earnings	194,069	-
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 765,531</u>	<u>\$ 45,702</u>

C.Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary difference, loss carryforward and investment tax credit are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2014				
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in equity	December 31
Temporary differences:					
– Deferred tax assets:					
Bad debts expense	\$ 404	\$ 38	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 442
Loss on valuation of financial assets	23,311	(22,342)	(969)	-	-
Deferred profit from disposal of loading and unloading equipment	13,145	(7,729)	-	-	5,416
Unrealized expense	5,975	680	-	-	6,655
Unrealized exchange loss	3,233	6,855	-	-	10,088
Pension expense	251,895	(9,405)	-	-	242,490
Investment tax credit	122,803	(122,803)	-	-	-
Subtotal	<u>\$ 420,766</u>	<u>(\$ 154,706)</u>	<u>(\$ 969)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 265,091</u>
– Deferred tax liabilities:					
Gain on valuation of financial assets	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 332)	\$ -	(\$ 332)
Equity-accounted investment income	(1,165,725)	90,133	(15,078)	(60)	(1,090,730)
Actuarial losses/(gains)	(6,312)	-	5,267	-	(1,045)
Subtotal	<u>(1,172,037)</u>	<u>90,133</u>	<u>(10,143)</u>	<u>(60)</u>	<u>(1,092,107)</u>
Total	<u>(\$ 751,271)</u>	<u>(\$ 64,573)</u>	<u>(\$ 11,112)</u>	<u>(\$ 60)</u>	<u>(\$ 827,016)</u>

	Year ended December 31, 2013				
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in equity	December 31
Temporary differences:					
– Deferred tax assets:					
Bad debts expense	\$ 404	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 404
Loss on valuation of financial assets	22,342	-	969	-	23,311
Deferred profit from disposal of loading and unloading equipment	15,568	(2,423)	-	-	13,145
Unrealized expense	4,778	1,197	-	-	5,975
Unrealized exchange loss	-	3,233	-	-	3,233
Pension expense	261,136	(9,241)	-	-	251,895
Loss carryforwards	145,534	(145,534)	-	-	-
Investment tax credits	114,561	8,242	-	-	122,803
Subtotal	<u>\$ 564,323</u>	<u>(\$ 144,526)</u>	<u>\$ 969</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 420,766</u>
– Deferred tax liabilities:					
Unrealised exchange gain	(\$ 16,082)	\$ 16,082	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equity-accounted investment income	(1,295,895)	134,291	(4,128)	7	(1,165,725)
Actuarial losses/(gains)	(10,047)	-	3,735	-	(6,312)
Subtotal	<u>(1,322,024)</u>	<u>150,373</u>	<u>(393)</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>(1,172,037)</u>
Total	<u>(\$ 757,701)</u>	<u>\$ 5,847</u>	<u>\$ 576</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>(\$ 751,271)</u>

D. According to Act for Industrial Innovation and Statute for Upgrading Industries (before its abolishment), details of the amount the Company is entitled as investment tax credit and unrecognised deferred tax assets are as follows:

Qualifying items	December 31, 2013		
	Unused tax credits	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Final year tax credits are due
Investments in emerging important strategic industries	\$ 26,803	\$ -	2015
Investments in emerging important strategic industries	60,000	-	2016
Investments in emerging important strategic industries	36,000	-	2017
	<u>\$ 122,803</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	

E. The Company has not recognised taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries as deferred tax liabilities. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the amounts of temporary difference unrecognised as deferred tax liabilities were \$20,567,275 and \$19,884,906, respectively.

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

G. Unappropriated retained earnings:

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Earnings generated in and before 1997	\$ 1,673,273	\$ 1,118,877
Earnings generated in and after 1998	<u>5,596,733</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 7,270,006</u>	<u>\$ 1,118,877</u>

H. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the balance of the imputation tax credit account was \$1,616,279 and \$438,661, respectively. The creditable tax rate was 0% for 2013 and is estimated to be 28.88% for 2014.

(29) Earnings (loss) per share

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2014</u>		
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)</u>	<u>Earnings per share (in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	\$ 1,176,039	3,476,061	<u>\$ 0.34</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	\$ 1,176,039	3,476,061	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Convertible bonds	-	1,519	
Employees' bonus	-	<u>687</u>	
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	<u>\$ 1,176,039</u>	<u>3,478,267</u>	<u>\$ 0.34</u>

Year ended December 31, 2013			
		Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Loss per share (in dollars)
		Amount after tax	
<u>Basic loss per share</u>			
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	(\$ 1,497,304)	3,474,948	(\$ <u>0.43</u>)
<u>Diluted loss per share</u>			
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	(\$ 1,497,304)	3,474,948	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Convertible bonds	<u>Note 1</u>	<u>Note 1</u>	
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	(\$ <u>1,497,304</u>)	<u>3,474,948</u>	(\$ <u>0.43</u>)

Note 1:

According to IAS 33 “Earnings per share”, the potential common stock should not be considered in calculation of basic loss per share, due to net loss from continuing operation for 2013, which leads to anti-dilutive effect.

(30) Non-cash transactions

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments

(a) Property, plant and equipment

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,613,195	\$ 46,470
Add: opening balance of payable on equipment	1,118	1,749
Less: ending balance of payable on equipment	(<u>1,556</u>)	(<u>1,118</u>)
Cash paid during the period	<u>\$ 1,612,757</u>	<u>\$ 47,101</u>

(b)Advance on equipment

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Acquisition of prepayments for equipment	\$ 4,725,126	\$ 5,559,911
Add: opening balance of payable on equipment	4,597	8,488
Less: ending balance of payable on equipment	(277,413)	(4,597)
Capitalized interest	(39,307)	(67,948)
Cash paid during the period	<u>\$ 4,413,003</u>	<u>\$ 5,495,854</u>

B.Financing activities with no cash flow effects

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Convertible bonds being converted to capital stocks	<u>\$ 45,200</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(31) Names of the related parties and their relationship with the Company

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd. (TTSC)	Subsidiary
Peony Investment S.A. (Peony)	Subsidiary
Everport Terminal Services Inc. (ETS)	Subsidiary
Kingtrans International Logistics (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. (KTIL)	Indirect subsidiary
Vigor Enterprise S.A. (VIGOR)	Indirect subsidiary (Completely liquidated in December 2014)
Clove Holding Ltd. (CLOVE)	Indirect subsidiary
PT. Multi Bina Transport (MBT)	Indirect subsidiary
PT. Multi Bina Pura International (MBPI)	Indirect subsidiary
Greencompass Marine S.A. (GMS)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Heavy Industrial Co., (Malaysia) Berhad. (EHIC(M))	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited (EMU)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH (EGD)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (U.K.) Limited (EGU)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Switzerland) S.A. (EGDL)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Austria) GmbH (EGDV)	Indirect subsidiary

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Ireland) Ltd. (EGUD)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Netherlands) B.V. (EGN)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Poland) SP.ZO.O (EGD-WWX)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Argentina S.A. (EGB)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency France S.A.S. (EGF)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping (Spain) S.L. (EES)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Italy) S.p.A. (EIT)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Vietnam) Corp. (EGV)	Indirect subsidiary
Island Equipment LLC. (Island)	Indirect subsidiary
Armand Investment (Netherlands) N.V. (Armand N.V.)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Australia) Pty. Ltd. (EMA)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (EGT)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (EGS)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (India) Pvt. Ltd. (EGI)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Russia) Ltd. (ERU)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Agency (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd.(ESA)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Korea) Corporation (EGK)	Indirect subsidiary
Armand Estate B.V. (Armand B.V.)	Indirect subsidiary
Whitney Equipment LLC. (Whitney)	Indirect subsidiary
Hemlock Equipment LLC. (Hemlock)	Indirect subsidiary

(32) Significant related party transactions and balances

A.Sales of services:

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Sales of services:		
Subsidiaries	\$ 2,509,663	\$ 2,226,668
Associates	912,249	907,189
Other related parties	3,498,645	3,118,247
	<u>\$ 6,920,557</u>	<u>\$ 6,252,104</u>

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

B. Purchases of services:

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Purchases of services:		
Subsidiaries	\$ 2,161,098	\$ 1,777,544
Associates	1,165,780	1,072,298
Other related parties	2,446,328	2,222,764
	<u>\$ 5,773,206</u>	<u>\$ 5,072,606</u>

Services are purchased from subsidiaries, associates and other related parties under general conditions.

C. Receivables from related parties:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Accounts receivable:		
Subsidiaries	\$ 14,281	\$ 19,103
Associates	57,249	59,508
Other related parties	75,396	107,052
	<u>\$ 146,926</u>	<u>\$ 185,663</u>
	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Other receivables:		
Subsidiaries	\$ 6,889	\$ 1,113
Associates	784	3,671
Other related parties	6,868	59,623
	<u>\$ 14,541</u>	<u>\$ 64,407</u>

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

D. Payables to related parties:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Accounts payable:		
Subsidiaries	\$ 62,327	\$ 85,307
Associates	46,295	12,417
Other related parties	7,599	138,949
	<u>\$ 116,221</u>	<u>\$ 236,673</u>
	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Other payables:		
Associates	\$ 4,272	\$ 5,169
Other related parties	13,917	13,424
	<u>\$ 18,189</u>	<u>\$ 18,593</u>

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

E. Agency accounts:

(a) Debit balance of agency accounts

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Subsidiaries	\$ 27,938	\$ 41,044
Associates	9,989	1,765
	<u>\$ 37,927</u>	<u>\$ 42,809</u>

(b) Credit balance of agency accounts

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Subsidiaries	\$ 18,034	\$ 60,066
Associates	15,521	-
Other related parties	23,051	9,610
	<u>\$ 56,606</u>	<u>\$ 69,676</u>

F. Shipowner's accounts:

(a) Debit balance of shipowner's accounts

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Associates	\$ 394,527	\$ 294,608
Other related parties	354,312	544,636
	<u>\$ 748,839</u>	<u>\$ 839,244</u>

(b) Credit balance of shipowner's accounts

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Subsidiaries	\$ 507,815	\$ 605,611
Other related parties	136,127	254,555
	<u>\$ 643,942</u>	<u>\$ 860,166</u>

G. Property transactions:

(a) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment:

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2014</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2013</u>
Subsidiaries	\$ 157,493	\$ -
Associates	28	-
Other related parties	233	-
	<u>\$ 157,754</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(b) Disposal of property, plant and equipment:

	Year ended December 31, 2014		Year ended December 31, 2013	
	Disposal proceeds	(Loss) gain on disposal	Disposal proceeds	Gain (loss) on disposal
Associates	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,000	\$ 11,878
Other related parties	1,455	(329)	42	4
	<u>\$ 1,455</u>	<u>(\$ 329)</u>	<u>\$ 12,042</u>	<u>\$ 11,882</u>

H. Endorsements and guarantees provided to related parties:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Subsidiaries	\$ 74,438,427	\$ 78,116,016
Associates	1,751,630	2,189,464
	<u>\$ 76,190,057</u>	<u>\$ 80,305,480</u>

(33) Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 55,477	\$ 39,000
Post-employment benefits	3,492	2,746
	<u>\$ 58,969</u>	<u>\$ 41,746</u>

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

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

Pledged assets	Book value		Purpose
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	
Other financial assets			
- Pledged time deposits	\$ 121,648	\$ 122,935	Guarantee
Property, plant and equipment			
-Land	514,312	514,312	Long-term loan
-Buildings	210,452	217,814	"
-Ships	15,864,818	10,299,538	"
Investment property			
-Land	1,285,781	1,285,781	Long-term loan
-Buildings	526,129	544,536	"
	<u>\$ 18,523,140</u>	<u>\$ 12,984,916</u>	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

A.As of December 31, 2014, the Company had delegated ANZ Bank to issue Standby Letter of Credit amounting to USD 5,000.

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 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 USD115,000. Another 2,085,856 units, representing 20,858,634 shares of the Company's common stock, were issued during the period from 1997 to December 31, 2014. As of December 31, 2014, 8,013,574 units were redeemed and 339,312 units were outstanding, representing 3,393,194 shares of the Company's common stock.

C.As of December 31, 2014, the long-term and medium-term loan facilities granted by the financial institutions with the resolution from the Board of Directors to finance the Company's purchase of new ships and general working capital requirement amounted to \$41,525,057 and the unutilized credits was \$9,678,984.

D.Operating lease

The estimated amount of minimum lease payments in the following years under long-term contracts is set forth as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2014</u>	
Within 1 year	USD	60,316
1~5 years		136,072
Over 5 years		<u>70,694</u>
	USD	<u>267,082</u>

E.As of December 31, 2014, the amount of guaranteed notes issued by the Company for loans borrowed was \$42,906,696.

F.To meet operational needs, the Company signed shipbuilding contracts with Taiwan Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. As of December 31, 2014, the total price of shipbuilding contracts amounted to USD207,160, USD124,760 of which remained unpaid.

G.The Company has signed contracts for acquiring machinery with Shanghai Zhenhua Heavy Industry Co., Ltd. and Mitsui Engineering and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. for operational needs. As of December 31, 2014, the contracted acquisition price was USD19,408 and USD5,934 and the unpaid amount was USD13,586 and USD4,154, respectively.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

A. On September 30, 2014, the Board of Directors has resolved the capital increase of the Company's investee accounted for using equity method – EVA Airways Corporation. The increase was set effective on December 17, 2014 and the duration for payment to capital increase is from December 26, 2014 to January 26, 2015. The Company did not participate in the capital increase and thus the shareholding ratio was reduced from 19.32% to 16.31%.

B. The Company's Board of Directors proposed the appropriation of earnings on March 27, 2015 and the related information is described in Note 6(19).

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital risk management

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

(2) Financial instruments

A. Fair value information of financial instruments

Except for those listed in the table below, the carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments not measured at fair value (including cash and cash equivalents, 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).

	December 31, 2014	
	Book value	Fair value
Financial liabilities:		
Bonds payable	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,038,469
Long-term loans (including current portion)	31,839,178	33,129,147
	\$ 34,839,178	\$ 36,167,616
	December 31, 2013	
	Book value	Fair value
Financial liabilities:		
Bonds payable (including current portion)	\$ 3,561,023	\$ 3,575,555
Long-term loans (including current portion)	31,366,774	32,511,361
	\$ 34,927,797	\$ 36,086,916

B. Financial risk management policies

- (a) The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial position and financial performance.
- (b) Risk management is carried out by the Company's Finance Department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Company's Finance Department identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company'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 Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the USD, RMB and EUR. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investment in foreign operations.
- ii. The Company'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 Company's Finance Department. To manage their foreign exchange risk arising from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities, entities in the Company use forward foreign exchange contracts, transacted with Company'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 Company'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:

December 31, 2014			
	Foreign currency amount (In Thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 840,072	31.6865	\$ 26,618,941
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 789,335	31.6865	\$ 25,011,263

December 31, 2013			
	Foreign currency amount (In Thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 397,327	29.8430	\$ 11,857,430
RMB:NTD	61,920	4.9231	304,838
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 362,589	29.8430	\$ 10,820,744
RMB:NTD	17,948	4.9231	88,360

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

Year ended December 31, 2014			
Sensitivity analysis			
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 266,189	\$ -
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 250,113	\$ -

Year ended December 31, 2013

Sensitivity analysis

	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 118,574	\$ -
RMB:NTD	1%	3,048	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 108,207	\$ -
RMB:NTD	1%	884	-

Price risk

- i. The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Company and classified on the balance sheet either as available-for-sale or at fair value through profit or loss. The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.
- ii. The Company's investments in equity securities comprise 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, other components of equity for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, would have increased/decreased by \$13,934 and \$14,786, respectively, as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as available-for-sale.

Interest rate risk

- i. The Company's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company 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 Company to fair value interest rate risk. During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company's borrowings at floating rate were denominated in the NTD and USD.
- ii. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, if interest rates on borrowings had been 1% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 would have been \$227,802 and \$222,247 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 Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. According to the Company's credit policy, each local entity in the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. 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 a minimum rating of 'A' are accepted.
- ii.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 Company and aggregated by the Company's Finance Department. The Company's Finance Department monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.
- ii.The table below analyses the Company'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 and to the expected maturity date for derivative financial liabilities.

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2014	Between 3					Total
	Less than 3 months	months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	
Accounts payable	\$ 2,289,528	\$ 6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,289,534
Accounts payable - relate parties	116,221	-	-	-	-	116,221
Other payables	674,756	52,461	-	-	-	727,217
Other payables - related parties	18,189	-	-	-	-	18,189
Bonds payable	-	38,400	38,400	3,038,400	-	3,115,200
Long-term loans (including current portion)	1,863,859	6,255,166	11,288,109	6,876,956	6,891,390	33,175,480
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	-	-	9,554	9,554

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2013	Between 3					Total
	Less than 3 months	months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	
Accounts payable	\$ 1,793,539	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,793,540
Accounts payable - relate parties	236,673	-	-	-	-	236,673
Other payables	305,290	26,350	-	-	1	331,641
Other payables - related parties	18,593	-	-	-	-	18,593
Bonds payable	-	573,121	38,400	3,076,800	-	3,688,321
Long-term loans (including current portion)	519,648	4,464,291	8,301,918	13,429,514	5,939,058	32,654,429
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	-	-	48	48

(3) Fair value estimation

A. The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value, by valuation method.

The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The following table presents the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at December 31, 2014 and 2013:

December 31, 2014	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Equity securities	\$ 1,266,490	\$ -	\$ 133,627	\$ 1,400,117

December 31, 2013	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Embedded derivatives	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,173	\$ 5,173
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Equity securities	<u>1,373,322</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>110,678</u>	<u>1,484,000</u>
	<u>\$ 1,373,322</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 115,851</u>	<u>\$ 1,489,173</u>

B. The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the closing price. These instruments are included in level 1. Instruments included in level 1 comprise primarily equity instruments and debt instruments classified as financial assets/financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale financial assets.

C. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value of an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

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

E. Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

(a) Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.

(b) Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

F. The following table presents the changes in level 3 instruments as at December 31, 2014 and 2013.

	<u>Equity securities</u>	<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1, 2014	\$ 110,678	\$ 5,173	\$ 115,851
Gains and losses recognised in profit or loss	-	(5,173)	(5,173)
Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income	22,949	-	22,949
At December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 133,627</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 133,627</u>

	<u>Equity securities</u>	<u>Debt securities</u>	<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1, 2013	\$ 100,281	\$ 76,648	\$ 3,923	\$ 180,852
Gains and losses recognised in profit or loss	-	23,352	1,250	24,602
Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income	10,397	-	-	10,397
Disposed of during the period	-	(100,000)	-	(100,000)
At December 31, 2013	<u>\$ 110,678</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,173</u>	<u>\$ 115,851</u>

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others:

Unit : Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Number (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account (Note 2)	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2014 (Note 3)	Balance at December 31, 2014 (Note 8)	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate(%)	Nature of loan (Note 4)	Amount of transactions with the borrower (Note 5)	Reason for short-term financing (Note 6)	Allowance for 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.	Kingtrans Intl.Logistics (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	\$ 47,530	\$ 47,530	\$ -	1.3253	2	\$ -	Working capital requirement	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 8,028,834	\$ 20,072,086	
	Peony Investment S.A.	Luanta Investment (NetherLands) N.V.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	521,541	475,298	307,199	1.2550~1.2655	2	-	Working capital requirement	-	-	-	8,028,834	20,072,086	
	Peony Investment S.A.	Clove Holding Ltd.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	348,552	348,552	332,708	1.2670	2	-	Working capital requirement	-	-	-	16,057,669	20,072,086	
	Peony Investment S.A.	Hemlock Equipment LLC.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	79,216	79,216	79,216	1.2688	2	-	Working capital requirement	-	-	-	16,057,669	20,072,086	
2	Clove Holding Ltd.	Whitney Equipment LLC.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	126,746	126,746	126,746	1.2326	2	-	Working capital requirement	-	-	-	1,078,881	1,348,601	
3	Evergreen Marine (UK) Ltd.	Kingtrans Intl. Logistics (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	47,530	47,530	-	1.3253	2	-	Working capital requirement	-	-	-	1,011,029	2,022,058	

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 year-to-date maximum outstanding balance of loans to others as of the reporting period.

Note 4: The column of 'Nature of loan' shall fill in 1. 'Business association' or 2. 'Short-term financing'.

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

Note 6: Fill in purpose of loan when nature of loan belongs to 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.

The calculation is as follows:

PEONY USD $1,266,917 * 31.6865 * 20\% = 8,028,834$

EMU USD $159,536 * 31.6865 * 20\% = 1,011,029$

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.

The calculation is as follows:

PEONY USD $1,266,917 * 31.6865 * 40\% = 16,057,669$

CLOVE USD $85,122 * 31.6865 * 40\% = 1,078,881$

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

The calculation is as follows:

EMU USD $159,536 * 31.6865 * 40\% = 2,022,058$

The company held 100% voting shares directly and indirectly in foreign company, that the total amount of loans granted to the company should not exceed 50% of the net worth stated in the financial statements.

The calculation is as follows:

PEONY USD $1,266,917 * 31.6865 * 50\% = 20,072,086$

CLOVE USD $85,122 * 31.6865 * 50\% = 1,348,601$

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.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others:

Unit : Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Number (Note 1)	Endorser/guarantor	Party being endorsed / guaranteed		Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2014 (Note 4)	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2014 (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	\$ 121,818,589	\$ 33,326,933	\$ 30,062,784	\$ 20,642,658	\$ -	49.36	\$ 152,273,236	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Peony Investment S.A.	2	121,818,589	468,960	468,960	310,528	-	0.77	152,273,236	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	3	121,818,589	43,992,095	42,192,010	38,238,821	-	69.27	152,273,236	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Whitney Equipment LLC.	3	121,818,589	1,563,014	1,155,653	1,131,054	-	1.90	152,273,236	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Hemlock Equipment LLC.	3	121,818,589	659,131	559,020	549,313	-	0.92	152,273,236	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Colon Container Terminal S.A.	6	30,454,647	695,836	695,836	179,780	-	1.14	152,273,236	N	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	6	30,454,647	1,621,057	1,055,794	753,030	-	1.73	152,273,236	N	N	N	
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Taranto Container Terminal S.p.A	1	147,678	123,969	26,777	26,777	-	0.11	62,104,357	N	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", 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.

According to the company's credit policy, the total amount of endorsements or guarantees provided by the company should not exceed 250% of the net worth stated in the latest financial statements.

The calculation is as follows:

The Company: $60,909,295 * 250\% = 152,273,236$

Limit on endorsement or guarantees provided by the company for a single entity is \$30,454,647 (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 guarantees provided by the Company should not exceed the 200% of the its net worth, which equals to \$121,818,589.

According to the GMS's credit policy, the total amount of endorsements or guarantees provided by the GMS should not exceed 250% of the net worth stated in the latest financial statements.

The calculation is as follows:

USD $783,985 * 31.6865 * 250\% = 62,104,357$

The amount of endorsement or guarantees provided by the Company for a single entity should not exceed the transaction amounts for the latest fiscal year with the entity.

The calculation is as follows: USD $4,661 * 31.6865 = 147,678$.

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.

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

Unit : Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars / Thousands of shares

Securities held by	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2014				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 assets - non-current	1,017	\$ 10,169	5.68	\$ 10,169	
	Taiwan HSR Consortium		"	126,735	501,871	1.95	501,871	
	Linden Technologies, Inc.		"	50	33,756	2.49	33,756	
	TopLogis, Inc.		"	2,464	5,668	17.48	5,668	
	Ever Accord Construction Corp.		"	9,317	84,034	17.50	84,034	
	Central Reinsurance Corp.		"	47,492	764,619	8.45	764,619	
	Financial bonds:							
	Bank of Taichung Unsecured Subordinated Financial Debentures		Held-to-maturity financial asset - non-current	-	220,000	-	220,000	
	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		

Securities held by	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2014				Footnote (Note 4)
				Number of shares	Book value (Note 3)	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
Peony Investment S.A.	Dongbu Pusan Container Terminal Co. Ltd.		Available-for-sale financial assets - non-current	300	USD 8,446	15.00	USD 8,446	
	Hutchison Inland Container Depots Ltd.		"	0.75	USD 369	7.50	USD 369	
	Colombo - South Asia Gateway Terminal		"	18,942	USD 16,707	5.00	USD 16,707	
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 IAS 39 '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.

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

Unit : Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars / Thousands of shares

Investor	Marketable securities (Note 1)	General ledger account	Counterparty (Note 2)	Relationship with the investor (Note 2)	Balance as at January 1, 2014		Addition (Note 3)		Disposal (Note 3)				Balance as at December 31, 2014	
					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:													
	PCAWell Pool Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss -current			-	\$ -	22,569	\$ 300,000	22,569	\$ 300,191	\$ 300,000	\$ 191	-	\$ -
	Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	"			-	-	30,235	400,000	30,235	400,307	400,000	307	-	-
	Capital Money Market	"			-	-	30,381	480,000	30,381	480,236	480,000	236	-	-
	Mega Diamond Bond Fund	"			-	-	45,676	560,000	45,676	560,861	560,000	861	-	-

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.

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

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

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

Unit : Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

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	Evergreen International Storage & Transport Corp.	Investee accounted for under equity method	Purchases	\$ 439,387	2%	30~60 Days	\$ -	-	(\$ 13,753)	1%	
	Evergreen International Corp.	Investee of the Company's major shareholder	Sales	1,761,067	7%	30~60 Days	-	-	62,819	3%	
			Purchases	382,827	2%	30~60 Days	-	-	(448)	-	
	Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Company	Purchases	799,897	3%	30~60 Days	-	-	(45,113)	2%	
	Gaining Enterprise S.A.	Subsidiary of EITC accounted for using equity method	Purchases	1,567,481	6%	30~60 Days	-	-	-	-	
	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Company	Sales	1,402,515	5%	30~60 Days	-	-	4,974	-	
			Purchases	811,262	3%	30~60 Days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Indirect subsidiary of the Company	Sales	1,103,979	4%	30~60 Days	-	-	9,307	-	
			Purchases	272,428	1%	30~60 Days	-	-	-	-	
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam	Sales	818,875	3%	30~60 Days	-	-	33,294	1%	
			Purchases	522,453	2%	30~60 Days	-	-	(30,744)	1%	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Company's major shareholder	Sales	1,646,472	6%	30~60 Days	-	-	2,053	-	
			Purchases	192,007	1%	30~60 Days	-	-	(7,125)	-	
Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Investee of the Company's major shareholder	Purchases	212,704	1%	30~60 Days	-	-	-	-		
Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The parent	Sales	799,897	100%	30~60 Days	-	-	45,113	100%	

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)	
Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 22,642	27%	10 Days	\$ -	-	USD 743	20%	
	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 13,396	16%	10 Days	-	-	USD 426	11%	
	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 23,936	28%	10 Days	-	-	USD 741	20%	
	Seaside Transportation Service LLC.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 15,302	18%	10 Days	-	-	USD 1,057	28%	
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam	Sales	USD 5,629	7%	10 Days	-	-	USD 175	5%	
Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 42,464	2%	15~30 Days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen International S.A.	Major shareholder of the Parent Company's	Purchases	USD 16,884	1%	15~30 Days	-	-	(USD 2,211)	1%	
	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 27,123	1%	15~30 Days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 18,233	1%	15~30 Days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 61,339	3%	15~30 Days	-	-	USD 756	-	
			Purchases	USD 21,406	1%	15~30 Days	-	-	-	-	
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam	Sales	USD 33,491	2%	15~30 Days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 42,590	2%	15~30 Days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The parent	Sales	USD 26,762	1%	30~60 Days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 46,267	2%	30~60 Days	-	-	(USD 157)	-	
Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 13,396	1%	15~30 Days	-	-	(USD 426)	-		

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 Insurance Company Limited	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 6,263	-	15~30 Days	\$ -	-	(USD 841)	-	
	Evergreen International Corp.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 10,370	-	15~30 Days	-	-	-	-	
Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 18,233	1%	30~60 Days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 27,123	2%	30~60 Days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen International Corp.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 7,958	-	30~60 Days	-	-	-	-	
			Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 36,712	2%	30~60 Days	-	-	USD 489
	Purchases	USD 13,807			1%	30~60 Days	-	-	(USD 38)	-	
	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 23,936	1%	30~60 Days	-	-	(USD 741)	-	
	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The parent	Sales	USD 8,987	1%	30~60 Days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 36,418	2%	30~60 Days	-	-	(USD 294)	-	
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam	Sales	USD 20,740	1%	30~60 Days	-	-	USD 2,049	1%	
			Purchases	USD 45,456	3%	30~60 Days	-	-	(USD 628)	-	
	Evergreen Insurance Company Limited	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 5,310	-	30~60 Days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 4,637	-	30~60 Days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Netherlands) B.V.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 4,554	-	30~60 Days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	EUR 3,490	27%	45 Days	-	-	-	-
Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.		Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	EUR 3,458	26%	45 Days	-	-	EUR 280	3%	

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 Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam	Sales	EUR 2,946	22%	45 Days	\$ -	-	EUR 239	2%	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Netherlands) B.V.	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	EUR 3,428	30%	30-60 Days	-	-	-	-	
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam	Sales	EUR 2,821	25%	30-60 Days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	EUR 2,772	25%	30-60 Days	-	-	-	-	
Evergreen Heavy Industrial Corp (Malaysia) Berhad	Gaining Enterprise S.A.	Subsidiary of EITC accounted for using equity method	Sales	MYR 12,307	4%	45 Days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The parent	Sales	MYR 16,708	6%	45 Days	-	-	-	-	
Island Equipment LLC	Seaside Transportation Service LLC.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 4,413	27%	5 Days	-	-	USD 10	100%	

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.

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

Unit : Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the Counterparty	Balance as at December 31, 2014 (Note1)	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
					Amount	Action Taken		
Peony Investment S.A.	Clove Holding Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Company	USD 10,503	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -
	Luanta Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Related Company of Peony Investment S.A.	USD 9,744	-	-	-	-	-
Clove Holding Ltd.	Whitney Equipment LLC	Subsidiary of the Company	USD 4,000	-	-	-	USD 1,500	-

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.

I. Derivative financial instruments undertaken during the year ended December 31, 2014.

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the year ended December 31, 2014:

Unit : Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

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 Service Co., Ltd.	1	Operating cost	\$ 799,897	Note 4	0.55
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Greencompass Marine S.A.	1	Shipowner's accounts - credit	402,315	"	0.21
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Greencompass Marine S.A.	1	Operating revenue	1,402,515	"	0.97
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Greencompass Marine S.A.	1	Operating cost	811,262	"	0.56
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	1	Shipowner's accounts - credit	105,500	"	0.06
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	1	Operating revenue	1,103,979	"	0.77
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	1	Operating cost	272,428	"	0.19
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	3	Operating revenue	822,190	"	0.57
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	3	Operating cost	552,705	"	0.38
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	3	Shipowner's accounts - debit	161,309	"	0.09
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	3	Operating cost	406,068	"	0.28
2	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	3	Operating cost	140,555	"	0.10
2	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Netherlands) B.V.	3	Operating cost	138,053	"	0.10
2	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	3	Operating cost	725,585	"	0.50
3	Evergreen Heavy Industrial Co., (Malaysia) Berhad	Evergreen Marine Corporation	2	Operating revenue	154,743	"	0.11
4	Peony Investment S.A.	Clove Holding Ltd.	3	Other receivables	332,807	"	0.18
5	Clove Holding Ltd.	Whitney Equipment LLC.	3	Other receivables	126,746	"	0.07

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.

(2) Information on investees (not including investees in Mainland China)

Unit : Thousands of shares/Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2014			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2013 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2013 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2014	Balance as at December 31, 2013	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Evergreen Marine Corp.	Peony Investment S.A.	Republic of Panama	Investment activities	\$ 15,098,617	\$ 15,098,617	4,765	100.00	\$ 40,029,642	\$ 2,121,705	\$ 2,108,469	Subsidiary of the Company
	Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Loading and discharging operations of container yards	55,000	55,000	5,500	55.00	36,262	30,094	16,551	"
	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	U.S.A	Terminal services	3,169	3,169	1	100.00	147,345	72,517	72,517	"
	Charng Yang Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Development, rental, and sale of residential and commercial buildings	320,000	320,000	55,622	40.00	484,175	162,193	64,877	Investee accounted for using the equity method
	Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	Taiwan	Container transportation and gas stations	4,753,514	4,753,514	424,062	39.74	8,323,748	668,344	268,439	"
	Evergreen Security Corporation	Taiwan	General security guards services	25,000	25,000	6,336	31.25	76,179	34,059	10,644	"
	EVA Airways Corporation	Taiwan	International passenger and cargo transportation	10,767,879	10,767,879	629,483	19.32	6,544,364	(1,306,724)	(252,401)	"
	Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation	Taiwan	Container distribution and cargo stevedoring	1,094,073	1,094,073	109,378	21.03	1,005,287	24,947	5,247	"
	Evergreen Marine (Latin America), S.A.	Republic of Panama	Management consultancy	3,327	3,327	105	17.50	3,824	1,347	236	"

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2014			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2014 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2014 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2014	Balance as at December 31, 2013	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Peony Investment S.A.	Clove Holding Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Investment holding company	\$ 1,665,103	\$ 1,665,103	10	100.00	\$ 2,697,203	\$ 90,978	\$ 90,978	Indirect subsidiary of the Company
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	Germany	Shipping agency	263,505	263,505	-	100.00	238,151	9,153	9,153	"
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Ireland) Ltd.	Ireland	Shipping agency	3,010	3,010	0.1	100.00	8,214	843	843	"
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Korea) Corporation	South Korea	Shipping agency	76,871	76,871	121	100.00	84,940	31,117	31,117	"
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Netherlands) B.V.	Netherlands	Shipping agency	126,017	126,017	0.047	100.00	142,583	(20,575)	(20,575)	"
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Poland) SP. Z.O.O	Poland	Shipping agency	20,976	20,976	2	100.00	11,265	(318)	(318)	"
	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Republic of Panama	Marine transportation	11,201,178	11,201,178	3,535	100.00	24,841,743	(1,676,984)	(1,676,984)	"
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (India) Pvt. Ltd.	India	Shipping agency	37,288	37,288	100	99.99	164,055	61,970	61,970	"

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2014			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2014 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2014 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2014	Balance as at December 31, 2013	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Peony Investment S.A.	Evergreen Argentina S.A.	Argentina	Leasing	\$ 4,436	\$ 4,436	150	95.00	\$ 4,336	(\$ 8,730)	(\$ 8,293)	Indirect subsidiary of the Company
	Evergreen Shipping Agency France S.A.S.	France	Shipping agency	28,740	28,740	5	100.00	62,244	6,340	6,340	"
	PT. Multi Bina Pura International	Indonesia	Loading and discharging operations of container yards and inland transportation	248,452	248,452	17	95.03	384,999	80,204	76,218	"
	PT. Multi Bina Transport	Indonesia	Container repair, cleaning and inland transportation	25,485	25,485	2	17.39	13,653	8,929	1,553	"
	Evergreen Heavy Industrial Corp. (Malaysia) Berhad	Malaysia	Container manufacturing	864,878	864,878	42,120	84.44	1,309,966	62,531	52,801	"
	Armand Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Curacao	Investment holding company	364,792	364,792	4	70.00	324,593	(424)	(297)	"
	Evergreen Shipping (Spain) S.L.	Spain	Shipping agency	122,627	122,627	3	55.00	106,993	112,015	61,608	"
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Italy) S.p.A.	Italy	Shipping agency	74,527	74,527	0.55	55.00	80,028	41,444	22,794	"

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2014			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2014 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2014 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2014	Balance as at December 31, 2013	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Peony Investment S.A.	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	U.K.	Marine transportation	\$ 1,017,220	\$ 532,417	765	51.00	\$ 2,577,994	\$ 1,047,549	\$ 534,250	Indirect subsidiary of the Company
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	Australia	Shipping agency	7,829	7,829	0.675	67.50	41,347	58,978	39,810	"
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Russia) Ltd.	Russia	Shipping agency	26,870	26,870	-	51.00	16,365	114,938	58,619	"
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Shipping agency	68,348	68,348	765	51.00	141,587	76,438	38,984	"
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Shipping agency	46,706	46,706	408	51.00	71,518	92,333	47,090	"
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Vietnam) Corp.	Vietnam	Shipping agency	14,386	14,386	-	51.00	45,694	70,980	36,200	"
	Evergreen Agency (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	Shipping agency	18,403	18,403	5,500	55.00	139,610	111,727	61,450	"
	PT. Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia	Indonesia	Shipping agency	30,831	30,831	0.441	49.00	113,784	87,695	42,971	Investee company of Peony accounted for using the equity method

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2014			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2014 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2014 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2014	Balance as at December 31, 2013	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Peony Investment S.A.	Luanta Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Curacao	Investment holding company	\$ 1,429,825	\$ 1,359,615	460	50.00	\$ 2,439,505	(\$ 454,368)	(\$ 227,184)	Investee company of Peony accounted for using the equity method
	Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Curacao	Investment holding company	8,202,415	7,332,937	0.451	49.00	696,474	(3,472,805)	(1,701,675)	"
	Green Peninsula Agencies SDN. BHD.	Malaysia	Investment holding company	229,886	229,886	1,500	30.00	253,223	204,625	61,388	"
	Evergreen Shipping Agency Co. (U.A.E.) LLC.	U.A.E	Shipping agency	65,971	65,971	-	49.00	85,508	95,402	46,747	"
	Greenpen Properties Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Renting estate and storehouse company	2,873	2,873	300	30.00	35,282	4,814	1,444	"
Armand Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Armand Estate B.V.	Netherlands	Investment holding company	536,640	536,640	0.045	100.00	464,661	299	299	Indirect subsidiary of the Company
Armand Estate B.V.	Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation	Taiwan	Container distribution and cargo stevedoring	506,019	506,019	50,602	9.73	464,309	24,947	2,427	Investee company of Armand Estate B.V. accounted for using the equity method
Clove Holding Ltd.	Colon Container Terminal S.A.	Republic of Panama	Inland container storage and loading	724,353	724,353	22,860	40.00	2,671,525	218,187	87,275	Investee company of Clove Holding Ltd. accounted for using the equity method

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2014			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2014 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2014 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2014	Balance as at December 31, 2013	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Clove Holding Ltd.	Island Equipment LLC.	U.S.A	Investment holding company	\$ 4,563	\$ 4,563	-	36.00	\$ 128,587	\$ 9,088	\$ 3,272	Indirect subsidiary of the Company
Island Equipment LLC.	Whitney Equipment LLC.	U.S.A	Equipment leasing company	6,337	6,337	-	100.00	125,889	27,796	27,796	"
	Hemlock Equipment LLC.	U.S.A	Equipment leasing company	6,337	6,337	-	100.00	249,072	(1,625)	(1,625)	"
Evergreen Marine (UK) Ltd.	Island Equipment LLC.	U.S.A	Investment holding company	1,901	1,901	-	15.00	53,578	9,088	1,363	"
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (UK) Limited	U.K.	Shipping agency	0.06	0.06	-	100.00	57,096	12,283	12,283	"
	Evergreen Marine (Latin America), S.A.	Republic of Panama	Management consultancy	3,137	3,137	99	16.50	3,605	1,347	222	Investee company of Evergreen Marine (UK) Ltd. accounted for using the equity method
PT. Multi Bina Pura International	PT. Multi Bina Transport	Indonesia	Container repair, cleaning and inland transportation	104,610	104,610	8	72.95	57,273	8,929	6,514	Indirect subsidiary of the Company

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2014			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2014 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2014 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2014	Balance as at December 31, 2013	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Austria) GmbH	Austria	Shipping agency	\$ 699	\$ 699	-	100.00	\$ 19,311	\$ 346	\$ 346	Indirect subsidiary of the Company
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Switzerland) S.A.	Switzerland	Shipping agency	2,649	2,649	0.1	100.00	8,684	1,048	1,048	"

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 December 31, 2014' 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 year ended December 31, 2014' 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 year ended December 31, 2014' 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.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

Unit : Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

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, 2014	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2014		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2014	Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2014	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect) (%)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2014 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2014	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2014
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan						
Ningbo Victory Container Co., Ltd.	Inland container transportation, container storage, loading, discharging, repair and related activities	\$ 123,226	(2)	\$ 32,241	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,241	\$ 14,546	40.00	\$ 5,819	\$ 71,934	\$ -
Qingdao Evergreen Container Storage & Transportation Co., Ltd.	Inland container transportation, storage, loading, discharging, repair, cleaning and related activities	472,592	(2)	140,907	-	-	140,907	157,318	40.00	62,927	277,372	-
Kingtrans Intl. Logistics (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	Inland container transportation, storage, loading, discharging, repair, cleaning and related activities	398,149	(2)	126,746	-	-	126,746	36,991	40.00	14,796	209,776	-

Name of the company	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2014	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.	\$ 299,894	\$1,143,639	\$ 38,918,905

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

- (1) Investing directly in Mainland China
- (2) Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.
- (3) Others (ex. entrusted investment).

Note 2: In the 'Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2014' 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:
 1. The financial statements that are audited and attested by international accounting firm which has cooperative relationship with accounting firm in R.O.C.
 2. The financial statements that are audited and attested by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.
 3. Others.

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

2. Significant transactions conducted with investees in Mainland China directly or indirectly through other companies in the third areas: None

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

None.