EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL

STATEMENTS AND REPORT OF INDEPENDENT

ACCOUNTANTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other independent accountants (please refer to *Other Matter* section of our report), the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the *financial* position of Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd. as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparations of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" .

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

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

The key audit matters of the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 are as follows:

Accuracy of freight revenue and appropriate use of cut-off

Description

Please refer to Note 4(31) for accounting policy on revenue recognition, Note 5(2) for uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions applied on revenue recognition, and Note 6(21) for details of sales revenue, Note 6(7) for details of investments accounted for using equity method, and Table 7 for information on investees accounted for using equity method.

The Company, the Company's directly held subsidiary, Peony Investment S.A., which is recognised in investments accounted for using equity method, and the subsidiary, Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd., which is directly and indirectly held an 80% equity interest by the Company, primarily engages in global container shipping service covering ocean-going and near-sea shipping line, shipping agency business as well as container freight station business. Since ocean-going shipping often lasts for several days, voyages are sometimes completed after the balance sheet date. Also, demands for freight are consistently sent by forwarders during voyage. Due to the factors mentioned above, freight revenue is recognized under the percentage-of-completion method for each vessel of which the service has been provided during the reporting period.

Despite the Company and its investee companies conducting business worldwide, its transactions are all in small amounts, whereas the freight rate is subject to fluctuation caused by cargo loading rate as well as market competition. Worldwide shipping agencies use a system to record the transactions by entering data including shipping departure, destination, counterparty, transit time, shipping amounts, and freight price for the Company. Therefore, management could recognise freight revenue in accordance with the data on bill of lading reports generated from system, accompanied by estimation made from past experience and current cargo loading conditions the revenue that would flow in, and calculate the revenue under percentage-of-completion method. As the process of recording transactions, communicating with agencies, maintaining the system are done manually, and the estimation of freight revenue is subject to management's judgement, therefore freight revenue involves high uncertainty and is material to the financial statements. Given the conditions as described above, we consider the accuracy of freight revenue and the appropriate use of cut-off by the Company and its investee companies as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We, and other independent accountants, performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Obtained an understanding of the operation and industry of the Company and its investee companies to assess the reasonableness of policies and procedures on revenue recognition, and confirmed whether it is appropriate to the financial statements.
2. Obtained an understanding of the procedures of revenue recognition from booking, picking, billing to receiving. Assessed and tested relevant internal controls, including checking freight items and amounts of delivery information against the approved contracts and booking list. In addition, recalculated the accuracy of freight revenue, and ensured its consistency with the bill of lading report.
3. Obtained the estimated freight income report for vessels underway as of balance sheets date, and inquired with management for the reasonableness of judgment. In addition, checked historical freight revenue for total voyage under each individual vessel, along with comparing with current cargo loading condition as well as actual revenue received after period end to ensure the reasonableness of revenue assumptions.
4. Confirmed the completeness of vessels underway for the reporting period, including tracking the movements of shipments on the internet to ensure the vessels that depart before period end have been taken into consideration in the freight revenue calculation.
5. Verified accuracy of data used in calculating percentage of completion under each voyage, including selecting samples and check whether total shipping days shown on the Company's website are in agreement with cruise timetable as well as recalculating shipping days (days between departure and balance sheet date), in order to examine the soundness of percentage applied.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assests

Description

Please refer to Notes 4(15) and 4(16) for accounting policies on property, plant and equipment and right-of-use asset, Note 5(2) for uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions applied on impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use asset, Note 6(8) for details of property, plant and equipment, Note 6(9) for details of right-of-use asset, Note 6(7) for details of investments accounted for using equity method, and Table 7 for information on investees accounted for using equity method.

The Company, the Company's directly held subsidiary, Peony Investment S.A., which is recognised in investments accounted for using equity method, and the subsidiary, Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd., which is directly and indirectly held an 80% equity interest by the Company, primarily engages in global container shipping service covering ocean-going and near-sea shipping line, shipping agency business as well as container freight station business. As new ships have been built and put into operation by many carriers around the world, market supply has exceeded demand. Therefore, the market imbalance led to price competition, resulting to significant changes in profit for the industry and raising the risk of impairment on ship equipment, transport equipment and cargo handling equipment, which are recognised in property, plant and equipment, and ship equipment, which is recognised in right-of-use asset. The valuation of impairment and recoverable amounts are evaluated by the Company using the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit compared to the book value. The main assumptions of discounts rates used in recoverable amounts, and expected operating revenue growth rates, gross profit, operating profit rates, capital expenditures and discount rates used in future cash flow estimates are subject to management's judgement and involve high uncertainty, and the estimated results are material to the financial statements. Given the conditions as described above exist in the Company and its investee companies, we consider the impairment assessment of ship equipment, transport equipment and cargo handling equipment in the property, plant and equipment and ship equipment in the right-of-use asset under the Company and its investee companies as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We, and other independent accountants, performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Obtained an understanding and assessed the relevant policies, internal controls and process applied to valuation of assets impairments.
2. Interviewed with management regarding the impairment test report, and assessed the reasonableness of discounts rate and the reasonableness of operating revenue, gross profit, operating profit rate, growth rates and capital expenditure that management used in estimating future cash flows by checking actual performance under past operating plans and comparing the performance with industry forecast to evaluate the intention and capability of management.
3. Checked the parameters of the valuation model and recalculated the valuation model for accuracy.

Other matter – Audit by other independent accountants

We did not audit the financial statements of all the investee companies accounted for using equity method. Those statements were audited by other independent accountants whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion expressed herein, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for those investee companies accounted for using equity method and information disclosed in Note 13 relating to these long-term equity investments, is based solely on the reports of the other independent accountants. Long-term equity investments in these investee companies amounted to NT$ 23,545,990 thousand and NT$ 21,850,693 thousand, constituting 15.71% and 17.08% of the total assets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and comprehensive income(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$ 428,025 thousand and (NT$ 261,959) thousand, constituting (297.78%) and (25.52%) of the total comprehensive income (loss) as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparations of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Li, Hsiu-Ling

Chih, Ping-Chiun

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 24, 2020

The accompanying parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

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

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2019 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2018 AMOUNT	%
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 18,767,848	12	$ 19,471,486	15
Current financial assets at amortised cost	6(3) and 8	1,588,797	1	2,322,603	2
Current contract assets	6(21)	372,492	-	682,327	-
Notes receivable - net	6(4)	166	-	43	-
Accounts receivable - net	6(4)	2,877,284	2	3,258,807	3
Accounts receivable, net - related parties	6(4) and 7	112,150	-	99,623	-
Other receivables		69,102	-	205,230	-
Other receivables - related parties	7	5,160	-	180,937	-
Current income tax assets		29,012	-	-	-
Inventories	6(5)	972,539	1	908,122	1
Prepayments		246,391	-	254,205	-
Other current assets	6(6) and 7	2,405,251	2	2,652,429	2
Current Assets		27,446,192	18	30,035,812	23
Non-current assets					
Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(2)	1,156,298	1	1,021,582	1
Non-current financial assets at amortised cost	6(3)	100,000	-	100,000	-
Investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	57,888,371	39	58,145,047	45
Property, plant and equipment - net	6(8) and 8	36,934,484	25	35,045,526	27
Right-of-use assets	6(9) and 7	22,497,764	15	-	-
Investment property - net	6(10) and 8	1,869,412	1	1,888,557	2
Intangible assets		19,599	-	28,730	-
Deferred income tax assets	6(28)	794,122	-	686,350	1
Other non-current assets	6(11)	1,172,221	1	976,611	1
Non-current assets		122,432,271	82	97,892,403	77
Total assets		$ 149,878,463	100	$ 127,928,215	100

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

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2019 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2018 AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities					
Current financial liabilities for hedging	6(9) and 7	$ 1,861,026	1	$ -	-
Current contract liabilities	6(21)	536,774	-	431,290	-
Accounts payable		3,370,023	2	4,383,686	4
Accounts payable - related parties	7	283,199	-	193,831	-
Other payables		1,207,403	1	928,636	1
Other payables - related parties	7	9,110	-	6,683	-
Current income tax liabilities		-	-	263,684	-
Current lease liabilities	6(9) and 7	717,363	1	-	-
Other current liabilities	6(12)(14) and 7	10,277,100	7	9,040,820	7
Current Liabilities		18,261,998	12	15,248,630	12
Non-current liabilities					
Non-current financial liabilities for hedging	6(9) and 7	18,327,916	12	-	-
Corporate bonds payable	6(13)	10,000,000	7	10,000,000	8
Long-term loans	6(14)	29,818,885	20	33,708,791	26
Deferred income tax liabilities	6(28)	798,998	-	792,971	1
Non-current lease liabilities	6(9) and 7	1,322,625	1	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	6(15)(16)	1,302,262	1	1,333,593	1
Non-current liabilities		61,570,686	41	45,835,355	36
Total Liabilities		79,832,684	53	61,083,985	48
Equity					
Capital	6(17)				
Common stock		48,129,738	32	45,129,738	35
Capital surplus	6(18)				
Capital surplus		11,407,437	7	11,059,145	9
Retained earnings	6(19)				
Legal reserve		5,714,940	4	5,685,548	4
Unappropriated retained earnings		3,659,042	3	3,776,643	3
Other equity interest	6(20)				
Other equity interest		1,134,622	1	1,193,156	1
Total equity		70,045,779	47	66,844,230	52
Significant Contingent Liabilities And Unrecognised Contract Commitments	9				
Significant Events After The Balance Sheet Date	11				
Total liabilities and equity		$ 149,878,463	100	$ 127,928,215	100

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

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

		Year ended December 31			
		2019		2018	
Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Operating revenue	6(21) and 7	$ 44,687,138	100	$ 33,994,571	100
Operating costs	6(26)(27) and 7	(42,080,473)	(94)	(32,512,863)	(96)
Gross profit		2,606,665	6	1,481,708	4
Operating expenses	6(26)(27) and 7				
Selling expenses		(308,162)	(1)	(301,462)	(1)
General and administrative expenses		(2,126,796)	(5)	(1,606,233)	(4)
Impairment loss (impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9		206	-	(297)	-
Total operating expenses		(2,434,752)	(6)	(1,907,992)	(5)
Other gains - net	6(22) and 7	4,649	-	7,594	-
Operating profit (loss)		176,562	-	(418,690)	(1)
Non-operating income and expenses					
Other income	6(23)	516,626	1	580,784	2
Other gains and losses	6(24)	17,131	-	19,481	-
Finance costs	6(25)	(1,304,925)	(3)	(685,636)	(2)
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		545,406	2	1,013,565	3
Total non-operating income and expenses		(225,762)	-	928,194	3
Profit before income tax		(49,200)	-	509,504	2
Income tax expense	6(28)	161,719	-	(215,585)	(1)
Profit for the year		$ 112,519	-	$ 293,919	1
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(20)				
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Losses on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6(16)	($ 75,241)	-	($ 47,522)	-
Unrealised gains (losses) on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(2)	134,715	-	67,238	-
Share of other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(101,401)	-	(409,055)	(1)
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		20,163	-	11,944	-
Components of other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(21,764)	-	(377,395)	(1)
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
Other comprehensive (loss) income, before tax, exchange differences on translation		(755,051)	(2)	1,004,409	3
Gains on hedging instrument	6(9)	460,138	1	-	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		152,428	1	104,751	-
Income tax relating to the components of other comprehensive income		(92,010)	-	746	-
Components of other comprehensive (loss) income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(234,495)	-	1,109,906	3
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year		($ 256,259)	-	$ 732,511	2
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		($ 143,740)	-	$ 1,026,430	3
Basic earnings per share (in dollars)	6(29)				
Basic earnings per share		$	0.02	$	0.07
Diluted earnings per share		$	0.02	$	0.07

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

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

				Retained Earnings		Other equity interest					
	Notes	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unrealized gain or loss on available-for-sale financial assets	Hedging instrument gain (loss) on effective hedge of cash flow hedges	Gains (losses) on hedging instruments	Total equity
Year 2018											
Balance at January 1, 2018		$ 40,123,560	$ 10,838,075	$ 4,985,031	$ 6,769,575	($ 1,135,114)	$ -	$ 1,833,339	($ 15,912)	$ -	$ 63,398,554
Retrospective application	6(19)(20)	-	-	-	276,681	-	1,553,662	(1,833,339)	15,912	(15,912)	(2,996)
Balance at 1 January after adjustments		40,123,560	10,838,075	4,985,031	7,046,256	(1,135,114)	1,553,662	-	-	(15,912)	63,395,558
Profit for the year		-	-	-	293,919	-	-	-	-	-	293,919
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	6(19)(20)	-	-	-	(71,341)	1,152,694	(306,105)	-	-	(42,737)	732,511
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	222,578	1,152,694	(306,105)	-	-	(42,737)	1,026,430
Distribution of 2017 earnings	6(17)(19)										
Legal capital reserve		-	-	700,517	(700,517)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock dividends		2,006,178	-	-	(2,006,178)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(802,471)	-	-	-	-	-	(802,471)
Issuance of common stock	6(17)(18)	3,000,000	226,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,226,890
Cash capital increase reserved for employee preemption	6(18)	-	17,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,610
Adjustments to share of changes in equity of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	6(18)(19)	-	(23,430)	-	3,643	-	-	-	-	-	(19,787)
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(2)(19)	-	-	-	13,332	-	(13,332)	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2018		$ 45,129,738	$ 11,059,145	$ 5,685,548	$ 3,776,643	$ 17,580	$ 1,234,225	$ -	$ -	($ 58,649)	$ 66,844,230
Year 2019											
Balance at January 1, 2019		$ 45,129,738	$ 11,059,145	$ 5,685,548	$ 3,776,643	$ 17,580	$ 1,234,225	$ -	$ -	($ 58,649)	$ 66,844,230
Profit for the year		-	-	-	112,519	-	-	-	-	-	112,519
Other comprehensive income	6(19)(20)	-	-	-	(197,673)	(874,353)	177,361	-	-	638,406	(256,259)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	(85,154)	(874,353)	177,361	-	-	638,406	(143,740)
Distribution of 2018 earnings	6(17)(19)										
Legal capital reserve		-	-	29,392	(29,392)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of common stock	6(17)(18)	3,000,000	333,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,333,934
Cash capital increase reserved for employee preemption	6(18)	-	17,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,066
Adjustments to share of changes in equity of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	6(18)(19)	-	(2,708)	-	(3,055)	-	52	-	-	-	(5,711)
Balance at December 31, 2019		$ 48,129,738	$ 11,407,437	$ 5,714,940	$ 3,659,042	($ 856,773)	$ 1,411,638	$ -	$ -	$ 579,757	$ 70,045,779

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

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Years ended December 31 2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss) profit before tax		($ 49,200)	$ 509,504
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation	6(24)(26)	4,813,032	2,052,106
Amortization	6(26)	16,458	20,572
Expected credit (gain) loss	12(2)	(206)	297
Interest expense	6(25)	1,304,925	685,636
Interest income	6(23)	(316,320)	(259,184)
Dividend income	6(23)	(45,631)	(58,560)
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		(545,406)	(1,013,565)
Loss on disposal of investments	6(24)	36	-
Gains arising from lease modification	6(24)	(1,237)	-
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(22)	(4,649)	(7,594)
Cash capital increase reserved for employee preemption	6(18)	17,066	17,610
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		130	-
Current contract assets		309,929	(303,183)
Notes receivable		(123)	29
Accounts receivable		375,219	(771,436)
Accounts receivable - related parties		(12,529)	113,797
Other receivables		142,547	146,416
Other receivables - related parties		175,777	79,851
Inventories		(64,417)	(219,245)
Prepayments		(19,315)	(28,271)
Other current assets		247,178	(640,504)
Other non-current assets		1,170	(846)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Current contract liabilities		105,484	(21,918)
Accounts payable		(1,013,663)	913,624
Accounts payable - related parties		89,368	68,936
Other payables		292,559	382,575
Other payables - related parties		2,427	(8,235)
Other current liabilities		(972,239)	(173,585)
Other non-current liabilities		(106,393)	(179,516)
Cash inflow generated from operations		4,741,977	1,305,311
Interest received		316,320	259,184
Interest paid		(1,326,972)	(701,416)
Income tax paid		(295,973)	(12,137)
Net cash flows from operating activities		3,435,352	850,942

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EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Years ended December 31 2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(2)	$ -	$ 342,661
Proceeds from capital reduction of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	924
Decrease in financial assets at amortised cost		733,806	2,093,604
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	(518,999)	(86,894)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(30)	(949,140)	(1,418,425)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		901	1,260
Acquisition of intangible assets		(7,327)	(10,231)
Increase in other non-current assets	6(30)	(3,413,205)	(6,276,066)
Cash dividends received		657,152	406,556
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(3,496,812)	(4,946,611)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in long-term loans	6(31)	11,791,553	16,065,620
Decrease in long-term loans	6(31)	(13,472,670)	(15,668,231)
Increase in corporate bonds payable		-	2,000,000
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	6(17)	3,333,934	3,226,890
Payments of lease liabilities	6(9)(31)	(2,294,815)	-
Increase in guarantee deposits received	6(31)	(180)	316
Cash dividends paid		-	(802,471)
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities		(642,178)	4,822,124
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(703,638)	726,455
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		19,471,486	18,745,031
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		$ 18,767,848	$ 19,471,486

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

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD.
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd. (the "Company") was established in the Republic of China, 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 AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These parent company only financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 24, 2020.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

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

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

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

A. IFRS 16, 'Leases'

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

(b) The Company has elected to apply IFRS 16 by not restating the comparative information (referred herein as the 'modified retrospective approach') when applying "IFRSs" effective in 2019 as endorsed by the FSC. Accordingly, the Company increased 'right-of-use asset' by $14,748,566, increased 'lease liability' by $14,721,437 and decreased prepayments by $27,129 with respect to the lease contracts of lessees on January 1, 2019.

(c) The Company has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard at the date of initial application of IFRS 16:

i. Reassessment as to whether a contract is, or contains, a lease is not required, instead, the application of IFRS 16 depends on whether or not the contracts were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

ii. The use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.

iii. The accounting for operating leases whose period will end before December 31, 2019 as short-term leases and accordingly, rent expense of $6,355 was recognised in the 4th quarter of 2019.

iv. The use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

(d) The Company calculated the present value of lease liabilities by using the weighted average incremental borrowing interest rate range from 1.23% to 3.57%.

(e) The Group recognised lease liabilities which had previously been classified as 'operating leases' under the principles of IAS 17, 'Leases'. The reconciliation between operating lease commitments under IAS 17 measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate and lease liabilities recognised as of January 1, 2019 is as follows:

Operating lease commitments disclosed by applying IAS 17 as at December 31, 2018	$ 40,534,431
Less: Short-term leases	(269,585)
Less: Low-value assets	(9,307)
Less: Contracts reassessed as service agreements	(9,453,209)
Less: Lease contracts contracted but the construction not yet finished	(13,246,280)
Total lease contracts amount recognised as lease liabilities by applying IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019	17,556,050
Incremental borrowing interest rate at the date of initial application	1.23%~3.57%
Lease liabilities recognised as at January 1, 2019 by applying IFRS 16	$ 14,721,437

B. Amendments to IAS 19, 'Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement'

When a change to a plan take place, the amendments require a company to use the updated assumptions from this remeasurement to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after the change to the plan.

C. Annual improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 cycle

(a) Amendments to IFRS 3, ‘Business combinations’

The amendments clarify that obtaining control of a business that is a joint operation is a business combination achieved in stages. The acquirer should remeasure its previously held interest in the joint operation at fair value at the acquisition date.

(b) Amendments to IAS 12, ‘Income taxes’

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends on financial instruments classified as equity should be recognised according to where the past transactions or events that generated distributable profits were recognised. These requirements apply to all income tax consequences of dividends.

(c) Amendments to IAS 23, ‘Borrowing costs’

The amendments clarify that if a specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, it becomes part of general borrowings.

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

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2020 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendment to IAS 1 and IAS 8, ‘Disclosure Initiative-Definition of Material’	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 3, ‘Definition of a business’	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS7 ,‘Interest rate benchmark reform’	January 1, 2020

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

A. Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8, ‘Disclosure Initiative-Definition of Material’

The amendments clarify the definition of material that information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.

B. Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7, ‘Interest rate benchmark reform’

The reliefs relate to hedge accounting and have the effect that IBOR reform should not generally cause hedge accounting to terminate. Also, the amendment requires disclosure about how the entity is impacted by IBOR reform and is managing the transition process.

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	January 1, 2022

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

A. Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'

The amendments resolve a current inconsistency between IFRS 10 and IAS 28. The gain or loss resulting from a transaction that involves sales or contribution of assets between an investor and its associates or joint ventures is recognised either in full or partially depending on the nature of the assets sold or contributed:

(a) If sales or contributions of assets constitute a 'business', the full gain or loss is recognized;

(b) If sales or contributions of assets do not constitute a 'business', the partial gain or loss is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

B. Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'

The amendments clarify that classification of liabilities depends on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. An entity shall classify a liability as current when it does not have a right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Also, the amendments define 'settlement' as the extinguishment of a liability with cash, other economic resources or an entity's own equity instruments.

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)Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs") requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement 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 parent company only financial statements of Company 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, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

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

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

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

B.Translation of foreign operations

(a)The operating results and financial position of all the 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, 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 retains partial interest in the former foreign associate after losing significant influence over the former foreign associate, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in these foreign operations.

(c)When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is a subsidiary, cumulative exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately transferred to the non-controlling interest in this foreign operation. In addition, even when the Company 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 realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

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

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

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

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

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

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

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

(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 three months 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 that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

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

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.

D. The Company recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

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

A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income and debt instruments which meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Company's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

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

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

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

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

(b) Except for the recognition of impairment loss, interest income and gain or loss on foreign exchange which are recognised in profit or loss, the changes in fair value of debt instruments are taken through other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

(8) Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

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

D. The Company's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Notes, accounts and other receivables

A. Notes and accounts receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services. Receivables arising from transactions other than the sale of goods or services are classified as other receivables.

B. The Company initially measures accounts and notes receivable at fair value and subsequently recognises the amortised interest income over the period of circulation using the effective interest method and the impairment loss. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

(10) Impairment of financial assets

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

(11) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

B. The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have been transferred and the 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) Leasing arrangements (lessor)－operating leases

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.

(14) Investments accounted for using equity method / subsidiaries and 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 percent 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 recognized 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 at the date when control is lost and recognizes any resulting difference as a gain or loss in profit or loss. The Company shall account for all amounts recognized 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 recognized 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 do not arise from profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Company’s ownership percentage of the associate, the Company recognises 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 and 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 retains significant influence over this associate, 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 and 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 retains significant influence over this associate, 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' 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 capitalised.

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

Buildings	50 ~ 55 years
Loading and unloading equipment	6 ~ 20 years
Ships (Except for docking repais and scrubbers)	18 ~ 25 years
Docking repairs	3 ~ 5 years
Scrubbers	10 years
Transportation equipment	6 ~ 10 years
Other equipment	3 ~ 5 years

The above docking repairs and scrubbers are significant components of ships.

(16) Leasing arrangements (lessee)－right-of-use assets/ lease liabilities

Effective 2019

A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate.

Lease payments are comprised of the following:

(a) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable; and

(b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate.

The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:

(a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;

(b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;

(c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and

(d) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(17) Leased assets/ operating leases (lessee)

Prior to 2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

(18) Investment property

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

(19) Intangible assets

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

(20) Impairment of non-financial assets

The 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 amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(21) Borrowings

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

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

(22) Accounts payable

A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services.

B. The Company initially measures accounts payable at fair value and subsequently amortises the interest expense in profit or loss over the period of circulation using the effective interest method.

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

A. 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 categorised as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are designated as at fair value through profit or loss at 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. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

(24) Bonds payable

Ordinary corporate bonds issued by the Company are initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is presented as an addition to or deduction from bonds payable, which is amortised to profit or loss over the period of bond circulation using the effective interest method as an adjustment to ‘finance costs’.

(25) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(26) Offsetting financial instruments

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

(27) Hedge accounting

A. At the inception of the hedging relationship, there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship and the Company’s risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. That documentation shall include identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Company will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements.

B. The Company designates the hedging relationship as follows:

Cash flow hedge:

A hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction.

C. Cash flow hedges

(a)The cash flow hedge reserve associated with the hedged item is adjusted to the lower of the following (in absolute amounts):

i. the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument from inception of the hedge; and

ii. the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge.

(b)The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the ineffective portion is recognised in profit or loss.

(c)The amount that has been accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve in accordance with (a) is accounted for as follows:

i. If a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, or a hedged forecast transaction for a non-financial asset or non-financial liability becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied, the Company shall remove that amount from the cash flow hedge reserve and include it directly in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the asset or liability.

ii. For cash flow hedges other than those covered by item i. above, that amount shall be reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

iii. If that amount is a loss and the Company expects that all or a portion of that loss will not be recovered in one or more future periods, it shall immediately reclassify the amount that is not expected to be recovered into profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

(d) When the hedging instrument expires, or is sold, terminated, exercised or when the hedging relationship ceases to meet the qualifying criteria, if the forecast transaction is still expected to occur, the amount that has been accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve shall remain in the cash flow hedge reserve until the forecast transaction occurs; if the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the amount shall be immediately reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

(28) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognised as pension expense 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. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of 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. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

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

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 recognises expense as it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefits or it recognises relating restructuring costs, whichever is earlier. Benefits that are expected to be due more than 12 months after balance sheet date shall be discounted to their present value.

D. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

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

(29) Income tax

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

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the 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 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 realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred 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 utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed.

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

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

(30) Dividends

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

(31) Revenue recognition

A. 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 number of days the vessel has sailed as of the financial reporting date to the total number of days to sail. 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. The customer pays at the time specified in the payment schedule. If the services rendered exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

B. Rental revenue

The Company leases ships and shipping spaces under IAS 17, 'Leases' and IFRS 16, 'Leases'. Lease assets are classified as finance leases or operating leases based on the transferred proportion of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset, and recognised in revenue over the lease term.

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

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

None.

(2)Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

A. Revenue recognition

The Company and the subsidiaries, Peony Investment S.A. and Evergreen Marine (Hong Long) Ltd., which are recognized in investments accounted for using equity method, generate 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 assets

The Company and the subsidiaries, Peony Investment S.A. and Evergreen Marine (Hong Long) Ltd., which are recognized in investments accounted for using equity method assess 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.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company recognised ship equipment, transport equipment and cargo handling equipment, which are recognised in property, plant and equipment, and ship equipment, which is recognised in right-of-use asset, amounting to $36,045,096 and $20,469,615, respectively.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 16,017	$ 14,807
Checking accounts and demand deposits	2,673,264	2,594,385
Time deposits	16,078,567	16,862,294
	$ 18,767,848	$ 19,471,486

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.

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

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

Items	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Non-current items:		
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks	$ 490,801	$ 490,801
Unlisted stocks	91,058	91,058
	581,859	581,859
Valuation adjustment	574,439	439,723
	$ 1,156,298	$ 1,021,582

A. The Company has elected to classify these investments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to $1,156,298 and $1,021,582 at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

B. For the year ended December31, 2018, for the consideration of operations, the Company sold shares of listed stocks with a fair value of $342,661 of which a cumulative disposal gain of $13,332 was recognised.

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

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	$ 134,715	$ 53,906
Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	$ 5,115	$ 6,699
Cumulative gains reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	$ -	$ 13,332
Dividend income recognised in profit or loss held at end of period	$ 45,631	$ 48,031

D. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income held by the Company was $1,156,298 and $1,021,582, respectively.

E. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is provided in Note 12(3).

(3) Financial assets at amortised cost

Items	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Current items:		
Time deposits with maturity over three months	$ 1,401,856	$ 2,200,971
Pledged time deposits	186,941	121,632
	$ 1,588,797	$ 2,322,603
Non-current items:		
Financial bonds	$ 100,000	$ 100,000

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

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Interest income	$ 32,030	$ 28,547

B. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at amortised cost held by the Company was $1,688,797 and $2,422,603, respectively.

C. Information relating to financial assets at amortised cost pledged as collaterals is provided in Note 8.

D. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at amortised cost is provided in Note 12(2).

(4) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Notes receivable	$ 166	$ 43
Less: Allowance for bad debts	-	-
	$ 166	$ 43
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	$ 2,990,323	$ 3,423,679
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(889)	(65,249)
	$ 2,989,434	$ 3,358,430
Overdue receivables (recorded as other non-current assests)	$ 69,130	$ -
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(69,130)	-
	$ -	$ -

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable (including overdue receivables) and notes receivable are as follows:

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Not impaired	$ 2,668,512	$ 166	$ 2,432,278	$ 43
Up to 30 days	321,811	-	638,199	-
31 to 180 days	-	-	329,594	-
Over 181 days	69,130	-	23,608	-
	$ 3,059,453	$ 166	$ 3,423,679	$ 43

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 and January 1, 2018, the balances of receivables (including notes receivable) from contracts with customers amounted to $1,769,896, $2,075,935 and $2,321,098, respectively.

C. The Company has no notes and accounts receivable held by the Company pledged to others.

D. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's notes receivable were $166 and $43, respectively; and the amount that best represents the Company's accounts receivable (including notes receivable) were $2,989,434 and $3,358,430, respectively.

E. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable and notes receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

(5) Inventories

	December 31, 2019		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Ship fuel	$ 972,539	$ -	$ 972,539

	December 31, 2018		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Ship fuel	$ 908,122	$ -	$ 908,122

(6) Other current assets

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Shipowner's accounts	$ 849,660	$ 1,270,841
Agent accounts	843,942	417,986
Temporary debits	711,649	963,602
	$ 2,405,251	$ 2,652,429

A. Shipowner’s accounts

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. 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.

C. Temporary debits are mainly subject to the account of settlements between other carriers and the OCEAN Alliance, which the Company formed in response to market competition and enhancement of global transportation network to provide better logistics services to customers with Cosco Container Lines Co., Ltd., CMA CGM, Ltd., and the Orient Overseas Container Line, Ltd. on March 31, 2017 for trading of shipping space.

(7) Investments accounted for using equity method

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

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Subsidiary of the Company:		
Peony Investment S.A.	$ 26,367,069	$ 28,571,763
Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	7,212,594	7,218,598
Everport Terminal Services Inc.	1,703,680	1,047,007
Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.	54,526	53,286
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Israel) Ltd.	21,213	-
Associates of the Company:		
EVA Airways Corporation	11,399,909	10,334,116
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	9,098,692	8,981,075
Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation	1,083,116	1,026,338
Charng Yang Development Co., Ltd.	553,210	544,057
VIP Greenport Joint Stock Company	277,274	253,668
Evergreen Security Corporation	113,705	111,665
Evergreen Marine (Latin America), S.A.	3,383	3,474
	$ 57,888,371	$ 58,145,047

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

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	$ 6,180,433	$ 5,814,345
EVA Airways Corporation	10,677,440	11,294,242
	$ 16,857,873	$ 17,108,587

B. 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 auditors.

C. Subsidiary:

(a) For information on the subsidiaries, please refer to Note 4(3) of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2019.

(b) On August 13, 2018, the Board of Directors of the subsidiary, Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd., resolved to acquire Hatsu Marine (Hong Kong) Limited. On December 14, 2018, the Company purchased 100% of the shares of Hatsu Marine (Hong Kong) Limited. for cash of $3,265,341 (approx. USD 105,808) from other related party Chestnut Estate B.V.. Please refer to Note 6(33) to the consolidated financial statements of 2019.

D. The basic information of the associates that are material to the Company is as follows:

Company name	Principal place of business	Ownership(%)		Nature of relationship	Methods of measurement
		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018		
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	TW	40.36%	40.36%	With a right over 20% to vote	Equity method
EVA Airways Corporation	TW	16.00%	16.31%	Have a right to vote in the Board of Directors	Equity method

E. The summarised financial information of the associates that are material to the Company is as follows:

Balance sheet

	Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Current assets	$ 6,121,815	$ 6,066,455
Non-current assets	28,889,987	27,152,629
Current liabilities	(2,703,450)	(2,418,658)
Non-current liabilities	(9,485,576)	(8,269,749)
Total net assets	$ 22,822,776	$ 22,530,677
Share in associate's net assets	$ 9,098,692	$ 8,982,546
Unrealized income with affiliated companies	(2,394)	(1,471)
Carrying amount of the associate	$ 9,096,298	$ 8,981,075

	EVA Airways Corporation	
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Current assets	$ 77,199,776	$ 75,996,433
Non-current assets	279,051,918	165,197,470
Current liabilities	(82,441,715)	(60,922,876)
Non-current liabilities	(195,667,963)	(110,151,292)
Total net assets	$ 78,142,016	$ 70,119,735
Share in associate's net assets	$ 11,399,909	$ 10,334,116

Statement of comprehensive income

	Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	
	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Revenue	$ 7,730,682	$ 7,742,438
Profit for the period from continuing operations	$ 845,274	$ 870,248
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(180,711)	351,587
Total comprehensive income	$ 664,563	$ 1,221,835
Dividends received from associates	$ 150,742	$ 148,422

	EVA Airways Corporation	
	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Revenue	$ 181,275,258	$ 179,907,332
Profit for the period from continuing operations	$ 4,851,875	$ 7,214,513
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	1,800,103	(543,495)
Total comprehensive income	$ 6,651,978	$ 6,671,018
Dividends received from associates	$ 374,935	$ 136,157

F. The carrying amount of the Company's interests in all individually immaterial associates and the Company's share of the operating results are summarized below:

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the carrying amount of the Company's individually immaterial associates amounted to $2,030,688 and $1,939,202, respectively.

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Profit for the period from continuing operations	$ 666,234	$ 676,960
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(6,245)	(3,309)
Total comprehensive income	$ 659,989	$ 673,651

G. On October 8, 2018, the Board of Directors during their meeting resolved to acquire 6,629 thousand shares of Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation’s shares from stock exchange market, the transaction price was $86,894, and the ownership percentage was increased to 40.36% after the purchase.

H. The Board of Directors of the Company during its meeting on December 21, 2018 adopted a resolution to participate in the capital increase raised by EVA Airways Corporation amounting to 39,150 thousand shares, subscription price of $13 (in dollars) per share, whose total price of $508,944. In addition, the effective date was set on January 24, 2019 and after the acquisition, the Company’s share interest was decreased to 16.10%. Moreover, the share interest further decreased to 16% as of December 31, 2019 after many conversions from corporate bonds to stocks took place in EVA Airways Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2019.

I. On March 20, 2019, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to establish a subsidiary, Evergreen Shipping Agency (Israel) Ltd., in Israel. The capital for establishment is ILS 1,800 (approx. USD 500), and the Company holds 59% of its equity in cash of approximately $ 9,355.

(8) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Loading and unloading equipment	Computer and communication equipment	Transportation equipment	Ships	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other	Total
At January 1, 2019										
Cost	$ 558,532	$ 402,956	$ 6,079,916	$ 143,644	$ 6,356,030	$ 33,861,484	$ 206,679	$ 565,838	$ 77,909	$ 48,252,988
Accumulated depreciation	-	(214,894)	(4,310,231)	(117,118)	(2,103,788)	(5,808,751)	(183,793)	(461,876)	(7,011)	(13,207,462)
	$ 558,532	$ 188,062	$ 1,769,685	$ 26,526	$ 4,252,242	$ 28,052,733	$ 22,886	$ 103,962	$ 70,898	$ 35,045,526
2019										
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 558,532	$ 188,062	$ 1,769,685	$ 26,526	$ 4,252,242	$ 28,052,733	$ 22,886	$ 103,962	$ 70,898	$ 35,045,526
Additions	-	-	58,283	10,515	799,399	62,992	6,361	8,899	917	947,366
Disposals	-	-	-	(267)	(4,920)	-	(1)	-	-	(5,188)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	17,500	-	3,207,348	-	1,335	-	3,226,183
Depreciation	-	(7,748)	(178,715)	(17,718)	(542,776)	(1,431,175)	(15,284)	(81,640)	(4,347)	(2,279,403)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 558,532	$ 180,314	$ 1,649,253	$ 36,556	$ 4,503,945	$ 29,891,898	$ 13,962	$ 32,556	$ 67,468	$ 36,934,484
At December 31, 2019										
Cost	$ 558,532	$ 402,956	$ 6,138,199	$ 154,030	$ 7,145,872	$ 37,131,824	$ 212,315	$ 576,073	$ 78,826	$ 52,398,627
Accumulated depreciation	-	(222,642)	(4,488,946)	(117,474)	(2,641,927)	(7,239,926)	(198,353)	(543,517)	(11,358)	(15,464,143)
	$ 558,532	$ 180,314	$ 1,649,253	$ 36,556	$ 4,503,945	$ 29,891,898	$ 13,962	$ 32,556	$ 67,468	$ 36,934,484

	Land	Buildings	Loading and unloading equipment	Computer and communication equipment	Transportation equipment	Ships	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other	Total
At January 1, 2018										
Cost	$ 558,532	$ 402,956	$ 6,043,080	$ 137,898	$ 5,034,842	$ 25,314,393	$ 207,819	$ 555,741	$ 73,690	$ 38,328,951
Accumulated depreciation	-	(207,146)	(4,149,926)	(115,362)	(1,654,349)	(4,566,856)	(169,263)	(344,009)	(3,353)	(11,210,264)
	$ 558,532	$ 195,810	$ 1,893,154	$ 22,536	$ 3,380,493	$ 20,747,537	$ 38,556	$ 211,732	$ 70,337	$ 27,118,687
2018										
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 558,532	$ 195,810	$ 1,893,154	$ 22,536	$ 3,380,493	$ 20,747,537	$ 38,556	$ 211,732	$ 70,337	$ 27,118,687
Additions	-	-	4,038	17,682	1,323,549	56,301	2,214	10,097	389	1,414,270
Disposals	-	-	(1)	(106)	(2,478)	-	(9)	-	-	(2,594)
Reclassifications	-	-	50,697	818	1,989	8,490,790	-	-	3,830	8,548,124
Depreciation	-	(7,748)	(178,203)	(14,404)	(451,311)	(1,241,895)	(17,875)	(117,867)	(3,658)	(2,032,961)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 558,532	$ 188,062	$ 1,769,685	$ 26,526	$ 4,252,242	$ 28,052,733	$ 22,886	$ 103,962	$ 70,898	$ 35,045,526
At December 31, 2018										
Cost	$ 558,532	$ 402,956	$ 6,079,916	$ 143,644	$ 6,356,030	$ 33,861,484	$ 206,679	$ 565,838	$ 77,909	$ 48,252,988
Accumulated depreciation	-	(214,894)	(4,310,231)	(117,118)	(2,103,788)	(5,808,751)	(183,793)	(461,876)	(7,011)	(13,207,462)
	$ 558,532	$ 188,062	$ 1,769,685	$ 26,526	$ 4,252,242	$ 28,052,733	$ 22,886	$ 103,962	$ 70,898	$ 35,045,526

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.

(9) Leasing arrangements－lessee/ Financial liabilities for hedging

Effective 2019

A. The Company leases various assets including land, buildings, and ships. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 3 to 15 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

B. Short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less comprise ships. Low-value assets comprise office equipment and other equipment.

C. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2019
	Carrying amount	Depreciation charge
Land	$ 1,939,568	$ 671,620
Buildings	88,581	44,291
Ships	20,469,615	1,798,573
	$ 22,497,764	$ 2,514,484

D. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the additions to right-of-use assets was $10,654,719.

E. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2019
Items affecting profit or loss	
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 542,509
Expense on short-term lease contracts	6,355
Expense on leases of low-value assets	3,996

F. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company's total cash outflow for leases was $2,847,675.

G. To hedge the impact of expected variable exchange rate risk arising from US dollar denominated lease liabilities payable, the Company designated US dollar denominated lease contracts as the hedging instruments for hedging the foreign exchange variation of future US dollar denominated marine freight income and adopted cash flow hedge accounting. Moreover, the effective portion with respect to the changes in cash flows of the hedging instruments is deferred to recognise in gains (loss) on hedging instruments, which is under other equity interest, and will be directly included in the marine freight income when the hedged items are subsequently recognised in the income. Details of relevant transactions are as follows:

	December 31, 2019		
Hedged items	Designated as hedging instruments	Contract period	Book value
Expected US dollar denominated marine freight income transaction	US dollar denominated lease liabilities	2019.1.1~2034.8.15	$ 20,188,942

(a) Lease liabilities designated as hedges (recorded as financial liabilities for hedging)

	December 31, 2019
Cash flow hedges:	
Exchange rate risk	
Lease liability contracts designated as hedges	
Current liabilities	$ 1,861,026
Non-current liabilities	18,327,916
	$ 20,188,942

(b) Other equity - cash flow hedge reserve

	2019
At January 1	$ -
Add: income on hedge effectiveness-amount recognised in other comprehensive income	447,499
Add: Reclassified to frieght revenue as the hedged item has affected profit or loss	12,639
At December 31	$ 460,138

(c) For the year ended December 31, 2019, there are no cash flow hedges transactions of ineffective portion should be recognised in profit or loss.

(d) Information relating to the fair values of abovementioned hedging financial liabilities is provided in Note 12(3).

H. The amounts of lease liabilities (net of the lease liabilities designated as hedges) of the Company on December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	December 31, 2019
Current lease liabilities	$ 673,042
Current lease liabilities - related parties	44,321
Non-current lease liabilities	1,277,837
Non-current lease liabilities - related parties	44,788
	$ 2,039,988

(10) Investment property

	Land	Buildings	Total
At January 1, 2019			
Cost	$ 1,414,008	$ 975,187	$ 2,389,195
Accumulated depreciation	-	(500,638)	(500,638)
	$ 1,414,008	$ 474,549	$ 1,888,557
2019			
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 1,414,008	$ 474,549	$ 1,888,557
Depreciation charge	-	(19,145)	(19,145)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 1,414,008	$ 455,404	$ 1,869,412
At December 31, 2019			
Cost	$ 1,414,008	$ 975,187	$ 2,389,195
Accumulated depreciation	-	(519,783)	(519,783)
	$ 1,414,008	$ 455,404	$ 1,869,412

	Land	Buildings	Total
At January 1, 2018			
Cost	$ 1,414,008	$ 975,187	$ 2,389,195
Accumulated depreciation	-	(481,493)	(481,493)
	$ 1,414,008	$ 493,694	$ 1,907,702
2018			
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 1,414,008	$ 493,694	$ 1,907,702
Depreciation charge	-	(19,145)	(19,145)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 1,414,008	$ 474,549	$ 1,888,557
At December 31, 2018			
Cost	$ 1,414,008	$ 975,187	$ 2,389,195
Accumulated depreciation	-	(500,638)	(500,638)
	$ 1,414,008	$ 474,549	$ 1,888,557

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

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Rental income from investment property	$ 103,058	$ 101,447
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income during the year	$ 19,145	$ 19,145
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that did not generate rental income during the year	$ -	$ -

B. The fair value of the investment property held by the Company as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 was $3,390,912 and $3,566,686, respectively. The fair value measurements were based on the market prices of recently sold properties in the immediate vicinity of a certain property, which is categorised within Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

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

(11) Other non-current assets

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Prepayments for equipment	$ 1,154,130	$ 957,350
Refundable deposits	18,091	19,261
	$ 1,172,221	$ 976,611

A. 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, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Amount capitalised	$ 9,912	$ 31,368
Interest rate	0.86%~1.59%	0.86%~1.59%

B. Movement in prepayments for equipment for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
At January 1	$ 957,350	$ 3,235,888
Additions	3,422,963	6,269,586
Reclassified to property, plant and equipment	(3,226,183)	(8,548,124)
At December 31	$ 1,154,130	$ 957,350

(12) Other current liabilities

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Long-term liabilities - current portion	$ 8,584,919	$ 6,376,400
Shipowner's accounts	1,075,906	1,609,680
Agency accounts	609,288	1,047,237
Others	6,987	7,503
	$ 10,277,100	$ 9,040,820

(13) Corporate bonds payable

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Domestic secured corporate bonds	$ 10,000,000	$ 10,000,000
Less: Current portion or exercise of put options	-	-
	$ 10,000,000	$ 10,000,000

A. On April 25, 2017, the Company issued its thirteenth domestic secured corporate bonds (referred herein as the “Thirteenth Bonds”), totaling $8,000,000. The Thirteenth Bonds are categorized into Bond A, B, C, D, E, F and G, depending on the guarantee institution. Bond A totals $2,000,000, and the rest total $6,000,000, with each par value of $1,000,000. The major terms of the issuance are set forth below:

(a) Period: 5 years (April 25, 2017 to April 25, 2022)

(b) Coupon rate: 1.05% fixed per annum

(c) Principal repayment and interest payment

Repayments for the Thirteenth Bonds are paid annually on coupon rate, starting a year from the issuing date. For each category of the bonds mentioned above, half the principal must be paid at the end of the fourth year, and another half at the maturity date.

(d) Collaterals

The Thirteenth Bonds are secured. Bond A is guaranteed by Hua Nan Bank, Bond B is guaranteed by First Bank, Bond C is guaranteed by Mega International Commercial Bank, Bond D is guaranteed by Land Bank of Taiwan, Bond E is guaranteed by Chang Hwa Bank, Bond F is guaranteed by Taiwan Cooperative Bank, and Bond G is guaranteed by Bank Sinopac.

B. On June 27, 2018, the Company issued its fourteenth domestic secured corporate bonds (referred herein as the “Fourteenth Bonds”), totaling $2,000,000, with each par value of $1,000. On June 7, 2018, the Bonds were qualified as the green bonds based on the Securities-TPEx-Bond No. 1070014617 issued by Taipei Exchange. The major terms of the issuance are set forth below:

(a) Period: 5 years (June 27, 2018 to June 27, 2023)

(b) Coupon rate: 0.86% fixed per annum

(c) Principal repayment and interest payment

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

(d) Collaterals

The Fourteenth Bonds are secured and are guaranteed by First Commercial Bank.

(14) Long-term loans

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Secured bank loans	$ 20,326,895	$ 22,579,047
Unsecured bank loans	18,040,883	17,296,382
Add: Unrealized foreign exchange loss	49,713	223,179
Less: Deferred expenses - hosting fee credit	(13,687)	(13,417)
	38,403,804	40,085,191
Less: Current portion (recorded as other current liabilities)	(8,584,919)	(6,376,400)
	$ 29,818,885	$ 33,708,791
Maturity range	2020.04~2027.03	2019.03~2027.03
Interest rate	1.12%~3.80%	1.12%~3.80%

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

(15) Other non-current liabilities

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Accrued pension liabilities	$ 1,290,072	$ 1,321,223
Guarantee deposits received	12,190	12,370
	$ 1,302,262	$ 1,333,593

(16) Pension

A.(a)In accordance with the Labor Standards Act ("the Act"), covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Act. Under the defined benefit 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 Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contributions for the deficit by next March.

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

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Present value of defined benefit obligations	($ 1,876,357)	($ 1,847,634)
Fair value of plan assets	586,285	526,411
Net defined benefit liability	($ 1,290,072)	($ 1,321,223)

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

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Year ended December 31, 2019			
Balance at January 1	($ 1,847,634)	$ 526,411	($ 1,321,223)
Current service cost	(13,614)	-	(13,614)
Interest (expense) income	(17,990)	5,296	(12,694)
Past service cost	425	-	425
Curtailment(Settlement)	336	-	336
	(1,878,477)	531,707	(1,346,770)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	18,489	18,489
Change in financial assumptions	(44,395)	-	(44,395)
Experience adjustments	(49,335)	-	(49,335)
	(93,730)	18,489	(75,241)
Pension fund contribution	-	108,505	108,505
Paid settlement	6,056	-	6,056
Paid pension	89,794	(72,416)	17,378
Balance at December 31	($ 1,876,357)	$ 586,285	($ 1,290,072)

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Year ended December 31, 2018			
Balance at January 1	($ 1,893,481)	$ 440,262	($ 1,453,219)
Current service cost	(16,532)	-	(16,532)
Interest (expense) income	(18,286)	4,290	(13,996)
	(1,928,299)	444,552	(1,483,747)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	14,422	14,422
Change in financial assumptions	-	-	-
Experience adjustments	(61,944)	-	(61,944)
	(61,944)	14,422	(47,522)
Pension fund contribution	-	184,249	184,249
Paid pension	142,609	(116,812)	25,797
Balance at December 31	($ 1,847,634)	$ 526,411	($ 1,321,223)

(d)The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate 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. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorized by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.

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

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Discount rate	0.75%	1.00%
Future salary increases	2.00%	2.00%

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

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

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2019				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 44,328)	$ 45,979	$ 30,979	($ 29,999)
December 31, 2018				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 44,122)	$ 45,798	$ 29,815	($ 28,837)

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

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

(f)Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2020 amounts to $101,978.

(g)As of December 31, 2019, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 10 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	$	99,293
1~2 years		95,590
2~5 years		312,160
Over 5 years		1,496,938
	$	2,003,981

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, 2019 and 2018 were $87,980 and $52,913, respectively.

(17) Capital stock

A. As of December 31, 2019, the Company's authorised capital was $50,000,000, and the paid-in capital was $48,129,738, divided into 4,812,974 thousand shares of common stocks with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

B. On August 13, 2019, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to increase capital of $3,000,000 by issuing 300,000 thousand shares at a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. Of which 30,000 thousand shares are reserved for employee stock purchase plan. The proposal of capital increase has been reported and become effective on December 3, 2019. The amount of shares was $3,333,934. All proceeds from share issuance was completed on December 31, 2019.

C. On August 13, 2018, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to increase capital of $3,000,000 by issuing 300,000 thousand shares at a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. Of which 50,000 thousand shares are reserved for employee stock purchase plan. The proposal of capital increase has been reported and become effective on November 28, 2018. The amount of shares was $3,226,890. All proceeds from share issuance was completed on December 21, 2018.

D. The stockholders at their annual stockholders meeting on June 21, 2018, resolved to issue 200,618 thousand shares through capitalization of unappropriated retained earnings of $2,006,178. The proposal of the capitalisation of earnings was filed online with the Securities and Futures Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission and went into effect on July 31, 2018. The Company had filed registration of the capital increase through capitalisation of earnings with the Ministry of Economic Affairs on September 18, 2018.

(18) Capital surplus

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

	Year ended December 31, 2019				
	Share premium	Employee stock options exercised	Adjustments to share of changes in equity of associates and joint ventures	Donated assets	Others
At January 1	$ 8,833,283	$ 93,890	$ 2,124,813	$ 446	$ 6,713
Issuance of common stock for cash	333,934	17,066	-	-	-
Recognition of change in equity of associates in portion to the Company's ownership	-	-	(2,708)	-	-
At December 31	$ 9,167,217	$ 110,956	$ 2,122,105	$ 446	$ 6,713

	Year ended December 31, 2018				
	Share premium	Employee stock options exercised	Adjustments to share of changes in equity of associates and joint ventures	Donated assets	Others
At January 1	$ 8,606,393	$ 76,280	$ 2,148,243	$ 446	$ 6,713
Issuance of common stock for cash	226,890	17,610	-	-	-
Recognition of change in equity of associates in portion to the Company's ownership	-	-	(23,430)	-	-
At December 31	$ 8,833,283	$ 93,890	$ 2,124,813	$ 446	$ 6,713

(19) Retained earnings

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
At January 1	$ 3,776,643	$ 6,769,575
Retrospective application	-	276,681
Balance at 1 January after adjustments	$ 3,776,643	$ 7,046,256
Profit for the year	112,519	293,919
Legal reserve used to cover accumulated deficit	-	-
Distribution of earnings	(29,392)	(3,509,166)
Remeasurement on post employment benefit obligations, net of tax	(197,673)	(71,341)
Adjustments to share of changes in equity of associates and joint ventures	(3,055)	3,643
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	13,332
At December 31	$ 3,659,042	$ 3,776,643

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.

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

E. The appropriation of 2017 earnings was adopted by the stockholders on June 21, 2018 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2017	
	Amount	Dividend per share (in dollars)
Accrual of legal reserve	$ 700,517	
Appropriate cash dividends to shareholders	$ 802,471	$ 0.2
Appropriate stock dividends to shareholders	$ 2,006,178	$ 0.5

F. The appropriation of 2018 earnings was adopted by the stockholders on June 21, 2019 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2018
	Amount
Accrual of legal reserve	$ 29,392

G. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company's net income after tax plus other items including current unappropriated retained earnings are negative, thus the Company will not provision legal reserve. Additionally, the Company will retain attributable earnings for future operating plan, thus the Company will not appropriate shareholders' bonus.

As of the reporting date, the distribution of earnings for the year of 2019 has not been resolved by the shareholders.

H. For information relating to employees' and directors' remuneration, please refer to Note 6(27).

(20) Other equity items

	Unrealised gains (losses) on valuation	Hedging reserve	Currency translation	Total
At January 1, 2019	$ 1,234,225	($ 58,649)	$ 17,580	$ 1,193,156
Revaluation – gross	134,715	-	-	134,715
Revaluation – tax	5,115	-	-	5,115
Revaluation – associates	37,531	-	-	37,531
Revaluation transferred to retained earnings – associates	52	-	-	52
Cash flow hedges:				
– Fair value gain in the period				
– Parent	-	460,138	-	460,138
– Parent – tax	-	(92,028)	-	(92,028)
– Associates	-	270,296	-	270,296
Currency translation differences:				
– Parent	-	-	(755,051)	(755,051)
– Parent – tax	-	-	18	18
– Associates	-	-	(119,320)	(119,320)
At December 31, 2019	$ 1,411,638	$ 579,757	($ 856,773)	$ 1,134,622

	Unrealised gains (losses) on valuation	Hedging reserve	Currency translation	Total
At January 1, 2018	$ 1,833,339	($ 15,912)	($ 1,135,114)	$ 682,313
Effects of retrospective application	(279,677)	-	-	(279,677)
Balance at January 1 after retrospective adjustments	$ 1,553,662	($ 15,912)	($ 1,135,114)	$ 402,636
Revaluation – gross	67,238	-	-	67,238
Revaluation – tax	(6,350)	-	-	(6,350)
Revaluation – associates	(362,259)	-	-	(362,259)
Revaluation transferred to retained earnings – gross	(13,332)	-	-	(13,332)
Revaluation transferred to retained earnings – associates	(4,734)	-	-	(4,734)
Cash flow hedges:				
– Fair value loss in the period				
– Associates	-	(42,737)	-	(42,737)
Currency translation differences:				
– Parent	-	-	1,004,409	1,004,409
– Parent – tax	-	-	746	746
– Associates	-	-	147,539	147,539
At December 31, 2018	$ 1,234,225	($ 58,649)	$ 17,580	$ 1,193,156

(21) Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Revenue from contracts with customers	$ 44,081,161	$ 33,747,653
Other - ship rental and slottage income	605,977	246,918
	$ 44,687,138	$ 33,994,571

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of services over time and at a point in time in the following major businesses:

Year ended December 31, 2019	Asia	America	Europe	Other	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 14,551,189	$ 15,931,117	$ 9,175,988	$ 665,486	$ 40,323,780
Inter-segment revenue	1,164,695	2,007,692	584,994	-	3,757,381
Total segment revenue	$ 15,715,884	$ 17,938,809	$ 9,760,982	$ 665,486	$ 44,081,161

Year ended December 31, 2018	Asia	America	Europe	Other	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 10,056,018	$ 14,570,446	$ 5,788,675	$ 1,002,475	$ 31,417,614
Inter-segment revenue	112,805	1,493,799	723,435	-	2,330,039
Total segment revenue	$ 10,168,823	$ 16,064,245	$ 6,512,110	$ 1,002,475	$ 33,747,653

B. Contract assets and liabilities

The Company has recognised the following revenue-related contract assets and liabilities:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	January 1, 2018
Contract assets:			
Contract assets relating to marine freight income	$ 372,492	$ 682,327	$ 379,349
Contract liabilities:			
Contract liabilities – unearned marine freight income	$ 536,774	$ 431,290	$ 453,208

Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Marine freight income	$ 431,290	$ 453,208

(22) Other gains -net

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ 4,649	$ 7,594

(23) Other income

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Interest income:		
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 284,290	$ 230,637
Interest income from financial assets other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	32,030	28,547
Rental revenue	115,918	102,599
Dividend income	45,631	58,560
Other income – others	38,757	160,441
	$ 516,626	$ 580,784

(24) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Net currency exchange gains	$ 125,466	$ 123,543
Losses on disposal of investments	(36)	-
Gains arising from lease modifications	1,237	-
Depreciation charges on investment property	(19,145)	(19,145)
Other non-operating expenses	(90,391)	(84,917)
	$ 17,131	$ 19,481

(25) Finance costs

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Interest expense:		
Bank borrowings	$ 671,128	$ 624,139
Corporate bonds	101,200	92,859
Lease liabilities	542,509	-
Other	-	6
	1,314,837	717,004
Less: Capitalisation of qualifying assets	(9,912)	(31,368)
Finance costs	$ 1,304,925	$ 685,636

(26) Expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Employee benefit expense	$ 2,687,938	$ 2,057,266
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	2,279,403	3,032,961
Depreciation charges on right-of-use assests	2,514,484	-
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	16,458	20,572
Stevedorage	12,622,384	10,489,596
Inland haulage and canal due	9,164,021	7,230,512
Bunker fuel	7,036,586	5,780,146
Operating lease payments	284,512	3,078,682
Commission	1,980,339	1,617,074
Port charge	1,595,565	1,289,220
Ship supplies and lubricant oil	285,814	276,155
Professional service and data service expenses	1,665,179	223,548
Other operating costs and expenses	2,382,542	325,123
	$ 44,515,225	$ 35,420,855

(27) Employee benefit expense

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Wages and salaries	$ 2,272,371	$ 1,740,534
Labor and health insurance fees	175,721	131,854
Pension costs	113,527	83,441
Directors' remuneration	9,074	9,303
Other personnel expenses	117,245	92,134
	$ 2,687,938	$ 2,057,266

A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 0.5% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 2% for directors' remuneration. Aforementioned earnings was current income before tax without reducing employees' compensation and directors' remuneration.

B.(a)For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company generated loss and thus did not accrue employees' and supervisors' remuneration.

(b)For the year ended December 31, 2018, employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were accrued at $2,560 and $0, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of 2018 as resolved by he Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the profit or loss of 2018.

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

(28) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

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

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	$ -	$ -
Tax on undistributed earnings	-	283,973
Prior year income tax overestimation	3,277	(4,738)
Total current tax	3,277	279,235
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(164,996)	(110,609)
Impact of change in tax rate	-	46,959
Total deferred tax	(164,996)	(63,650)
Income tax (benefit) expense	($ 161,719)	$ 215,585

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

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Changes in fair value of available -for-sale financial assets	$ 5,115	($ 6,699)
Currency translation differences	18	(33)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	15,048	9,504
Cash flow hedges	(92,028)	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	8,680	18,392
Impact of change in tax rate	-	4,891
	($ 63,167)	$ 26,055

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

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Reduction in capital surplus caused by recognition of foreign investees based on the shareholding ratio	($ 86)	($ 115)
Reduction in retained earnings caused by recognition of foreign not based on the shareholding ratio	2	146
Effects of retrospective application	-	182
Impact of change in tax rate	-	95
	($ 84)	$ 308

B. Reconciliation between income tax (benefit) expense and accounting profit

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	($ 9,840)	$ 101,901
Expenses disallowed by tax regulation	21,472	18,293
Tax exempt income by tax regulation	(182,090)	(299,273)
Prior year income tax overestimation	3,277	(4,738)
Effect from investment tax credits	-	42,068
Effect from tax losses	5,462	26,647
Tax on undistributed earnings	-	283,973
Change in assessment of realisation of deferred tax assets	-	(245)
Impact of change in tax rate	-	46,959
Income tax (benefit) expense	($ 161,719)	$ 215,585

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

	2019				
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in equity	December 31
—Deferred tax assets:					
Temporary differences:					
Bad debts expense	$ 16,417	($ 41)	$ -	$ -	$ 16,376
Loss on valuation of financial assets	-	-	744	-	744
Deferred profit from disposal of loading and unloading equipment	14,588	(1,787)	-	-	12,801
Unrealized expense	14,338	44,546	-	-	58,884
Unrealized exchange loss	31,146	(2,513)	-	-	28,633
Pension fund contribution	196,145	(21,278)	-	-	174,867
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligation	68,099	-	15,048	-	83,147
Net operating loss carryforward	345,617	73,053	-	-	418,670
	686,350	91,980	15,792	-	794,122
—Deferred tax liabilities:					
Temporary differences:					
Gain on valuation of financial assets	($ 4,371)	$ -	$ 4,371	$ -	$ -
Equity-accounted investment income	(788,600)	73,016	8,698	(84)	($ 706,970)
Cash flow hedges	-	-	(92,028)	-	(92,028)
	(792,971)	73,016	(78,959)	(84)	(798,998)
	($ 106,621)	$ 164,996	($ 63,167)	($ 84)	($ 4,876)

	2018				
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in equity	December 31
－Deferred tax assets:					
Temporary differences:					
Bad debts expense	$ 13,546	$ 2,689	$ -	$ 182	$ 16,417
Loss on valuation of financial assets	1,979	-	(1,979)	-	-
Deferred profit from disposal of loading and unloading equipment	13,918	670	-	-	14,588
Unrealized expense	11,364	2,974	-	-	14,338
Unrealized exchange loss	39,452	(8,306)	-	-	31,146
Pension fund contribution	197,241	(1,096)	-	-	196,145
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligation	49,805	-	18,294	-	68,099
Investment tax credits	42,068	(42,068)	-	-	-
Net operating loss carryforward	192,612	153,005	-	-	345,617
	561,985	107,868	16,315	182	686,350
－Deferred tax liabilities:					
Temporary differences:					
Gain on valuation of financial assets	$ -	$ -	($ 4,371)	$ -	($ 4,371)
Equity-accounted investment income	(758,411)	(44,426)	14,111	126	(788,600)
Gain on bargain purchase	(208)	208	-	-	-
	(758,619)	(44,218)	9,740	126	(792,971)
	($ 196,634)	$ 63,650	$ 26,055	$ 308	($ 106,621)

D. Expiration dates of unused tax losses and amounts of unrecognised deferred tax assets are as follows:

December 31, 2019				
Year incurred	Amount filed	Unused tax credits	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Final year tax credits are due
2019	$ 392,576	$ 392,576	$ -	2029
2018	671,047	671,047	-	2028
2017	12,894	12,894	-	2027
2016	747,045	747,045	-	2026
2015	269,787	269,787	-	2025
	$ 2,093,349	$ 2,093,349	$ -	

December 31, 2018				
Year incurred	Amount filed	Unused tax credits	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Final year tax credits are due
2018	$ 671,047	$ 671,047	$ -	2028
2017	40,204	40,204	-	2027
2016	747,045	747,045	-	2026
2015	269,787	269,787	-	2025
	$ 1,728,083	$ 1,728,083	$ -	

E. The Company has not recognised taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries as deferred tax liabilities. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the amounts of temporary difference unrecognised as deferred tax liabilities were $12,524,548 and $13,656,982, respectively.

F. As of December 31, 2019, the Company's income tax returns through 2017 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

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

(29) Earnings (loss) per share

	Year ended December 31, 2019		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 112,519	4,536,809	$ 0.02
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 112,519	4,536,809	$ 0.02

	Year ended December 31, 2018		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 293,919	4,240,919	$ 0.07
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 293,919	4,240,919	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	215	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 293,919	4,241,134	$ 0.07

(30) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments

A. Property, plant and equipment

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 947,366	$ 1,414,270
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	4,274	8,429
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(2,500)	(4,274)
Cash paid during the year	$ 949,140	$ 1,418,425

B. Prepayment for equipment (recorded as other non-current assets)

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Purchase of prepayments for equipment	$ 3,422,963	$ 6,269,586
Add: Opening balance of payable on prepayments for equipment	154	38,001
Less: Ending balance of payable on prepayments for equipment	-	(154)
Capitalisation of qualifying assets	(9,912)	(31,368)
Cash paid during the year	$ 3,413,205	$ 6,276,065

(31) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	Guarantee deposits received	Lease liabilities and financial liabilities for hedging	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1, 2019	$ 40,085,191	$ 12,370	$ -	$ 40,097,561
Retrospective application	-	-	14,721,437	14,721,437
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(1,681,117)	(180)	(2,294,815)	(3,976,112)
Hosting fee credit	(270)	-	-	(270)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	9,802,308	9,802,308
At December 31, 2019	$ 38,403,804	$ 12,190	$ 22,228,930	$ 60,644,924

	Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	Guarantee deposits received	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1, 2018	$ 39,690,592	$ 12,054	$ 39,702,646
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	397,389	316	397,705
Hosting fee credit	(2,790)	-	(2,790)
At December 31, 2018	$ 40,085,191	$ 12,370	$ 40,097,561

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) 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
Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd. (EGH)	Subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Israel) Ltd. (EIL)	Subsidiary
Evergreen Marine Corp. (Malaysia) SDN BHD (EGM)	Indirect subsidiary
Kingtrans International Logistics (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. (KTIL)	Indirect subsidiary
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 Corp. (Malaysia) Berhad. (EHIC(M))	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited (EMU)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Europe) GmbH (EEU)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Argentina S.A. (EGB)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping (Spain) S.L. (EES)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Italy) S.p.A. (EIT)	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 (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
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Vietnam) Corp. (EGV)	Indirect subsidiary

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Evergreen Shipping Services (Cambodia) Co., Ltd. (EKH)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Chile) SPA. (ECL)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (PERU) S.A.C. (EPE)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Colombia) S.A.S. (ECO)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency Mexico S.A. DE C.V. (EMX)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Greece) Societe Anonyme (EGRC)	Indirect subsidiary
Master International Shipping Agency Co., Ltd. (MAC)	Indirect subsidiary
Ever Shine (Shanghai) Enterprise Management Consulting Co., Ltd. (EVSSHG)	Indirect subsidiary
Ever Shine (Ningbo) Enterprise Management Consulting Co., Ltd. (EVSNBO)	Indirect subsidiary
Ever Shine (Shenzhen) Enterprise Management Consulting Co., Ltd. (EVSXZN)	Indirect subsidiary
Ever Shine (Qingdao) Enterprise Management Consulting Co., Ltd. (EVSQND)	Indirect subsidiary
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation (EITC)	Associate
EVA Airways Corporation (EVA)	Associate
Evergreen Security Corporation (ESC)	Associate
Charng Yang Development Co., Ltd. (CYD)	Associate
Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation (TPCT)	Associate
Ningbo Victory Container Co., Ltd. (NVC)	Associate
Qingdao Evergreen C&T Co., Ltd. (QECT)	Associate
Evergreen Marine (Latin America), S.A. (ELA)	Associate
Evergreen Shipping Agency Lanka (Private) Limited (ELK)	(An Associate since March 1, 2019)
Greenpen Properties Sdn. Bhd. (GPP)	Associate
Luanta Investment (Netherlands) N.V. (Luanta)	Associate
Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V. (Balsam)	Associate
Italia Marittima S.p.A. (ITS)	Associate
Colon Container Terminal S.A. (CCT)	Associate
PT. Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia (EMI)	Associate
Evergreen Shipping Agency Co. (U.A.E) LLC (UAE)	Associate
VIP Greenport Joint Stock Company (VGP)	Associate
Ics Depot Services Sdn. Bhd. (IDS)	Associate

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Evergreen International Corporation (EIC)	Other related party
Evergreen Airline Services Corporation (EGAS)	Other related party
Chang Yung-Fa Charity Foundation (CYFC)	Other related party
Chang Yung-Fa Foundation (CYFF)	Other related party
Ever Accord Construction Corporation (EAC)	Other related party
Evergreen Aviation Technologies Corporation (EGAT)	Other related party
Evergreen Sky Catering Corporation (EGSC)	Other related party
Evergreen Air Cargo Services Corporation (EGAC)	Other related party
Evergreen Aviation Precision Corporation (EGAP)	Other related party merged into Evergreen Aviation Technologies Corporation on February 28, 2019
Evergreen International S.A. (EIS)	Other related party
Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (EMS)	Other related party
Gaining Enterprise S.A. (GESA)	Other related party
Evergreen Insurance Company Ltd. (EINS)	Other related party
Evergreen Shipping Agency (America) Corporation (EGA)	Other related party
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Japan) Corporation (EGJ)	Other related party
Evergreen Shipping Agency Philippines Corporation (EGP)	Other related party
Evergreen International Myanmar Co., Ltd. (EIM)	Other related party
Chestnut Estate B.V. (Chestnut)	Other related party
Advanced Business Process, Inc. (ABPI)	Other related party
Directors, president and vice president	Key management

Note: For information on the subsidiaries, please refer to Note 4(3) of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2019.

(2) Significant related party transactions and balances

A. Sales of services:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Sales of services:		
Subsidiaries	$ 3,760,679	$ 2,343,257
Associates	444,876	501,188
Other related parties	2,186,282	2,875,697
	$ 6,391,837	$ 5,720,142

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, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Purchases of services:		
Subsidiaries	$ 5,691,253	$ 5,048,484
Associates	943,669	967,256
Other related parties	2,500,202	2,552,882
	$ 9,135,124	$ 8,568,622

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

C. Receivables from related parties:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Accounts receivable:		
Subsidiaries	$ 25,959	$ 19,082
Associates	66,164	31,688
Other related parties	20,027	48,853
	$ 112,150	$ 99,623

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Other receivables:		
Subsidiaries	$ 933	$ 552
Associates	857	627
Other related parties		
－EIC	3,132	179,593
－Others	238	165
	$ 5,160	$ 180,937

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

D. Payables to related parties:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Accounts payable:		
Subsidiaries	$ 201,959	$ 168,691
Associates	32,166	22,679
Other related parties	49,074	2,461
	$ 283,199	$ 193,831

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
Other payables:				
Subsidiaries	$	-	$	28
Associates		6,363		4,224
Other related parties		2,747		2,431
	$	9,110	$	6,683

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

E. Agency accounts:

(a)Debit balance of agency accounts

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
Subsidiaries				
－EEU	$	131,820	$	-
－EGI		7,310		72,695
－MAC		-		44,944
－Others		53,879		16,060
Associates		50		-
Other related parties				
－EIC		219,154		-
－Others		905		-
	$	413,118	$	133,699

(b)Credit balance of agency accounts

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
Subsidiaries				
－EGV	$	68,694	$	46,171
－Others		12,434		53,362
Associates				
－EMI		118,424		101,153
－Others		2,901		3,200
Other related parties				
－EGA		75,997		441,655
－EGJ		233,639		185,565
－Others		3,547		90,464
	$	515,636	$	921,570

F. Shipowner's accounts:

(a)Debit balance of shipowner's accounts

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries		
－EMU	$ 770,731	$ 675,749
－GMS	-	114,568
Associates		
－ITS	-	279,431
Other related parties		
－EIS	49,973	180,684
－GESA	28,956	20,409
	$ 849,660	$ 1,270,841

(b)Credit balance of shipowner's accounts

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries		
－GMS	$ 409,522	$ -
－EGH	318,823	613,053
Associates		
－ITS	133,319	-
Other related parties		
－EMS	214,242	996,627
	$ 1,075,906	$ 1,609,680

G. Property transactions:

(a)Acquisition of property, plant and equipment:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Associates	$ 4,446	$ -
Other related parties	172	-
	$ 4,618	$ -

(b)Disposal of property, plant and equipment:

	Year ended December 31, 2019		Year ended December 31, 2018	
	Disposal proceeds	Gain on disposal	Disposal proceeds	Gain on disposal
Other related parties	$ 149	$ 14	$ -	$ -

H. Lease transactions－lessee

(a) The Company leases buildings and ships from associates and other related parties. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 2.7 to 3 years. Rents are paid in accordance with the contract terms.

(b) Acquisition of right-of-use assets:

The Company leases buildings and ships from associates and other related parties under IFRS 16 'Leases'. Accordingly, on January 1, 2019, the Company increased 'right-of-use asset' by $1,443,795.

(c) Lease liabilities

i Outstanding balance:

	December 31, 2019
Other related parties	$ 89,109

ii Interest expense

	Year ended December 31, 2019
Other related parties	$ 1,374

(d) Lease liabilities designated as hedges:

	December 31, 2019
Associates	$ 94,050
Other related parties	610,456
	$ 704,506

I. Endorsements and guarantees provided to related parties:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Subsidiaries	$ 120,843,257	$ 100,417,641
Associates	3,182,578	3,143,008
	$ 124,025,835	$ 103,560,649

J. The Board of Directors of the Company during its meeting on December 21, 2018 adopted a resolution to participate in the capital increase raised by EVA Airways Corporation amounting to 39,150 thousand shares, subscription price of $13 (in dollars) per share, whose total price of $508,944. In addition, the effective date was set on January 24, 2019. Moreover, the Company purchased 70 thousand shares by specific person, the purchasing proceeds amounted to $700.

(3) Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31, 2019		Year ended December 31, 2018	
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$	37,112	$	47,772
Post-employment benefits		2,141		3,138
	$	39,253	$	50,910

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

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

	Book value				
Pledged assets	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018		Purpose
Financial assets at amortised cost					
- Pledged time deposits	$	186,941	$	121,632	Guarantee
Property, plant and equipment					
-Land		514,312		514,312	Long-term loan
-Buildings		173,638		181,001	"
-Ships		27,438,884		28,052,733	"
-Loading and unloading equipment		1,030,546		1,094,929	"
Investment property					
-Land		1,285,781		1,285,781	Long-term loan
-Buildings		434,095		452,502	"
	$	31,064,197	$	31,702,890	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

A. As of December 31, 2019, the Company had delegated DBS Bank to issue Standby Letter of Credit amounting to USD 5,000.

B. As of December 31, 2019, 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 $38,917,899 and the unutilized credits was $500,408.

C. As of December 31, 2019, the amount of guaranteed notes issued by the Company for loans borrowed was $72,607,919.

D. To meet operational needs, the Company signed the shipbuilding contracts with Samsung Heavy Industries and Hyundai Mipo Dockyard Co., Ltd. As of December 31, 2019, the total price of the contracts, wherein the vessels have not yet been delivered, amounted to USD 408,800, USD378,200 of which remain unpaid.

E. In response to international regulations on sulfur content in shipping fuel, the Company entered into sulfur emission abatement equipment purchase contracts with Wartsila Finland Oy and Alfa Laval Nijmegen B.V.. As of December 31, 2019, the total contract prices are USD 16,350 and EUR 1,383, respectively, and USD 10,520 and EUR 277 remain unpaid. Moreover, the Company signed following installation contracts with Huarun Dadong Dockyard Co., Ltd., Globe Oil and Gas Services., as well as Yiu Lian Dockyards (Shekou) Ltd.. As of December 31, 2019, the total price of the contracts amounted to USD 25,277, USD 24,343 of which remain unpaid.

F. To cooperate with the construction in Kaohsiung Port 7th container center, the Company entered into the technique plan service contract for bridge crane with Liftech Consultants Inc., the total price of the contracts amounted to USD235, USD196 of which remain unpaid.

G. For the Company's lease contract which was entered into but not completed construction, the expected minimum lease payment in the future was $14,495,000.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

A. To simplify investment structure, on November 11, 2019, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to acquire 35,421,358 shares of the investee, Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation, the investment accounted for using equity method, held by the sub-subsidiary, Armand B.V. The transaction amount per share is approximately $9.941 (in dollars) and the expected transaction amount is $352,123. The shareholding ratio of Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation held by the Company will be increased from 21.03% to 27.85% after the transaction. As of the reporting date, the registration for the transfer has been completed.

B. On March 24, 2020, the proposal to appropriate the accumulated earnings was approved by the Board of Directors. Please refer to Note 6(19) for the details.

C. Due to the impact of the spread of COVID-19 virus, the Company's operation in some locations and shipping lines were affected. The degree of impact to the Company's operating income would depend on the subsequent control of the spread of COVID-19 virus.

D. On March 24, 2020, to meet the operation needs, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to order 3,800 set freezers with 40-feet from China International Marine Containers Ltd., Singamas Container Holdings Ltd., Guangdong Fuwa Engineering Group Co., Ltd. and Maersk Container Industry, the total price of the contracts amounted to USD26,460. As of the reporting date, the related transaction payments have not been settled.

E. Taken into consideration the group structure adjustment and taxes, on December 24, 2019, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to sell 17.5% equity interests of investee accounted for using equity method, ELA, to the subsidiary, EGH. The expected selling price is USD1.0859 (in dollars) per share, and the total transaction amount was USD114. As of the reporting date, the related considerations were collected and the transfer of those shares was completed.

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. Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Designation of equity instrument	$ 1,156,298	$ 1,021,582
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 18,767,848	$ 19,471,486
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,688,797	2,422,603
Notes receivable	166	43
Accounts receivables	2,989,434	3,358,430
Other accounts receivable	74,262	386,167
Guarantee deposits paid	18,091	19,261
	$ 24,694,896	$ 26,679,572
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Accounts payable	$ 3,653,222	$ 4,577,517
Other accounts payable	1,216,513	935,319
Bonds payable (including current portion)	10,000,000	10,000,000
Lease liabilities (including current portion)	2,039,988	-
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	38,403,804	40,085,192
Guarantee deposits received	12,190	12,370
	$ 55,325,717	$ 55,610,398
Financial liabilities for hedging (including current portion)	$ 20,188,942	$ -

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. 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 functional currency: NTD). 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, 2019		
	Foreign currency amount (In Thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 755,004	30.0130	$ 22,659,935
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 710,266	30.0130	$ 21,317,213

	December 31, 2018		
	Foreign currency amount (In Thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 1,024,952	30.7535	$ 31,520,861
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 959,193	30.7535	$ 29,498,542

iv. The total net exchange gain, including realised and unrealised arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to $123,543 and $125,466, respectively.

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

	Year ended December 31, 2019		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 226,599	$ -
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 213,172	$ -

	Year ended December 31, 2018		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 315,209	$ -
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 294,985	$ -

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 at fair value through other comprehensive income. 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, equity would have increased/decreased by $11,495 and $10,097 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, as a result of other comprehensive income classified as equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Cash flow and fair value 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, 2019 and 2018, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in the NTD and USD.

ii. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, 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, 2019 and 2018 would have been $307,340 and $320,789 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. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms.

ii. The Company manages their credit risk taking into consideration the entire group's concern. 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 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.

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

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

iv. If the default rate of an investment target exceeds 0.03%, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

v. The Company classifies customers' notes receivable, accounts receivable(including related parties), contract assests and overdue receivables in accordance with the nature of segments. The Company applies the modified approach using probability of default to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis.

vi. The Company wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Company will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company has no written-off financial assets that are still under recourse procedures.

vii. The Company used the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of notes receivable, accounts receivable (including related parties), contract assets and overdue receivables. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the loss rate methodology is as follows:

	Individual	Group	Total
At December 31, 2019			
Expected loss rate	0.03%	100%	
Total book value	$ 3,363,093	$ 69,130	$ 3,432,223
Loss allowance	$ 1,001	$ 69,130	$ 70,131
At December 31, 2018			
Expected loss rate	0.03%	100%	
Total book value	$ 4,042,007	$ 64,247	$ 4,106,254
Loss allowance	$ 1,207	$ 64,247	$ 65,454

viii. Movements in relation to the Company applying the modified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable (including related parties), contract assets and overdue receivables are as follows:

	2019		
	Accounts receivable	Contract assets	Overdue receivables
At January 1	($ 65,249)	($ 205)	$ -
Reclassification	64,247	-	(64,247)
Provision for impairment	(2)	-	-
Reversal of impairment loss	115	93	-
Effect of foreign exchange	-	-	(4,883)
At December 31	($ 889)	($ 112)	($ 69,130)

	2018	
	Accounts receivable	Contract assets
At January 1_IAS 39	($ 68,482)	$ -
Adjustments under new standards	(796)	(114)
At January 1_IFRS 9	(69,278)	(114)
Provision for impairment	(206)	(91)
Effect of foreign exchange	4,235	-
At December 31	($ 65,249)	($ 205)

(c) Liquidity risk

i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Company and aggregated by Company's Finance Department. 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.

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2019	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Accounts payable	$ 3,370,023	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,370,023
Accounts payable - related parties	283,199	-	-	-	-	283,199
Other payables	1,136,288	71,115	-	-	-	1,207,403
Other payables - related parties	9,110	-	-	-	-	9,110
Bonds payable	-	101,200	4,101,200	6,076,400	-	10,278,800
Long-term loans (including current portion)	680,330	8,432,493	7,590,577	19,568,290	3,700,411	39,972,101
Lease payable and financial liabilities for hedging(including current portion)	794,937	2,420,080	3,069,933	6,738,665	13,374,787	26,398,402

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2018	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Accounts payable	$ 4,383,686	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,383,686
Accounts payable - related parties	193,831	-	-	-	-	193,831
Other payables	857,410	71,226	-	-	-	928,636
Other payables - related parties	6,683	-	-	-	-	6,683
Bonds payable	-	101,200	101,200	10,177,600	-	10,380,000
Long-term loans (including current portion)	498,172	6,514,509	11,703,964	18,770,047	4,647,345	42,134,037

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

(3) Fair value estimation

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

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

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

B. Fair value information of investment property at cost is provided in Note 6(10).

C. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

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

	December 31, 2019	
		Fair value
	Book value	Level 3
Financial liabilities:		
Bonds payable	$ 10,000,000	$ 10,154,063
Long-term loans (including current portion)	38,403,804	39,972,101
	$ 48,403,804	$ 50,126,164

	December 31, 2018	
		Fair value
	Book value	Level 3
Financial liabilities:		
Bonds payable	$ 10,000,000	$ 10,156,197
Long-term loans (including current portion)	40,085,191	42,134,037
	$ 50,085,191	$ 52,290,234

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

(a) The related information of natures of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

December 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	$ 989,850	$ -	$ 166,448	$ 1,156,298
Liabilities:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Derivative financial liabilities for hedging	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 20,188,942

December 31, 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	$ 850,223	$ -	$ 171,359	$ 1,021,582

(b)The methods and assumptions the Company used to measure fair value are as follows:

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

	Listed shares
Market quoted price	Closing price

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

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

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

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

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

E. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

F. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
At January 1	$ 171,359	$ 152,955
Acquired in the period	-	-
Decreased in the period	-	(924)
Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income (Note)	(4,911)	19,328
At December 31	$ 166,448	$ 171,359

Note: Recorded as unrealised valuation gain or loss on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

G. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.

H. The Company is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently calibrating valuation model, performing back-testing, updating inputs used to the valuation model and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.

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

	Fair value at December 31, 2019	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	$ 159,676	Market comparable companies	Price to earnings ratio multiple	25.39~46.24	The higher the multiple and control premium, the higher the fair value
			Price to book ratio multiple	1.02~3.06	The higher the multiple and control premium, the higher the fair value
			Discount for lack of marketability	20%~30%	The higher the weighted average cost of capital and discount for lack of control, the lower the fair value
Venture capital shares Private equity fund investment	6,772	Net asset value	Net asset value		The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value

	Fair value at December 31, 2018	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	$ 164,587	Market comparable companies	Price to earnings ratio multiple	69.55~70.77	The higher the multiple and control premium, the higher the fair value
			Price to book ratio multiple	0.89~2.36	The higher the multiple and control premium, the higher the fair value
			Discount for lack of marketability	20%~30%	The higher the weighted average cost of capital and discount for lack of control, the lower the fair value
Venture capital shares Private equity fund investment	6,772	Net asset value	Net asset value		The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value

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

			December 31, 2019			
			Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets						
Equity instrument	Price to earnings ratio/ price to book ratio/ discount for lack of marketability	±1%	$ -	$ -	$ 1,597	$ 1,597
	Net asset value	±1%	-	-	68	68
			$ -	$ -	$ 1,665	$ 1,665

			December 31, 2018			
			Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets						
Equity instrument	Price to earnings ratio/ price to book ratio/ discount for lack of marketability	±1%	$ -	$ -	$ 1,646	$ 1,646
	Net asset value	±1%	-	-	68	68
			$ -	$ -	$ 1,714	$ 1,714

K. The Company initially classified pledged time deposits recorded within 3 months and time deposits exceeding 3 months as “other current-assets” and “cash and cash equivalents”, respectively. However, considering the categories of financial instruments, the Company recorded those pledged time deposits and time deposits exceeding 3 months as “current financial assets at amortised cost” for this period and reclassified accounts of prior period at the same time for comparison. This reclassification had no effect on either earnings (losses) per share for the year ended December 31, 2018 or total assets and total liabilities as of December 31, 2018.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

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

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

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

D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding $300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.

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

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

G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 4.

H. Receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 5.

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

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 6.

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

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China)：Please refer to table 7.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Please refer to table 8.

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

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

None.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Statement of cash and cash equivalents
December 31, 2019

Expressed in thousands of TWD

Item	Description		Amount: Subtotal	Amount: Total
Cash				$ 16,017
	Cash on hand		$ 134	
	Petty cash			
	TWD		1,330	
	USD	485	14,785	
	Add：Unrealised gains or losses		(232)	
Cash in banks				
Checking accounts				14,945
TWD demand deposits				1,436,982
Foreign demand deposits				1,221,337
	EUR	1,436	48,160	
	GBP	702	27,624	
	HKD	31	120	
	INR	85	36	
	JPY	12,704	3,492	
	SGD	197	4,387	
	USD	37,894	1,150,985	
	VND	17,646	23	
	Add：Unrealised gains or losses		(13,490)	
TWD time deposits	Interest rate:0.55%~0.66%			10,887,000
Foreign time deposits	Interest rate:2.18%~2.41%			5,191,567
	USD	172,977	5,294,134	
	Add：Unrealised gains or losses		(102,567)	
				$ 18,767,848

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Statement of accounts receivable
December 31, 2019

Expressed in thousands of TWD

Client Name	Description	Amount	Footnote
Non-related parties			
	CMA CGM S.A.	$ 543,628	1) Foreign freight are translated into the functional currency at the dates of the transactions and retranslated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon retranslation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.
	Cosco Container Lines Co.,Ltd.	436,626	
	Orient Overseas Containers Line Limited	204,867	
	Others	1,713,340	
	Less：Unrealised gains or losses	(20,314)	
	Less：Allowance for bad debts	(863)	
		2,877,284	
Related parties			
	Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	21,603	2) The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance
	Italia Marittima S.p.A	44,561	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	17,214	
	Greencompass Marine S.A.	11,594	
	Evergreen Marine (UK) Ltd.	10,796	
	Others	6,382	
		112,150	
		$ 2,989,434	

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Statement of other receivables
December 31, 2019

Expressed in thousands of TWD

Item	Description	Amount	Footnote
Non-related parties			
Accrued interest	Interest income	$ 42,662	
Tax refund receivable		16,882	
Evergreen Logistics Corporation		1,103	
Kingway Industrial Co.,Ltd.		891	
SMS-SME PTE,LTD.		7,503	
Others		61	The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
		69,102	
Related parties			
Evergreen International Corporation		3,132	
EVA Airways Corporation		275	
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation		443	
Greencompass Marine S.A.		711	
Others		599	The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
		5,160	
		$ 74,262	

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Statement of ship fuel
December 31, 2019

Expressed in thousands of TWD

Item	Description	Cost (in thousands)		Net Realisable Value		Footnote
Fuel	GIVE	USD	3,808	$	114,301	1)Fuel inventories of each ship are recorded at cost and retranslated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date.
	LIVN	USD	2,233		67,032	
	TPET	USD	2,088		62,659	
	LOGC	USD	2,070		62,126	
	LUCD	USD	1,939		58,184	
	LRIC	USD	1,817		54,540	
	GLOR	USD	1,782		53,481	
	GREE	USD	1,758		52,771	
	LBRA	USD	1,662		49,877	
	Others	USD	13,247		397,568	2)The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance
		USD	32,404	$	972,539	

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Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Statement of other current assets
December 31, 2019

Expressed in thousands of TWD

Item	Description	Amount	Footnote
Agency accounts			1) Agency accounts are translated into the functional currency at the dates of the transactions and retranslated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon retranslation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Europe) GMBH	$ 131,820	
	Arabian Gulf Marine Trading Co.	79,916	
	Evergreen International Corporation	219,154	
	Others	413,052	2) The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance
		843,942	
Shipowner's accounts			
	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	$ 770,731	
	Evergreen International S.A.	49,973	
	Gaining Enterprise S.A.	28,956	
		849,660	
Others	Temporary payments for others	711,649	
		$ 2,405,251	

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Statement of changes in investment accounted for using equity method
For the year ended December 31, 2019

Expressed in thousands of shares/TWD

	Balance at January 1, 2019		Additions in Investment		Decrease in Investment		Balance at December 31, 2019			Market Value or Net Assets Value			
Investees	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Ownership	Amount	Price (TWD)	Total Amount	Collateral	Footnote
Peony Investment S.A.	4,765	$ 28,571,763	-	$ -	-	$ 2,204,694	4,765	100.00	$ 26,367,069	$ -	$ -	No	
Everport Terminal Services Inc.	1	1,047,007	-	706,006	-	49,333	1	94.43	1,703,680	-	-	〃	
Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.	5,500	53,286	-	6,736	-	5,496	5,500	55.00	54,526	-	-	〃	
Charng Yang Development Co.,Ltd	58,542	544,058	-	70,952	-	61,800	58,542	40.00	553,210	-	-	〃	
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	430,692	8,981,075	-	339,762	-	222,145	430,692	40.36	9,098,692	14.35	6,180,433	〃	
Evergreen Security Corporation	6,336	111,665	-	13,495	-	11,455	6,336	31.25	113,705	-	-	〃	
EVA Airways Corporation	714,825	10,334,116	61,716	1,440,728	-	374,935	776,541	16.00	11,399,909	13.75	10,677,440	〃	
Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation	109,378	1,026,338	-	56,778	-	-	109,378	21.03	1,083,116	-	-	〃	
Evergreen Marine (Latin America) S.A.	105	3,474	-	238	-	329	105	17.50	3,383	-	-	〃	
VIP Greenport Joint Stock Company	13,750	253,667	-	37,907	-	14,300	13,750	21.74	277,274	-	-	〃	
Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	6,320	7,218,598	-	210,247	-	216,251	6,320	79.00	7,212,594	-	-	〃	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Israel) Ltd.	-	-	1,062	21,518	-	305	-	59.00	21,213	-	-	〃	
		$ 58,145,047		$ 2,904,367		$ 3,161,043			$ 57,888,371				

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Statement of changes in ships
For the year ended December 31, 2019

Expressed in thousands of TWD

Item	Balance at January 1, 2019	Increased in this period	Transferred in this period	Decreased in this period	Balance at December 31, 2019	Footnote
Ships:						
LOYL	$ 3,203,573	$ 24,530	$ 234,466	$ -	3,462,569	
LUCD	3,158,384	20,736	-	-	3,179,120	
LOGC	3,163,557	-	-	-	3,163,557	
LIVN	3,234,121	-	-	-	3,234,121	
LBRA	3,205,662	-	-	-	3,205,662	
LUNR	3,316,821	3,446	-	-	3,320,267	
LRIC	3,305,403	504	-	-	3,305,907	
PRMT	573,133	-	-	-	573,133	
PRBT	522,705	2,308	-	-	525,013	
PRSP	492,298	11,468	-	-	503,766	
BLOM	1,192,257	-	82,507	-	1,274,764	
BLOM	1,259,843	-	-	-	1,259,843	
BEMY	1,258,471	-	150	-	1,258,621	
BASS	1,255,394	-	161	-	1,255,555	
BEFT	1,170,750	-	81,724	-	1,252,474	
BORD	1,192,681	-	45,807	-	1,238,488	
BEDY	1,162,769	-	83,773	-	1,246,542	
BENG	1,193,662	-	81,664	-	1,275,326	
BLES	-	-	1,292,586	-	1,292,586	
BLNK	-	-	1,304,510	-	1,304,510	
	$ 33,861,484	$ 62,992	$ 3,207,348	$ -	$ 37,131,824	

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Statement of changes in ships(continue)
For the year ended December 31, 2019

Expressed in thousands of TWD

Item	Balance at January 1, 2019	Increased in this peroid	Transferred in this peroid	Decreased in this peroid	Balance at December 31, 2019	Footnote
Accumulated depreciation						
LOYL	$ 578,821	$ 131,588	$ -	$ 710,409		
LUCD	591,889	123,755	-	715,644		
LOGC	685,403	124,942	-	810,345		
LIVN	699,322	127,617	-	826,939		
LBRA	759,195	127,381	-	886,576		
LUNR	496,989	125,182	-	622,171		
LRIC	462,538	124,710	-	587,248		
PRMT	507,329	32,901	-	540,230		
PRBT	431,922	45,647	-	477,569		
PRSP	400,631	49,554	-	450,185		
BLOM	51,879	49,172	-	101,051		
BLOM	19,832	46,855	-	66,687		
BEMY	25,459	48,263	-	73,722		
BASS	36,565	48,252	-	84,817		
BEFT	21,565	46,316	-	67,881		
BORD	583	43,689	-	44,272		
BEDY	29,308	47,657	-	76,965		
BENG	9,521	46,051	-	55,572		
BLES	-	26,901	-	26,901		
BLNK	-	14,742	-	14,742		
	$ 5,808,751	$ 1,431,175	$ -	$ 7,239,926		
Net Amount	$ 28,052,733			$ 29,891,898		

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Statement of accounts payable
December 31, 2019

Expressed in thousands of TWD

Client name	Description	Amount	Footnote
Non-related parties			
CMA CGM S.A.		$ 325,037	
Orient Overseas Containers Line Limited		316,257	
COSCO Shipping Lines Co., Ltd.		397,923	
Estimated expense payable		1,152,702	
Others		912,504	The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Add: Unrealised gains or losses		265,600	
		3,370,023	
Related parties			
Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.		74,747	
Evergreen International Corporation		41,725	
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporatioı		17,046	
Everport Terminal Services Inc.		86,796	
Others		62,885	The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
		283,199	
		$ 3,653,222	

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Statement of other payables
December 31, 2019

Expressed in thousands of TWD

Item	Description	Amount	Footnote
Other payables		$ 915,408	
Accrued expenses		186,387	
Interest payable		103,107	
Payable on equipment		2,501	
		$ 1,207,403	

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Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Statement of other current liabilities
December 31, 2019

Expressed in thousands of TWD

Item	Description	Amount	Footnote
Agency accounts			1) Agency accounts are translated into the functional currency at the dates of the transactions and retranslated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon retranslation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss. 2) The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (America) Corporation	$ 75,997	
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Japan) Corporation	233,639	
	PT.Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia	118,424	
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Vietnam) Corporation	68,694	
	Others	112,535	
		609,289	
Shipowner's accounts			
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte Ltd.	214,242	
	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	318,823	
	Greencompass Marine S.A.	409,522	
	Italia Marittima S.p.A	133,319	
		1,075,906	
Unearned Receipts	Base station revenue	36	
Receipts under custody	Withholding tax	6,950	
Long-term liabilities - current portion		8,584,919	
		$ 10,277,100	

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Statement of corporate bonds payable
December 31, 2019

Expressed in thousands of TWD

Bonds Name	Trustee	Issuance Date	Interest Payment Date	Rate (%)	Amount: Total Amount	Amount: Repayment paid	Amount: Balance at December 31, 2019	Amount: Unamortised Premiums (Discounts)	Amount: Book Value	Repayment	Collateral	Footnote
Thirteenth domestic secured corporate bonds	Bank of Taiwan	106.04.25	111.04.25	1.05	$ 8,000,000	$ -	$ 8,000,000	$ -	$ 8,000,000	Note 1	Yes	Note 2
Fourteenth domestic secured corporate bonds	Bank of Taiwan	107.06.27	112.06.27	0.86	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	Note 3	〃	Note 4
Less: current portion									-			
Non-current portion									$ 10,000,000			

Note 1：Except for conversion, proceeds and redemption, half the principal of the Bond must be paid at the end of the fourth year, and another half at the maturity date.
Please refer to Note 6(13) for details of principal repayment and interest payment.

Note 2：The Bonds are secured and are guaranteed by Hua Nan Bank, First Bank, Mega International Commercial Bank, Land Bank of Taiwan, Chang Hwa Bank,
Please refer to Note 6(13) for details of principal repayment and interest payment.

Note 3：Except for conversion, proceeds and redemption, the principal of the Bonds shall be repaid in lump sum at maturity
Please refer to Note 6(13) for details of principal repayment and interest payment.

Note 4：The Bonds are secured and are guaranteed by First Commercial Bank.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Statement of long-term loans
December 31, 2019

Expressed in thousands of TWD

Creditor	Description	Amount	Term of Contract	Rate(%)	Collateral	Footnote
Long-term bank loans:						
Bank of Taiwan	Secured bank loans	$ 1,600,000	104.12.28~109.12.28	1.23%	Minsheng Building	
Bank of Taiwan	〃	688,312	102.11.19~111.11.19	1.5%	Loading and unloading equipment	
Bank of Taiwan and other banks	〃	1,780,137	103.01.15~112.10.14	1.58%	Ships	
Bank of Taiwan and other banks	〃	1,897,309	104.01.09~112.10.14	1.58%	〃	
Bank of Taiwan and other banks	〃	1,855,780	104.04.15~112.10.14	1.58%	〃	
Bank of Taiwan	〃	1,023,895	105.03.28~116.03.28	1.37%	〃	
Land Bank of Taiwan	〃	954,864	108.10.23~115.09.25	1.59%	〃	
First Commercial Bank	〃	1,360,335	102.04.22~114.04.22	2.91%	〃	Including foreign loans
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	〃	733,489	107.08.31~114.06.28	1.39%	〃	
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	〃	1,648,704	101.01.04~115.03.20	2.86%	〃	Including foreign loans
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	〃	802,118	107.08.31~114.03.31	1.5%	〃	
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	〃	812,146	107.11.30~114.09.28	1.5%	〃	
Cathay United Bank	〃	723,775	105.09.23~114.12.28	1.34%	〃	
Mega International Commercial Bank and other banks	〃	1,214,102	102.04.30~109.04.30	2.84%	〃	Including foreign loans
Bank of China	〃	858,391	105.06.29~115.06.29	1.34%	〃	
Bank of China	〃	856,334	107.04.19~115.06.29	1.34%	〃	
Bank SinoPac	〃	734,085	107.04.17~114.03.02	1.39%	〃	
The Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China	〃	783,120	107.04.20~115.04.20	1.37%	〃	
Taipei Star Bank	Unsecured bank loans	200,000	107.01.23~110.01.23	1.2%	None	
Bank of Taiwan	〃	600,000	104.12.28~109.12.28	1.29%	〃	
Jih Sun International Bank	〃	500,000	107.08.02~110.03.29	1.25%	〃	
Yuanta Commercial Bank (Previous name refer to Ta Chong Commercial Bank)	〃	1,500,000	107.05.30~112.05.30	1.23%	〃	
E.Sun Commercial Bank	〃	300,000	107.07.26~110.07.26	1.14%	〃	
Agricultural Bank of T aiwan	〃	700,000	104.12.29~109.12.29	1.29%	〃	
Land Bank of Taiwan	〃	400,000	104.12.28~109.11.23	1.34%	〃	

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Statement of long-term loans(continue)
December 31, 2019

Expressed in thousands of TWD

Creditor	Description	Amount	Term of Contract	Rate(%)	Collateral	Footnote
O-Bank	Unsecured bank loans	$ 1,000,000	105.05.24~110.05.24	1.34%	None	
Taiwan Business Bank	〃	1,000,000	107.12.20~112.12.20	1.23%	〃	
Cathay United Bank	〃	1,500,000	107.12.12~112.12.12	1.23%	〃	
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	〃	500,000	105.12.12~110.12.12	1.4%	〃	
The Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China	〃	400,000	107.09.28~110.09.28	1.13%	〃	
First Commercial Bank	〃	1,250,000	108.04.18~111.04.18	1.2%	〃	
Hua Nan Commercial Bank	〃	300,000	108.08.15~113.08.15	1.19%	〃	
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	〃	1,500,000	107.02.09~114.02.09	1.22%	〃	
Cathay United Bank	〃	1,000,000	108.12.03~113.12.03	1.18%	〃	
Taishin International Bank	Commercial paper	2,550,000	105.08.26~112.05.15	1.14%~1.24%	〃	
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	Container secured bank loans	766,882	108.10.24~115.10.24	1.22%	〃	
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	〃	444,000	103.05.20~110.05.20	1.5%	〃	
Bank of Taiwan	〃	1,000,000	108.01.29~115.01.29	1.29%	〃	
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	〃	630,000	108.10.24~115.10.24	1.22%	〃	
		38,367,778		1.13-2.91		
Add: Unrealised losses		49,713				
Less: Deferred expenses - hosting fee credit		(13,687)				
		38,403,804				
Less: current portion		(8,584,919)				
Non-current portion		$ 29,818,885				

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Statement of lease liabilities
December 31, 2019

Expressed in thousands of TWD

Item	Term of Contract (year)	Discount Rate(%)	Balance at December 31, 2019
Land	14~15	1.4950%	$ 1,950,878
Buildings	3	1.2317%	89,110
Ships	6~19	2.7710~3.5688%	20,188,942
Total			$ 22,228,930

Note：Please refer to Note 6(9) for details of lease liabilities.

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Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Statement of labor, depreciation and amortisation by function
For the year ended December 31, 2019

Expressed in thousands of TWD

By function / By nature	Year ended December 31, 2019			Year ended December 31, 2018		
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense						
Wages and salaries	$ 818,277	$ 1,454,094	$ 2,272,371	$ 660,115	$ 1,080,419	$ 1,740,534
Labor and health insurance fees	50,914	124,807	175,721	41,050	90,804	131,854
Pension costs	35,496	78,031	113,527	28,191	55,250	83,441
Directors' remuneration	-	9,074	9,074	-	9,303	9,303
Other personnel expenses	53,501	63,744	117,245	42,180	49,954	92,134
Total	958,188	1,729,750	2,687,938	771,536	1,285,730	2,057,266
Depreciation expenses	4,688,609	105,278	4,793,887	1,996,682	36,279	2,032,961
Amortisation expenses	-	16,458	16,458	10,323	10,249	20,572

Note：

1. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had 1,852 and 1,776 employees, respectively. There were 7 non-employee directors for both years.
2. Average employee benefit expense for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were NT$1,452 thousand and NT$1,158 thousand, respectively.
3. Average wages and salaries for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were NT$1,232 thousand and NT$984 thousand, respectively.
   The average salary and bonus increased by 25.20% year over year.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Loans to others
For the year ended December 31, 2019

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of TWD

Number (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account (Note 2)	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2019 (Note 3)	Balance at December 31, 2019 (Note 8)	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate	Nature of loan (Note 4)	Amount of transactions with borrower (Note 5)	Reason for short-term financing (Note 6)	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit on loans granted to a single party (Note 7)	Ceiling on total loans granted (Note 7)	Footnote
													Item	Value			
1	Peony Investment S.A.	Luanta Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	$ 65,877	$ 63,027	$ 60,026	2.80275~ 2.90475	2	$ -	Working capital requirement	$ -	None	$ -	$ 5,324,819	$ 13,312,047	
1	Peony Investment S.A.	Clove Holding Ltd.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	903,456	774,335	759,329	2.70800~ 2.88513	2	-	Working capital requirement	-	None	-	10,649,638	13,312,047	
2	Clove Holding Ltd.	Whitney Equipment LLC.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	94,818	-	-	-	2	-	Working capital requirement	-	None	-	1,091,584	1,364,480	
2	Clove Holding Ltd.	Colon Container Terminal S.A.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	558,386	534,231	534,231	2.80800~ 2.89200	2	-	Working capital requirement	-	None	-	545,792	1,364,480	
3	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Colon Container Terminal S.A.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	125,637	120,202	120,202	2.80800~ 3.50438	2	-	Working capital requirement	-	None	-	970,872	1,941,744	

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the loans provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:
(1)The Company is '0'.
(2)The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

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

Note 3: Fill in the maximum outstanding balance of loans to others during the year ended December 31, 2019

Note 4: The column of'Nature of loan' shall fill in 1.'Business transaction' 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 period.

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

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

1. According to the Company's credit policy, the total amount of loans granted to a single company should not exceed 20% of the net worth stated in the latest financial statements.
PEONY：USD 887,085*30.0130*20%=5,324,819
Clove Holding Ltd.：USD 90,926* 30.0130*20%=545,792
Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.：USD 161,742*30.0130*20%=970,872
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 latest financial statements.
PEONY：USD887,085*30.0130*40%= 10,649,638
Clove Holding Ltd.：USD90,926*30.0130*40%= 1,091,584

2. According to the Company's credit policy, the total amount of loans granted should not exceed 40% of the net worth stated in the latest financial statements.
Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.：USD 161,742*30.0130*40%=1,941,744
The Company held 100% voting shares directly and indirectly in foreign company, that the total amount of loans granted should not exceed 50% of the net worth stated in the latest financial statements.
PEONY：USD 887,085*30.0130*50%=13,312,047
Clove Holding Ltd.：USD 90,926*30.0130*50%=1,364,480

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 that they could be loaned again thereafter.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of TWD

Number (Note 1)	Endorser/Guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed		Limit on endorsements/ guarntees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2019 (Note 4)	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2019 (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.	2	$ 140,091,559	$ 50,948,939	$ 50,948,939	$ 27,206,575	$ -	72.74%	$ 175,114,448	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Peony Investment S.A.	2	140,091,559	158,030	150,065	-	-	0.21%	175,114,448	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	2	140,091,559	36,968,619	33,761,794	29,402,635	-	48.20%	175,114,448	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Whitney Equipment LLC.	2	140,091,559	158,312	103,195	65,965	-	0.15%	175,114,448	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Colon Container Terminal S.A.	6	35,022,890	2,300,917	2,300,196	2,184,946	-	3.28%	175,114,448	N	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	6	35,022,890	929,216	882,382	830,910	-	1.26%	175,114,448	N	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	2	140,091,559	2,630,781	2,630,781	1,163,602	-	3.76%	175,114,448	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	2	140,091,559	33,248,483	33,248,483	17,909,502	-	47.47%	175,114,448	Y	N	N	

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of TWD

Number (Note 1)	Endorser/Guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed		Limit on endorsements/ guarntees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2019 (Note 4)	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2019 (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)											
1	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Ever Shine (Shanghai) Enterprise Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	2	$ 9,708,722	$ 38,357	$ 35,869	$ 4,882	$ -	0.74%	$ 12,135,903	Y	N	Y	
1	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Colon Container Terminal S.A.	6	2,427,181	517,706	491,613	491,613	-	10.13%	12,135,903	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 directly and indirectly owns more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed company.

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

(4) The parent company directly or indirectly owns more than 90% voting shares of the companies that make endorsements/guarantees for each other.

(5) The parent company fulfills its contractual obligations by providing mutual endorsements/guarantees for another company in the same industry or for joint builders for purposes of undertaking a construction project.

(6) Due to joint venture, all capital contributing shareholders make endorsements/guarantees to the endorsed/guaranteed company in proportion to its ownership.

(7) Companies in the same industry provide among themselves joint and several security for a performance guarantee of a sales contract for pre-construction homes pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act for each other.

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

The calculation is as follows:

The Company: 70,045,779*250% = 175,114,448

Limit on endorsement or guarantees provided by the Company for a single entity is $35,022,890 (Amounting to 50% of its net worth).

(When the Company owns more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed company, the limit on endorsement or guarantee provided by the Company should not exceed 200% of its net worth, which equals to $140,091,559.)

According to the credit policy of Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd., the calculation for total amount of endorsements/guarantees is as follows:

Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/guarantees: USD 161,742*30.013*250% = 12,135,903

Limit on endorsements or guarantees provided for a single entity：USD 161,742*30.013*50% = 2,427,181

(When the Company owns more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed company, the limit on endorsement or guarantee provided by the Company should not exceed 200% of its net worth, which equals to $9,708,722.)

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

Note 5: Fill in the amount approved by the Board of Directors or the chariman if the chairman has been authorised by the Board of Directors.

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, provision by subsidiary to listed parent company, and provision to the party in Mainland China.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of shares/thousands of TWD/thousands of foreign currency

Securities held by	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	Genearl ledger account	As of December 31, 2019				Footnote (Note 4)
				Number of shares	Book value (Note 3)	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
Evergreen Marine Corporation	Stock:							
	Power World Fund Inc.		Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	677	$ 6,772	5.68%	$ 6,772	
	Linden Technologies, Inc.		〃	50	5,253	1.44%	5,253	
	TopLogis, Inc.		〃	2,464	28,503	17.48%	28,503	
	Ever Accord Construction Corp.	Other related party	〃	10,500	125,921	17.50%	125,921	
	Central Reinsurance Corp.		〃	49,866	989,849	8.45%	989,849	
	Financial bonds:							
	Sunny Bank 2nd Subordinate Financial Debentures-B Issue in 2015		Financial asset measured at atmortised cost - non-current	-	50,000	-	50,000	
	Sunny Bank 3rd Subordinate Financial Debentures-B Issue in 2017		〃	-	50,000	-	50,000	
Peony Investment S.A.	Hutchison Inland Container Depots Ltd.		Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	0.75	USD 252	7.50%	USD 252	
	South Asia Gateway Terminals (Private) Ltd.		〃	18,942	USD 18,500	5.00%	USD 18,500	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Europe) 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 IFRS9, 'Financial instruments: recognition and measurement'.

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

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

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

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of TWD/thousands of foreign currency

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	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Subsidiary	Purchases	$ 1,311,928	3%	30~60 days	$ -	-	($ 86,796)	2%	
	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Subsidiary	Purchases	1,950,986	4%	30~60 days	-	-	(191)	-	
			Sales	2,553,434	6%	30~60 days	-	-	11,594	-	
	Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchases	857,235	2%	30~60 days	-	-	(74,747)	2%	
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Associates	Purchases	262,779	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
			Sales	356,295	1%	30~60 days	-	-	44,561	1%	
	Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corp.	Associates	Purchases	409,054	1%	30~60 days	-	-	(17,046)	-	
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (America) Corporation	Other related parties	Purchases	387,580	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen International Corp.	Other related parties	Purchases	681,428	2%	30~60 days	-	-	(41,725)	1%	
	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Subsidiary	Purchases	447,975	1%	30~60 days	-	-	(9,941)	-	
			Sales	756,168	2%	30~60 days	-	-	10,796	-	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Other related parties	Purchases	346,574	1%	30~60 days	-	-	(7,277)	-	
			Sales	1,777,185	4%	30~60 days	-	-	17,214	1%	
	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchases	686,310	2%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
			Sales	450,977	1%	30~60 days	-	-	3,569	-	
	Evergreen International S.A.(EIS)	Other related parties	Sales	352,427	1%	30~60 days	-	-	860	-	

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	Gaining Enterprise S.A.	Other related parties	Purchases	$ 830,410	2%	30~60 days	$ -	-	$ -	-	
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Japan) Corporation (EGJ)	Other related parties	Purchases	105,148	-	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Taipei Port Container Terminal Corp.	Associates	Purchases	156,550	-	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
Taiwan Terminal Services Co.,Ltd.	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The parent	Sales	857,235	100%	30~60 days	-	-	74,747	100%	
Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The parent	Sales	USD 42,443	10%	30~60 days	-	-	USD 2,892	9%	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 99,579	23%	30 days	-	-	USD 6,223	19%	
	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 63,053	15%	30 days	-	-	USD 3,015	9%	
	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 80,963	19%	30 days	-	-	USD 4,897	15%	
	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 33,074	8%	30 days	-	-	USD 2,453	8%	
Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The parent	Sales	USD 22,203	3%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 14,590	2%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 119)	-	
	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 38,304	5%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 20,596	3%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam Investment (NetherLands) N.V.	Sales	USD 9,287	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 27,787	4%	30~60 days	-	-	USD 1,393	-	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 42,980	5%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 6,585	1%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 151)	-	
	Evergreen International Corp.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 11,032	1%	30~60 days	-	-	USD 973	-	
			Purchases	USD 19,960	3%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	

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 (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 17,438	2%	30~60 days	$ -	-	USD 31	-	
			Purchases	USD 84,825	11%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 252)	-	
	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 33,074	4%	30 days	-	-	(USD 2,453)	-	
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (America) Corporation	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 6,875	1%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 1)	-	
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Europe) GmbH	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 5,350	1%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 571)	-	
	Master International Shipping Agency Co., Ltd.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 33,253	4%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 3,536)	-	
Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 44,749	2%	30~60 days	-	-	USD 387	-	
			Purchases	USD 28,893	1%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 1,074)	-	
	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The parent	Sales	USD 63,118	2%	30~60 days	-	-	USD 6	-	
			Purchases	USD 82,608	3%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 386)	-	
	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 63,053	2%	30 days	-	-	(USD 3,015)	1%	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 91,804	3%	30~60 days	-	-	USD 975	-	
			Purchases	USD 27,730	1%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 669)	-	
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam Investment (NetherLands) N.V.	Sales	USD 22,637	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 37,889	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (America) Corporation	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 16,815	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen International Corp.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 13,295	-	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Japan)	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 7,458	-	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Europe) GmbH	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 12,189	-	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	

Purchaser/Seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions (Note 1)		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		Footnote (Note 2)
			Purchases/ sales	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/ sales	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Marine Co. (Malaysia) SDN.BHD.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 5,313	-	30~60 days	$ -	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Insurance Company Limited	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 5,546	-	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 1,047)	-	
	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 20,596	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 38,304	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 3,649	-	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 311)	-	
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Vietnam) Corp.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 3,944	-	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 284)	-	
Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 28,893	2%	30~60 days	-	-	USD 1,074	-	
			Purchases	USD 44,749	3%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 387)	-	
	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The Parent	Sales	USD 14,493	1%	30~60 days	-	-	USD 331	-	
			Purchases	USD 24,463	2%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 360)	-	
	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 80,963	6%	30 days	-	-	(USD 4,897)	3%	
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam Investment (NetherLands) N.V.	Sales	USD 4,544	-	30~60 days	-	-	USD 931	1%	
			Purchases	USD 8,943	1%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 2)	-	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 28,806	2%	30~60 days	-	-	USD 679	1%	
			Purchases	USD 10,798	1%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 511)	-	
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (America) Corporation	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 23,399	2%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 84,825	6%	30~60 days	-	-	USD 252	-	
			Purchases	USD 17,438	1%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 31)	-	
	Evergreen International Corporation	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 4,970	-	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	

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 (UK) Limited	Evergreen Insurance Company Limited	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 3,464	-	30~60 days	$ -	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Europe) GmbH	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 4,864	-	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
Evergreen Heavy Industrial Corp.(Malaysia) Berhad	Gaining Enterprise S.A.	Investee of EITC	Sales	MYR 255,110	100%	45 days	-	-	MYR 40,919	100%	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Europe) GmbH	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	EUR 10,889	28%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	EUR 4,345	11%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	EUR 4,779	12%	30~60 days	-	-	EUR 571	1%	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	EUR 12,011	30%	30~60 days	-	-	EUR 1,278	3%	
Evergreen Marine Co. (Malaysia) SDN.BHD.	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 5,313	26%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 3,649	38%	30~60 days	-	-	USD 311	3%	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Vietnam) Corp.	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 3,944	32%	30~60 days	-	-	USD 284	5%	
Master International Shipping Agency Co. Ltd.	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	CNY 229,922	100%	30~60 days	-	-	CNY 24,704	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.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
December 31, 2019

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of TWD/thousands of foreign currency

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at December 31, 2019 (Note 1)	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Footnote
					Amount	Action taken			
Clove Holding Ltd.	Colon Container Terminal, S.A.	Investee of Clove Holding Ltd. accounted for using equity method	USD 17,990	-	$ -	-	$ -	$ -	
Evergreen Heavy Industrial Corp. (Malaysia) Berhad	Gaining Enterprise S.A.	Investee of EITC	MYR 40,919	-	-	-	MYR 40,919	-	
Peony Investment S.A.	Clove Holding Ltd.	Subsidiary	USD 25,490	-	-	-	-	-	
Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Indirectly subsidiary of the Parent Company	USD 4,897	-	-	-	USD 4,467	-	
Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Other related party	USD 6,223	-	-	-	USD 5,676	-	
Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Colon Container Terminal, S.A.	Investee of Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Limited accounted for using equity method	USD 4,069	-	-	-	-	-	

Note 1: Fill in separately the balances of accounts receivable–related parties, notes receivable–related parties, other receivables–related parties, etc.
Note 2: Paid-in capital referred to herein is the paid-in capital of parent company.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods
For the year ended December 31, 2019

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of TWD

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			
				General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Taiwan Terminal Services Co.,Ltd.	1	Operating cost	$ 857,235	Note 4	0.45
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Greencompass Marine S.A.	1	Shipowner's account - credit	409,522	"	0.13
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Greencompass Marine S.A.	1	Operating revenue	2,553,434	"	1.34
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Greencompass Marine S.A.	1	Operating cost	1,950,986	"	1.02
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	1	Shipowner's account - debit	770,731	"	0.25
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	1	Operating revenue	756,168	"	0.40
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	1	Operating cost	447,975	"	0.24
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	1	Shipowner's account - credit	318,823	"	0.10
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	1	Operating revenue	450,977	"	0.24
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	1	Operating cost	686,310	"	0.36
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	1	Operating cost	1,311,928	"	0.69
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Europe) GmbH	1	Shipowner's account - debit	131,820	"	0.04
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	3	Shipowner's account - debit	131,325	"	0.04
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	3	Operating cost	1,183,973	"	0.62
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	3	Operating cost	1,948,991	"	1.02
2	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Greencompass Marine S.A.	3	Operating revenue	893,081	"	0.47
2	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Greencompass Marine S.A.	3	Operating cost	1,383,212	"	0.73
2	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	3	Operating revenue	2,621,964	"	1.38
2	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	3	Operating cost	539,021	"	0.28
2	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	3	Shipowner's account - credit	116,961	"	0.04
2	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Europe) GmbH	3	Operating cost	150,359	"	0.08
2	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	3	Operating cost	2,502,580	"	1.31

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)
3	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Greencompass Marine S.A.	3	Operating cost	$ 636,615	Note 4	0.33
3	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Greencompass Marine S.A.	3	Shipowner's account - credit	591,699	"	0.19
3	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	3	Operating cost	1,022,321	"	0.54
4	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	3	Account receivables	146,987	"	0.05
5	Master International Shipping Agency Co., Ltd.	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	3	Operating revenue	1,027,114	"	0.54
5	Master International Shipping Agency Co., Ltd.	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	3	Account receivables	106,119	"	0.03
6	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Greencompass Marine S.A.	3	Operating revenue	112,806	"	0.06
7	Peony Investment S.A.	Clove Holding Ltd.	3	Other receivables	765,019	"	0.25
8	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Europe) GmbH	Greencompass Marine S.A.	3	Operating revenue	376,761	"	0.20
8	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Europe) GmbH	Greencompass Marine S.A.	3	Shipowner's account - debit	254,147	"	0.08
8	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Europe) GmbH	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	3	Shipowner's account - credit	145,076	"	0.05
8	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Europe) GmbH	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	3	Operating revenue	165,358	"	0.09
8	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Europe) GmbH	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	3	Shipowner's account - credit	244,451	"	0.08
9	Evergreen Marine Corp. (Malaysia) SDN BHD	Greencompass Marine S.A.	3	Operating revenue	164,218	"	0.09
10	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Vietnam) Corp.	Greencompass Marine S.A.	3	Operating revenue	121,904	"	0.06

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 whether or not to disclose transaction details in this table based on the Materiality Principle.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

Information on investees (not including investee company of Mainland China)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of shares/thousands of TWD

Investor	Investee (Note 1、Note 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as of December 31, 2019			Net profit (loss) of the investee For the year ended December 31, 2019 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company For the year ended December 31, 2019 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as of December 31, 2019	Balance as of December 31, 2018	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Evergreen Marine Corp.	Peony Investment S.A.	Republic of Panama	Investment activities	$ 14,301,195	$ 14,301,195	4,765	100.00	$ 26,519,504	($ 1,603,401)	($ 1,550,830)	Subsidiary of the Company (Note)
	Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Loading and discharging operations of container yards	55,000	55,000	5,500	55.00	54,526	12,247	6,736	〃 (Note)
	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	U.S.A	Terminal services	3,001	3,001	1	94.43	1,703,680	747,660	706,006	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Hong Kong	Marine transportation	6,283,222	6,283,222	6,320	79.00	7,212,594	266,135	210,247	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Israel) Ltd.	Israel	Shipping agency	9,103	-	1,062	59.00	21,213	20,617	12,164	〃 (Note)
	Charng Yang Development Co.,Ltd.	Taiwan	Development, rental, sale of residential and commercial buildings	320,000	320,000	58,542	40.00	553,210	177,382	70,953	Investee accounted for using equity method
	Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	Taiwan	Container transportation and gas stations	4,840,408	4,753,514	430,692	40.36	9,039,677	838,194	339,762	〃
	Evergreen Security Corporation	Taiwan	General security guards services	25,000	25,000	6,336	31.25	113,705	43,185	13,495	〃
	EVA Airways Corporation	Taiwan	International passengers and cargo transportation	11,276,823	10,767,879	776,541	16.00	11,399,909	3,982,467	641,590	〃
	Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation	Taiwan	Container distribution and cargo stevedoring	1,094,073	1,094,073	109,378	21.03	1,083,116	269,933	56,778	〃
	Evergreen Marine (Latin America), S.A.	Republic of Panama	Management consultancy	3,151	3,151	105	17.50	3,383	1,365	239	〃
	VIP Greenport Joint Stock Company	Vietnam	Terminal services	178,750	178,750	13,750	21.74	277,274	174,369	37,906	〃
Peony Investment S.A.	Clove Holding Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Investment holding company	1,577,161	1,577,161	10	100.00	2,728,960	43,543	43,543	Indirect subsidiary of the Company (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Europe) GmbH	Germany	Shipping agency	249,588	249,588	-	100.00	292,941	14,966	14,966	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Korea) Corporation	South Korea	Shipping agency	72,812	72,812	121	100.00	50,507	18,113	18,113	〃 (Note)
	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Republic of Panama	Marine transportation	10,609,596	10,609,596	3,535	100.00	13,831,622	(1,400,706)	(1,400,706)	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (India) Pvt. Ltd.	India	Shipping agency	35,316	35,316	100	99.99	190,302	55,763	55,762	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Argentina S.A.	Argentina	Leasing	4,202	4,202	150	95.00	51,311	(3,960)	(3,762)	〃 (Note)

Investor	Investee (Note 1、Note 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as of December 31, 2019			Net profit (loss) of the investee For the year ended December 31, 2019 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company For the year ended December 31, 2019 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as of December 31, 2019	Balance as of December 31, 2018	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Peony Investment S.A.	PT. Multi Bina Pura International	Indonesia	Loading and discharging operations of container yards and inland transportation	$ 235,330	$ 235,330	17	95.03	$ 576,208	$ 128,162	$ 121,793	Indirect subsidiary of the Company (Note)
	PT. Multi Bina Transport	Indonesia	Container repair, cleaning and inland transportation	24,139	24,139	2	17.39	14,828	1,321	230	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Heavy Industrial Corp. (Malaysia) Berhad	Malaysia	Container manufacturing	819,200	819,200	42,120	84.44	955,957	(44,552)	(37,620)	〃 (Note)
	Armand Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Curacao	Investment holding company	345,525	345,525	4	70.00	340,034	23,010	16,107	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping (Spain) S.L.	Spain	Shipping agency	202,447	202,447	6	100.00	228,655	139,040	139,040	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Italy) S.p.A.	Italy	Shipping agency	70,591	70,591	0.55	55.00	72,216	39,933	21,963	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	U.K	Marine transportation	4,024,823	4,024,823	765	51.00	799,778	(1,392,268)	(710,056)	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	Australia	Shipping agency	51,274	51,274	1	100.00	125,096	121,265	121,265	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Russia) Ltd.	Russia	Shipping agency	25,451	25,451	-	51.00	22,836	75,981	38,750	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Shipping agency	67,319	67,319	680	85.00	77,943	47,296	40,202	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Agency (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	Shipping agency	17,438	17,438	5,500	55.00	95,275	94,673	52,070	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Vietnam) Corp.	Vietnam	Shipping agency	36,946	36,946	-	100.00	347,219	188,456	188,456	〃 (Note)
	PT. Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia	Indonesia	Shipping agency	29,203	29,203	0.441	49.00	114,346	95,005	46,553	Investee company of Peony accounted for using equity method
	Luanta Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Curaçao	Investment holding company	1,426,796	1,426,796	460	50.00	1,884,647	(5,391)	(2,695)	〃
	Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Curaçao	Investment holding company	12,536,023	11,800,704	0.451	49.00	525,226	(1,626,212)	(796,844)	〃
	Green Peninsula Agencies SDN. BHD.	Malaysia	Investment holding company	-	217,744	-	-	-	-	-	〃
	Evergreen Shipping Agency Co. (U.A.E.) LLC	United Arab Emirates	Shipping agency	62,487	62,487	-	49.00	101,804	132,073	64,716	〃
	Greenpen Properties Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Renting estate and storehouse company	12,787	12,787	1,500	30.00	37,814	18,576	5,573	〃
	Evergreen Marine Corp. (Malaysia) SDN.BHD.	Malaysia	Shipping agency	282,548	282,548	500	100.00	858,959	276,583	276,583	Indirect subsidiary of the Company (Note)
	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Hong Kong	Marine transportation	79,534	79,534	80	1.00	91,299	266,135	2,661	Investee company of Peony accounted for using equity method

Investor	Investee (Note 1、Note 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as of December 31, 2019			Net profit (loss) of the investee For the year ended December 31, 2019 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company For the year ended December 31, 2019 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as of December 31, 2019	Balance as of December 31, 2018	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Peony Investment S.A.	Ics Depot Services Snd. Bhd.	Malaysia	Depot services	$ 33,434	$ 33,434	286	28.65	$ 69,208	$ 46,292	$ 13,261	Investee company of Peony accounted for using equity method
Armand Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Armand Estate B.V.	Netherlands	Investment holding company	508,298	508,298	0.045	100.00	490,501	23,988	23,988	Indirect subsidiary of the Company (Note)
Armand Estate B.V.	Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation	Taiwan	Container distribution and cargo stevedoring	506,019	506,019	50,602	9.73	500,311	269,933	26,265	Investee company of Armand Estate B.V. accounted for using equity method
Clove Holding Ltd.	Colon Container Terminal, S.A.	Republic of Panama	Inland container storage and loading	686,097	686,097	22,860	40.00	2,590,094	26,450	10,580	Investee company of Clove Holding Ltd. accounted for using equity method
	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	U.S.A	Terminal services	195,203	195,203	0.059	5.57	260,177	747,660	41,654	Indirect subsidiary of the Company (Note)
Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Evergreen Marine (Latin America), S.A.	Republic of Panama	Management consultancy	2,971	2,971	99	16.50	3,190	1,365	225	Investee company of Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited accounted for using equity method
Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Whitney Equipment LLC.	U.S.A	Equipment Leasing Company	6,003	6,003	-	100.00	217,885	35,279	35,279	Indirect subsidiary of the Company (Note)
PT. Multi Bina Pura International	PT. Multi Bina Transport	Indonesia	Container repair cleaning and inland transportation	99,085	99,085	8	72.95	62,204	1,321	963	〃 (Note)
Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Limited	Colon Container Terminal S.A.	Republic of Panama	Inland container storage and loading	468,203	468,203	5,144	9.00	603,206	26,450	2,381	Investee company of Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Limited accounted for using equity method
	Evergreen Marine (Latin America), S.A.	Republic of Panama	Management consultancy	2,971	2,971	99	16.50	3,190	1,365	225	〃
	Evergreen Shipping Service (Cambodia) Co., Ltd.	Cambodia	Shipping agency	6,003	6,003	200	100.00	36,772	31,689	31,689	Indirect subsidiary of the Company (Note)

Investor	Investee (Note 1、Note 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as of December 31, 2019			Net profit (loss) of the investee For the year ended December 31, 2019 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company For the year ended December 31, 2019 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as of December 31, 2019	Balance as of December 31, 2018	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Limited	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Peru) S.A.C.	Peru	Shipping agency	$ 8,332	$ 8,332	900	60.00	$ 97,927	$ 150,517	$ 90,310	Indirect subsidiary of the Company (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Colombia) S.A.S	Colombia	Shipping agency	10,536	10,536	80	75.00	58,432	77,365	64,279	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Shipping agency	6,880	6,880	44	60.00	42,738	53,992	32,395	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Chile) SPA.	Chile	Shipping agency	9,568	9,568	2	60.00	47,642	70,786	42,472	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Greece) Anonimi Eteria	Greece	Shipping agency	8,112	-	2	60.00	17,828	16,438	9,863	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Israel) Ltd.	Isrrael	Shipping agency	153	-	18	1.00	360	20,691	206	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency Lanka (Private) Ltd.	Lanka	Shipping agency	3,638	-	2,160	40.00	17,105	35,208	14,083	Investee company of Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Limited accounted for using equity method

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

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

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

(1) The columns of 'Investee', 'Location', 'Main business activities', 'Initial investment amount' and 'Shares held as at December 31, 2019' should fill orderly in the Company's (public company's) information on investees and every directly or indirectly controlled investee's investment information, and note the relationship between the Company (public company) and its investee each (ex. direct subsidiary or indirect subsidiary) in the 'footnote' column.

(2) The 'Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2019' 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, 2019' column should fill in the Company (public company) recognised investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary and recognised investment income (loss) of its investee accounted for under the equity method for this period. When filling in recognised investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary, the Company (public company) should confirm that direct subsidiary's net profit (loss) for this period has included its investment income (loss) which shall be recognised by regulations.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

Information on investments in Mainland China

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of TWD

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, 2019	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2019		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Net income (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2019	Ownership held by the Company (direct of indirect) (%)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company. For the year ended December 31, 2019 (Note 2(2)B)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Accumulted amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2019	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
Ningbo Victory Container Co., Ltd.	Inland container transportation, container storage, loading, discharging, repair and related activities	$ 536,851	(2)	$ 214,938	$ -	$ -	$ 214,938	$ 161,561	40.00	$ 64,624	$ 322,754	$ -	
Qingdao Evergreen Container Storage & Transportation Co., Ltd.	Inland container transportation, storage, loading, discharging, repair, cleaning and related activities	182,567	(2)	42,524	-	-	42,524	142,581	40.00	57,032	157,756	-	
Kingtrans Intl. Logistics (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	Inland container transportation, storage, loading, discharging, repair, cleaning and related activities	334,761	(2)	284,081	-	-	284,081	46,305	56.00	25,931	249,603	-	
Ever Shine (Shanghai) Enterprise Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	Management consultancy, self-owned property leasing	1,866,381	(2)	2,444,870	-	-	2,444,870	14,167	80.00	(64,538)	3,165,041	-	
Ever Shine (Ningbo) Enterprise Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	Management consultancy, self-owned property leasing	184,715	(2)	270,474	-	-	270,474	27	80.00	80	146,122	-	
Ever Shine (Shenzhen) Enterprise Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	Management consultancy, self-owned property leasing	263,526	(2)	470,619	-	-	470,619	2,512	80.00	(6,206)	397,818	-	
Ever Shine (Qingdao) Enterprise Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	Management consultancy, self-owned property leasing	213,668	(2)	383,638	-	-	383,638	3,140	80.00	(243)	241,530	-	

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, 2019	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2019		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Net income (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2019	Ownership held by the Company (direct of indirect) (%)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company. For the year ended December 31, 2019 (Note 2(2)B)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Accumulted amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2019	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
Master International Shipping Agency Co., Ltd.	Shipping agency	$ 21,479	(2)	$ 82,860	$ 630	$ -	$ 83,490	$ 27,241	41.60	$ 10,783	$ 33,908	$ -	

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
Evergreen Marine Corp.	$ 4,194,634	$ 4,748,109	$ 44,156,908

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

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

(2) Through investing in an existing company, Peony Investment S.A. and Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd., in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.

(3) Others

Note 2: In the 'Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019' column:

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

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

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

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

C. Others.

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