TSE：2603

2015
Annual Report

長榮海運股份有限公司
EVERGREEN MARINE CORP. (TAIWAN) LTD.

http://www.evergreen-marine.com
Taiwan Stock Exchange Observation Post System
http://mops.tse.com.tw
Print Date: April 24, 2016

HEAD OFFICE

ADDRESS: No.166, Sec. 2, Minsheng East Road, Taipei, Taiwan

PHONE: (886) 2-2505-7766

WEBSITE: www.evergreen-marine.com

STOCK DEPARTMENT

ADDRESS: 2F, No.166, Sec. 2, Minsheng East Road, Taipei, Taiwan

PHONE: (886) 2-2500-1668

WEBSITE: stock.evergreen.com.tw

SPOKESPERSON

NAME: Mong-Jye Lee

TITLE: President

PHONE: (886) 2-2505-7766

E-Mail: mgt@evergreen-marine.com

VICE-SPOKESPERSON

NAME: Kuang-Hui Wu

TITLE: Vice President

PHONE: (886) 2-2505-7766

E-Mail: public@evergreen-marine.com

AUDIT

AUDITOR: Pricewaterhouse Coopers

ADDRESS: 27th Floor 333 Keelung Road, Sec. 1 Taipei 110, Taiwan

PHONE: (886) 2-2729-6666

WEBSITE: www.pwc.com/tw

EMC GDRs

SYMBOL: EGMD

EMC global depositary receipts(GDRs) are listed on

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Related information can be found at:

http://www.londonstockexchange.com

CONTENTS

Dear Shareholders,

The container shipping industry experienced an unforgettably difficult year in 2015. The global political and economic situation has been depressed and jeopardized. Economic recovery, which was much slower than expected, caused a growth in sluggish cargo volume. Furthermore, due to new deliveries in large ships, shipping carriers have been struggling with persistent overcapacity and weak demand. Price competition has driven freight rates to historic lows. Despite several large acquisition and mergers in the container shipping industry, the unprecedented challenges on the sustainability still remain.

To strengthen business competitiveness, Evergreen has been making flexible adjustments with fleet deployment and service routes. Loading capability was maximized. Fuel consumption was lowered, saving fuel costs as well as protecting environment. Moreover, improvements were made with service scope, sailing frequency, and delivery time by working closely with alliance partners. Under Evergreen's business policies and strategic guidance, all colleagues utilized great teamwork effort to trim down costs and provide dedicated professional customer service.

With the readjusted structure, all employees are well prepared to meet future challenges. Respectfully we present you the following reports:

I. 2015 Business Report

1. Container shipping market overview

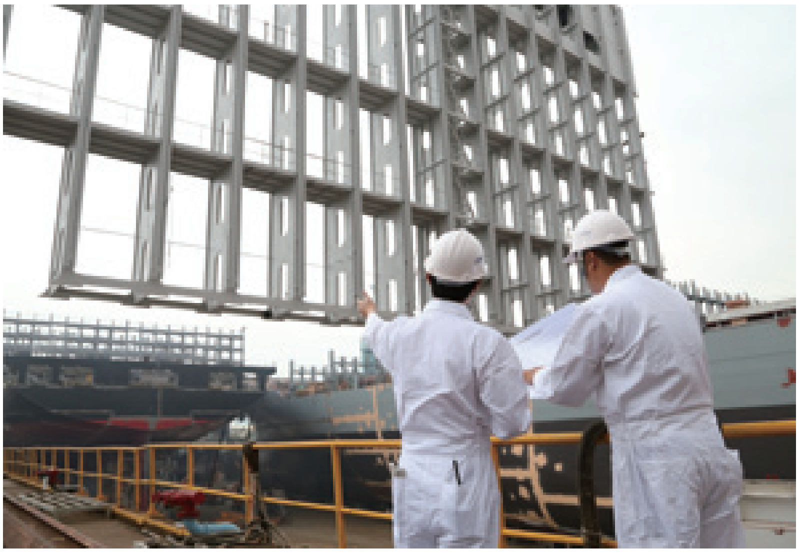
A. Cargo volume growth

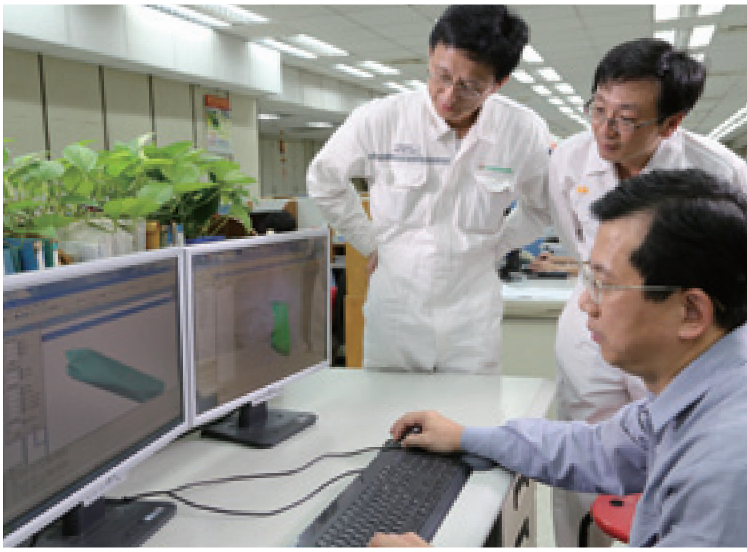
Due to sluggish global economic growth, the cargo volume growth was hindered. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecast, the global GDP growth of 2015 only reached 3.1%, and the volume of world trade only grew 2.5%, which is lower than global GDP growth. Global container cargo growth for 2015 was 1.7%, lower than the previous year's 5.2%. Far East to Europe westbound cargo volume declined 4.3%, while the volume on eastbound Pacific routes grew 3.7%.

B. The supply of ship capacity

Due to the delivery of newbuilding fleets, the global capacity increased by 8.5% in 2015, with a total of 214 units, 1,720,000 TEU capacities. Ships sizes above 10,000 TEU account for 54% of all the new deliveries. It not only occupied more than a half of capacity of the Far East to Europe trade lane, but also affected other secondary trade lanes with "cascading effects."

Due to a cooled "Peak Season," operating losses forced carriers to adopt the unprecedented measure of capacity reductions in the traditional peak season, resulting in





the increased number of idle ships. Beginning in 2015, the idle container ships amounted to about 200 thousands TEUs, and then the number had climbed to 1,400,000 TEU by November, nearly the highest record during the financial crisis period.

C. Carriers' Performances

To cope with the imbalanced supply and demand situation, ocean carriers take cost reduction as priority consideration, such as accession to the alliances, re-organizing service lines, blank voyages, and freight rate restoring programs, etc.

Last year was the most drastic year in terms of volatility in China's export container freight index (CCFI). Freight rate level was constrained by supply and demand factors. A series of pricing efforts failed to revitalize the average profitability for carriers, which had turned negative at the third quarter from the positive number in first half of the year. During the fourth quarter, the freight rates of many shipping routes reached a historic low.

D. Our Strategy

Our business strategy seeks to be both robust and flexible enough to respond to market supply and demand imbalances, and unstable freight rates. Joining the shipping alliance to maintain the diverse transport routes is one of our primary operating strategies. The strategies are summarized as follows:

(1) Cost reduction – continuing to control the four main costs, and try to reduce unit costs;

(2) Grasp the opportunities to increase profits – to seize the opportunity to adjust the freight rate and find the niche markets in respond to the market demand and supply;

(3) Activation Benefit – to control the cargo structure, and optimize fleet transport capacity;

(4) Join the shipping alliance – to cooperate with other partners for providing expanded service network; and

(5) Service Enhancement – to provide our customers a better service and accurate sailing schedules.

2. Fulfillment Ratio of Financial Target

The 2015 actual consolidated operating income was NT$133.81 billion, compared with estimated consolidated operating income NT$138.13 billion, the fulfill rate was 96.88%.

3. Annual Accounts & Profitability Analysis

In 2015, the actual consolidated operating income totaled NT$133.81 billion, compared with year 2014's NT$144.28 billion, decreased by NT$10.47 billion. In 2015,

the actual consolidated operating cost was NT$132.19 billion, compared with year 2014's NT$136.94 billion, decreased by NT$4.74 billion.

4. Research & Development

A. Green Fleet

Eco-friendliness and emission reduction remain our fundamental principles. Along with the deliveries of 20 all-new L-type green ships since July 2012 (all of them received by the end of last year), the "optimized ship hull" concept, which emphases on material, configuration, and equipment, etc., is embodied in our fleet designing and shipbuilding to achieve best efficiency and eco-friendly purposes. These design concepts will address ballast water treatment plant, minimum ballast and electronic controlled fuel injection engine with function under low-load condition. Equipped with all the environmental features, the L-type ships will reduce the drag and cut CO_2 emissions by up to 15 percent compared to their S-type predecessors.

In addition, we continuously maintain the "Environmental Guardians" page on our website so as to proactively share our management of emissions and treatment of ballast and sludge, 19 state-of-the-art designs on L-type and other green instruments for the easy reference of our customers.

B. Maritime Training

Evergreen uphold the spirit and vision of sustainable development, committing to professional maritime training. There are full of training equipment in Evergreen Seafarer Training Center, and we rigorously organized a series of training courses, keep improving crew's professional knowledge and skills so as to prevent maritime accidents and environmental pollution.

(1) In 2015, Evergreen Seafarer Training Center organized a total of 30 categories, 282 professional training courses, training up to 2,486 people.

(2) Evergreen started to offer reefer container maintenance training courses to enhance the engineer's troubleshooting and repairing skills, and ensured the normal operation of reefer container as well as maintaining good quality of frozen/refrigerated goods.

(3) In September 2015, the UK Maritime and Coastguard Agency confirmed Shipboard High Voltage Training (Management Level) and Shipboard High Voltage Training (Operational Level). The courses provided by Evergreen Seafarer Training Center (ESTC) met the requirements of IMO STCW (Standards of Safety, Training, Certification, and Watchkeeping) 2010 Amendments, while starting high voltage training courses to ensure personal and equipment safety.

(4) Evergreen Seafarer Training Center (ESTC) had further received renewal certification of “Human Element, Leadership and Bridge Resource Management”, “Human Element, Leadership and Engine Room Resource Management”, and “Operational Use of ECDIS Course” in December 2015 from the leading Japanese class society, Class NK.

C. E-Commerce Enhancement

(1) Evergreen Shipment link is being constantly upgraded and innovated for customers. In 2015, the online log-in and uploading of money remittance functions were incorporated into the system for the Greater China region. Customers can get the updated information immediately, as well as achieve purposes of carbon reduction and the paperless operation.

(2) For regulatory compliance needs, we also provide “Evergreen Line Competition Policy” on our website, declaring our social responsibility and the duty of complying with the U.S. Antitrust Law, EU competition law and any other jurisdictions’ similar regulations on Antitrust, Antimonopoly, Cartel or Competition.

D. Renowned Quality

By devotions to enhancing service quality, Evergreen keeps earning reliance and recognitions from customers, media, and organizations worldwide:

- **In March 2015, Evergreen was named the recipient of the "2015 LOGNET E-Commerce Excellence Award" at the Trans Pacific Maritime conference.**

  The award was given in recognition of Evergreen's outstanding achievement in processing customer electronic information.

  It is recognized as the top honor in electronic commerce in the international trade and transportation industry and recognizes Evergreen's commitment to customers in every area of operations.

- **Evergreen was awarded "Best Global Shipping Line" by Asia Cargo News at the "2015 Asian Freight Logistics and Supply Chain Awards."**

  Over 15,000 readers of Asia Cargo News were asked to select the companies that had consistently demonstrated excellence in customer service, innovation, and quality of services provided. This accolade of Best Global Shipping Line is therefore particularly significant as it signifies a vote of confidence in Evergreen's quality performance from its customers themselves.

  This honor is in recognition of Evergreen Line's consistent efforts to enhance its services to our customers. Customer demand is the foundation of our strategic planning. We closely monitor the developments of the global economy and demands of our customers, adjusting our service network accordingly.

The AFLAS Awards recognize outstanding performance, service innovation and the efforts in environmental protection by transportation service providers around the world. In addition to ocean carriers, the annual survey by Asia Cargo News also covers seaports, container terminals, logistics companies and many other players in the global transportation service chain.

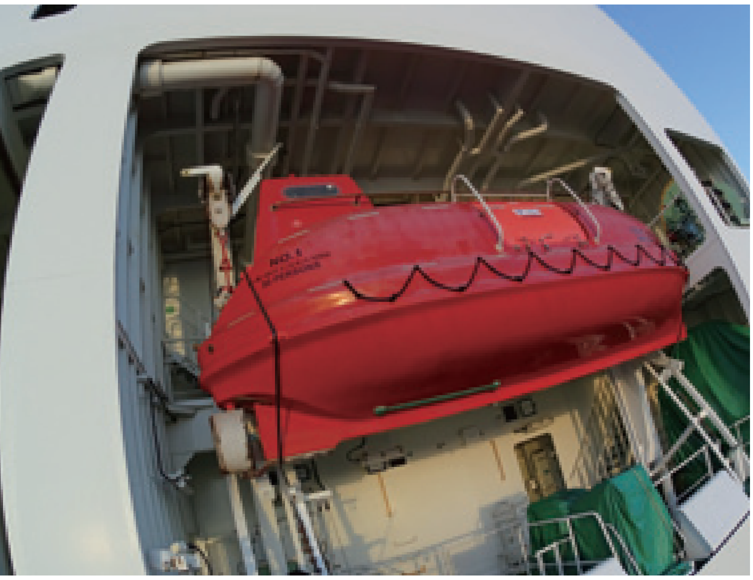
II. Our Business Plans for 2016

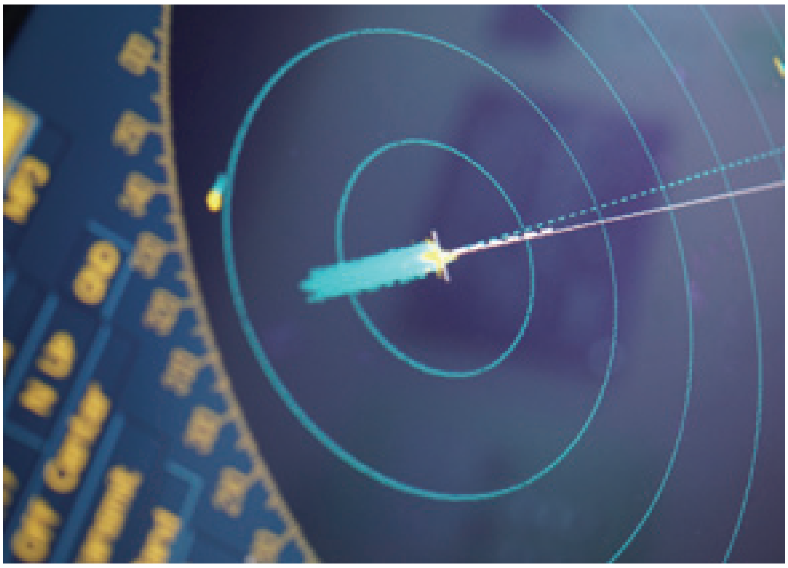
1. Business Strategy

Promoting economies of scale is beneficial to the operational effectiveness of carriers. We will take advantage of fleet renewal to enhance service network. Besides, we always secure sailing safety and pursue innovations so as to meet key performance indicators. Relevant programs are summarized as follows:

(1) Enhance External Cooperation

Cooperating with alliance has become the main trend of container shipping operation. The world's top four alliances: 2M, O3, CKYHE, and G6 have dominating power on the main East-West long haul service routes. The CKYHE Alliance, in which Evergreen joined as a member, on the basis of the existing cooperation, has successfully extended the operation to United States market. The expansion of cooperation programs will





enable alliance members a higher degree of operational flexibility, providing a full range of services, more frequent schedules and more stable time-table on deliveries to meet customers' service requirements. Furthermore, Evergreen Line, CMA CGM, COSCO Container Lines and OOCL have agreed to form OCEAN Alliance in order to compete critical market, enhance global service network and provide utmost transportation service. The new Alliance plans to begin operations in April 2017.

(2) Optimize Fleet Deployment

After several years replacing the old-for-new scheme, Evergreen's performance has been significantly improved. This year, we will continue redelivering less competitive vessels, and it will further promote operating efficiency with route configurations. Fundamental operating adjustments will ensure our competitiveness to handle the new type of challenges dominated by alliances.

(3) Optimize loading and cargo structure

In order to achieve the best profit margin, we will continuously look for the most desirable cargo structure, and maximize the use of every loading space available onboard the vessel.

(4) Proactive Cost Reduction

The following measures will be adopted to reduce costs:

- Management of key bunker consumption
- Executing policy of adding extra vessels and slow steaming
- Tight control of ship speed and selecting bunkering port
- Demand terminal operators to improve efficiency and increase incentives
- Tighten the container supplying ratio
- Strict control on the global inventory of empty containers
- Improve trans-shipping efficiency
- Reduce the cost of inland transportation and stop the accumulation of overdue containers.

2. Industry Outlook

Cargo Demand

According to International Monetary Fund (IMF), the global GDP growth is 3.1% in 2015, and which is forecasted at 3.4% in 2016.

The IMF warned that the slowdown in the Chinese economy and the upward adjustments of United States interest rates will cause “a vicious circle,” affecting the economic recovery in North America and Western Europe. Asia and Latin America’s economic performance may also be affected.

Based on a Drewry reported that, the average cargo growth ratio before financial crisis was approximately 11% and has fallen down to 5% after then. In 2015, the cargo growth ratio is 1% and it is forecasted at merely 1.8% in 2016, which is much lower than the global GDP growth.

Capacity Supply

From last year on, the markets will face a new status of competition led by the four main Alliances: 2M, O3, G6 and CKYHE. Under the Alliances, the carriers have increasingly invested for ultra large vessels. Statistics indicate that global new ship orders for sizes at 18,000~22,000 TEU amounted to 60 units, occupying 24% of total order volume in 2015. The 10,000~13,300 TEU container ship orders amounted to 52 units, and these container ships will be deployed after the expansion of Panama Canal is completed in the second quarter.

Per Alphaliner's estimates, the increase of total tonnage by the delivery of new ships amounts to 1,350,000 TEU in 2016. Moreover, even after the scrapping of 350,000 TEU capacity and possible delay in delivery of 100,000 TEU, the total capacity growth is still at 4.6%; among all these, the Far East-Europe leg will become the main sector for ultra-large container ships, and the capacity growth can reach to 2.9% at the first quarter of this year while the growth at Eastbound Pacific lines is comparatively slower at approximately 1%.

Ocean Carriers' Performance

In order to increase the economies of scale and reduce the average cost per unit, the four Alliances have been in competition through deploying ultra large vessels. The concentration of ultra-large container ships to be delivered in the upcoming years will deteriorate the oversupply situation and put the freight rates under pressure.

In 2016, the supply-demand imbalance will persist or even be worse, but the capacity growth rate, which is forecasted at 4.6%, is lower than last year.

3. Competitive, Regulatory, and Economic Influences on Our Business

External Competitions

(1) Slow-steaming is the effective way to cope with over-tonnage. The ship bunker price has fallen more than a half since last June till January this year. Low oil prices may tempt shipping companies to speed up navigation and would be consequently under heavier capacity pressure.

(2) Key factor in container shipping operation depends on the supply and demand situation. Severe conditions such as weaker cargo growth, lower freight rate level and over-supply capacity result in harsh competition in the container shipping industry.

Regulatory Impact

(1) False-declarations of cargo weight have caused the containers onboard the vessel to collapse, affecting the safety of navigation and workers ashore. Effective July 1, 2016, the amended Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) Convention will require shippers to verify the weight on every export container, and provide proven weight to the shipping carrier and port terminal operations in advance of loading container onboard ships. Its main purpose is to obtain verified gross weight of the container for correct and safe stowage.

(2) The sanction on Iran's oil export ban by the Western has been lifted because Iran has agreed to restrict its development on nuclear weapons. This will have a positive impact on Evergreen's loading factor in the Middle East trade lanes.

Macro Business Operating Environment

(1) According to IMF's Economic Outlook report, the global GDP growth rate for 2016 is forecasted at 3.4% (of which the United States at 2.6%, the Euro zone at 1.7%, and overall emerging market and developing economies at 4.3%), which is better than last year's 3.1%, but the recovery rate is not as strong as previous predictions. Particularly in emerging markets and developing economies, due to the structural slowdown in China's economy, the growth turn to mid-rapid stage. Russia has been affected by the huge drop in oil prices and the currency devaluation, its economy will show negative growth this year. In many other developed countries, the economy would remain sluggish because of price decline on commodity trading.

(2) Draft of the port, navigating channels, climatic factors, labor relations, and so on, will have great impact on port operations under current mega ship trend. Low efficiency port

operations will affect subsequent inland delivery or the exportation. It not only increases operating costs but also hampers global trade volume and economic recovery.

(3) Lower oil prices would reduce shipping companies operating costs, and also causes carriers to progressively phase out slow-steaming measures, which will in turn lead to reactivating of idle capacities, affecting negatively on the development of maritime industry.

(4) Owing to the popularity of the Internet, the setup and use of e-commerce platforms has gradually turned popular. E-commerce has its advantages in efficiency and cost-down. However, international shipping tasks involve complicated procedures. Cross border state rules and regulations on taxation and financial payments are incomplete, therefore e-commerce main functions are still limited to data transmission and file making. Business marketing, value-added supply chain and the financial service via the Internet are still at the exploration stage.

4. Future strategy

Our operations are now on longer limited to simply signing contracts and canvassing for cargo. We are now focusing on policies such as improving on-time arrival rate of ships, negotiating for terminal rebates based on container volumes, improving our fuel replenishment, fuel consumption and sludge discharge management, building a young, high-efficiency fleet, reducing the container supply coefficient, expanding joint operations, providing customers with value-add services for a reasonable rate, dedicated line management teams to review line revenues, pushing to balance container importation/exportation, and making the most use of a ship’s space. All of these measures are aimed at maximizing revenues and minimizing costs.

5. Conclusion

In pursuit of positive business results, we shall regularly review the execution by using Key Performance Indicator, so that the overall operation can be monitored and analyzed properly. There are clear performing indicators for reference on adjustment of activities. The Company management and executives are also committed to providing the resources necessary to introduce and implement quantified performance. The consensus in company policy will result in a sounder business model, operating targets aimed at sustainable, long-term profits, and fulfill our corporate social responsibility in looking after employees and giving back to society. This will in turn maintain our status as the brand leader of global shipping industry.

1. Brief Introduction

(1) Registration Date of the Company: September 25, 1968

(2) A Chronology of Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

1968-1976

- Established with a capital of NT$2 million.

1977-1986

- Provided free training for maritime navigation and engineering students from the maritime school in Taiwan on board its own, and also the country's first, training vessel.
- Launched the unprecedented Round-the-World service eastbound and westbound regular full container service.

1987-1996

- Listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange with capital totaling NT$10 billion.
- Introduced a Far East/US West Coast refrigerated container service.
- Issued Global Depository Receipts to the amount of US$115 million on the London Stock Exchange.

1997-2001

- Awarded International Safety Management (ISM) Code by NK, Japan.
- Colon Container Terminal S.A. in Panama became fully operational as a common user facility.
- Named "Company of the Year 1998" by Containerisation International.
- Evergreen Container Terminal No. 5, Berth 79, 80 and 81 in Kaohsiung Port became fully operational and Taiwan's customs authorities approved the operation of an "overall self-management" system to improve and upgrade Evergreen's service to shippers.
- Taranto Container Terminal in the south of Italy, invested in by Evergreen Group, opened for business with comprehensive feeder network serving other Italian ports, the West and East Mediterranean, the Adriatic Sea and the Black Sea.
- The Evergreen Seafarer Training Center was awarded ISO-9001:2000 by DNV. The training center, an Evergreen Group investment opened in 1999, aims to polish the professional skills of the Group's crew members, to reduce the risk of accidents or environmental pollution at sea and to conform to international regulations.
- Jointly established Charng Yang Development Co., Ltd. with Tesco Taiwan to invest in the Tesco Chingkuo Store in Taoyuan City.

2002-2006

- Awarded the first ever recognition for "Environmental Excellence" by Port of Los Angeles .
- Certificated for "Safety, Quality & Environmental Management" by American Bureau of Shipping.
- Named "Excellence in Commitment to Training" by Lloyd's List.
- Awarded the first annual award for "E-commerce Excellence" by LOG-NET.
- Evergreen Group Orders Ten S-series container vessels from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.
- Opened the new state-of-the-art Pierce County Container Terminal at the Port of Tacoma, invested in by Evergreen Goup.

- Awarded the “Corporate Social Responsibility” by Containerisation International.

2007-2011

- Evergreen Shipping Spain, S.L. founded
- Awarded the International Ocean Carrier of the Year for 2007-2008 by Wal-Mart Stores Inc.
- Evergreen Shipping Sweden founded
- Evergreen Shipping South Africa founded
- Awarded “The Corporate Social Responsibility Award” by Lloyd’s List.
- Evergreen Group ordered twenty L-series container vessels from Samsung Heavy Industries.
- Received 2011 Clean Air Action Plan Air Quality Awards from the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach.
- Evergreen Marine Corp. named Benchmark Enterprise by Commonwealth Magazine.

2012-2014

- Launched “ShipmentLink Mobile”, an application of its e-commerce system to handheld devices.
- Received the Liner Owner/Operator Award at the Seatrade Asia Awards 2012.
- Launched West Coast of Central America (WCA) service with X-Press.
- Evergreen Seafarer Training Center achieved Class NK Certification.
- Launched South China–Philippines–East Malaysia (CPM) Service.
- Launched China–Pacific South West (CPS2) Service.
- Launched China–Australia–Taiwan (CAT) Service.
- Received “Environment Award” from Lloyd’s List.
- Launched New Ho Chi Minh (NHS) Service.
- Evergreen Line signed agreements with Costamare and Shoei Kisen Kaisha to each provide on charter five 14,000 TEU containerships. The ten ships are planned to be delivered during 2016 and 2017.
- Evergreen teamed up with COSCO, K Line, Yang Ming and Hanjin to establish the CKYHE Alliance.
- Ever Living, Evergreen’s first L type containership built by CSBC was chosen “Ship of the Year” by Taiwan Society Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.
- Evergreen Line was awarded “Best Shipping Line - Intra-Asia” by Cargonews Asia in the 28st Annual Asian Freight & Supply Chain Awards (AFSCA) sponsored by the publication.
- Evergreen Line launched feeder services to Dublin and Liverpool.
- CKYHE Alliance expanded service scope to North American trade.
- Evergreen received the Training Award in Lloyd List Asia Awards 2014.

2015

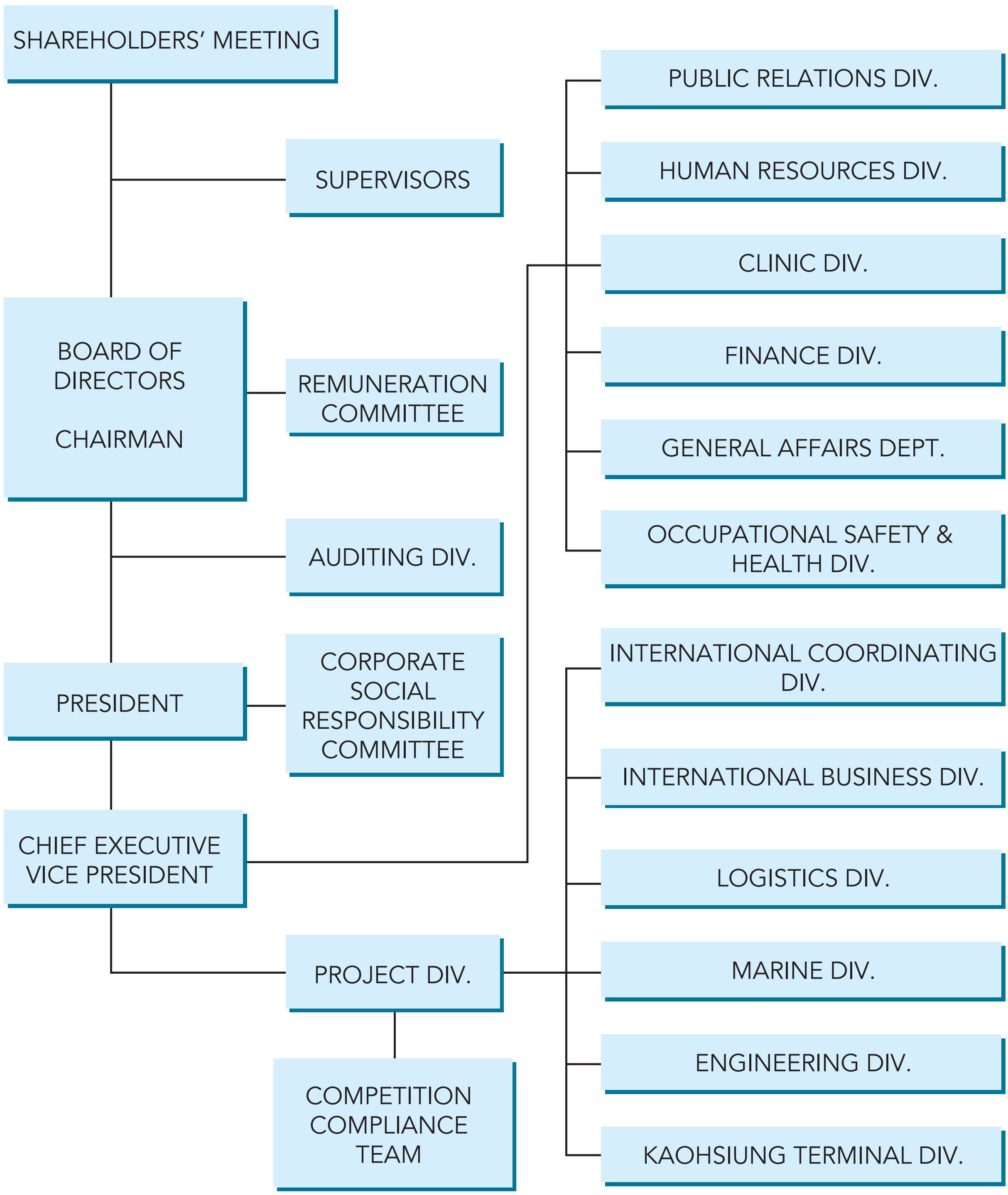
- Evergreen Group signed time charter agreements with Shoei Kisen Kaisha in January to charter eleven 18,000 TEU vessels, including six units chartered by Evergreen Marine Corp. (EMC) and its subsidiary.
- Evergreen Line worked with other members of the CKYHE Alliance to optimize service network in February, providing six Asia - North Europe routes and three Asia - Mediterranean strings, starting from April.
- Evergreen Line launched a new Taiwan–Shekou–Malacca Strait Service (TSS) in March and introduced a dedicated Taiwan – Hong Kong Service (THK).

- Evergreen Line won the 2015 LOG-NET E-Commerce Excellence Award at the Trans Pacific Maritime conference held in Long Beach in March.
- Evergreen Line launched a joint Chennai–Colombo–Gulf (CCG) service in April with Simatech, a leading feeder operator based in Dubai.
- Evergreen Line launched its new Vietnam-Singapore-Malaysia service (VSM) in May.
- Evergreen Line launched a joint China-Surabaya Express (CSX) Service with COSCO and China Shipping in May.
- Evergreen Line was named "Best Global Shipping Line" by Asia Cargo News at the 2015 Asian Freight Logistics and Supply Chain Awards in July.
- Evergreen Group signed an agreement with CSBC Corporation in July to build ten 2,800 TEU class B-type vessels, including 5 ordered by EMC in August.
- Evergreen Group signed an agreement with Japanese shipbuilder Imabari in September for another ten 2,800 TEU class B-type vessels, including 5 ordered by EMC in September.
- Evergreen Group's Colon Container Terminal, S.A. (CCT) completed the construction of its Berth No. 4 in December. The facility can accommodate large containerships up to 14,000 TEU.

2016

- Evergreen Line signed a Memorandum of Understanding with CMA CGM, COSCO Container Lines and OOCL to form OCEAN Alliance, which will provide a comprehensive service networks covering the Asia-Europe, Asia-Mediterranean, Asia-Red Sea, Asia-Middle East, Trans-Pacific, Asia-North America East Coast, and Trans-Atlantic trades. Subject to regulatory approvals of competent authorities, the new Alliance plans to begin operations in April 2017.

2. Organization



3. Director & Supervisor

Date: 2016/4/24

Title	Name	Elected Date
Chairman	Mr. Chang, Cheng-Yung (Representative of Evergreen Airline Services Corp.)	2014.06.18
Director	Mr. Chang, Kuo-Hua (Representative of Evergreen International S.A.)	2014.06.18
Director	Mr. Hsieh, Chih-Chien (Representative of Evergreen International S.A.)	2014.06.18
Director	Mr. Lee, Mong-Jye (Note 1) (Representative of Chang Yung-Fa Charity Foundation)	2016.03.18
Director	Mr. Hu, Daw-Ming (Note 2) (Representative of Evergreen International S.A.)	2016.03.18
Director	Mr. Hsieh, Huey-Chuan (Note 3) (Representative of Evergreen Airline Services Corp.)	2016.03.18
Independent Director	Mr. Wu, Chin-Shun	2014.06.18
Independent Director	Mr. Chang, Chia-Chee	2014.06.18
Independent Director	Mr. Chen, Ching-Kuhn	2014.06.18
Supervisor	Ms. Ko, Lee-Ching (Representative of Evergreen Steel Corp.)	2014.06.18
Supervisor	Ms. Ku Lai, Mei-Hsueh (Representative of Evergreen Steel Corp.)	2014.06.18

Note:

1. Mr. Lee, Mong-Jye was appointed by Chang Yung-Fa Charity Foundation on Mar. 18, 2016.
2. Mr. Hu, Daw-Ming was appointed by Evergreen International S.A. on Mar. 18, 2016.
3. Mr. Hsieh, Huey-Chuan was appointed by Evergreen Airline Services Corp. on Mar. 18, 2016.

4. Corporate Governance

(1) The Composition and Operations of the Board of Directors

A. The Board of Directors consists of nine directors (three independent directors are included) who were re-elected by the Shareholders' Meeting in 2014.

B. Mr. Chang, Kuo-Wei was appointed by Evergreen Airline Services Corp. on Jan 1, 2015.

C. The Board Meetings were convened six (6) times in 2015. The directors' attendance status are as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in person	Attendance by proxy	Attendance rate in person (%)
Chairman	Mr. Chang, Cheng-Yung (Representative of Evergreen Airline Services Corp.)	6	0	100%
Director	Mr. Chang, Yung-Fa (Representative of Chang Yung-Fa Charity Foundation)	0	6	0%
Director	Mr. Chang, Kuo-Hua (Representative of Evergreen International S.A.)	2	4	33.33%
Director	Mr. Hsieh, Chih-Chien (Representative of Evergreen International S.A.)	6	0	100%
Director	Mr. Lin, Long-Hwa (Representative of Evergreen International S.A.)	6	0	100%
Director	Mr. Chang, Kuo-Wei (Representative of Evergreen Airline Services Corp.)	5	1	83.33%
Independent Director	Mr. Wu, Chin-Shun	6	0	100%
Independent Director	Mr. Chang, Chia-Chee	6	0	100%
Independent Director	Mr. Chen, Ching-Kuhn	6	0	100%

(2) The Composition and Operations of the Supervisors

A. The Company's two supervisors were re-elected by the Shareholders' meeting in 2014.

B. According to Article 218-2 of the Company Law, the Supervisors of the Company may attend the meeting of the board of directors to express their opinions. The Supervisors' attendance status in 2015 are as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in person	Attendance by proxy	Attendance rate in person (%)
Supervisor	Ms. Ko, Lee-Ching (Representative of Evergreen Steel Corp.)	6	0	100%
Supervisor	Ms. Ku Lai, Mei-Hsueh (Representative of Evergreen Steel Corp.)	6	0	100%

C. The Supervisors understand the finance and business status of the Company by communicating with the internal auditors and the independent accountants. The internal auditors have submitted the audit reports to the supervisors periodically, and the Company's independent accountants have presented the financial report and audit status to the supervisors periodically.

(3) The Composition and Operations of the Remuneration Committee

A. The Remuneration Committee was composed of three independent directors in 2014.

B. The duties of the Remuneration Committee are as follows:

(a) Establish and periodically review the performance evaluation and remuneration policy, system, standards, and structure for directors, supervisors and managerial officers.

(b) Periodically evaluate and establish the remuneration of directors, supervisors, and managerial officers.

C. The Meeting of the Remuneration Committee was convened two (2) times in 2015. The members' attendance status are as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in person	Attendance by proxy	Attendance rate in person (%)
Convener	Mr. Wu, Chin-Shun	2	0	100%
Member	Mr. Chang, Chia-Chee	2	0	100%
Member	Mr. Chen, Ching-Kuhn	2	0	100%

(4) Internal Control System Execution Status

Evergreen Marine Corp. (Taiwan) LTD.
Internal Control Statement

Date: Mar. 29, 2016

The Company states the following with regard to its internal control system during the period from 01 Jan. 2015 to 31 Dec. 2015, based on the findings of a self-evaluation:

1. The Company is fully aware that establishing, operating, and maintaining an internal control system are the responsibility of its Board of Directors and management. The Company has established such a system aimed at providing reasonable assurance of the achievement of objectives in the effectiveness and efficiency of operations (including profits, performance, and safeguard of asset security), reliability, timeliness, transparency of reporting, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
2. An internal control system has inherent limitations. No matter how perfectly designed, an effective internal control system can provide only a reasonable assurance of accomplishing the three goals mentioned above. Furthermore, the effectiveness of an internal control system may change along with changes in environment or circumstances. The internal control system of the Company contains self-monitoring mechanisms, however, and the Company takes corrective actions as soon as a deficiency is identified.
3. The Company judges the design and operating effectiveness of its internal control system based on the criteria provided in the Regulations Governing the Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies promulgated by the Securities and Futures Commission, Ministry of Finance (hereinafter referred to as "Regulations"). The internal control system judgment criteria adopted by the Regulations divide internal control into five elements based on the process of management control: 1. control environment, 2. risk assessment, 3. control activities, 4. information and communications, and 5. monitoring. Each element further contains several items. Please refer to the Regulations for details.
4. The Company has evaluated the design and operating effectiveness of its internal control system according to the aforesaid criteria.
5. Based on the findings of the evaluation mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Company believes that during the stated time period its internal control system (including its supervision of subsidiaries), encompassing internal controls for knowledge of the degree of achievement of operational effectiveness and efficiency objectives, reliability, timeliness, transparency of reporting, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations, was effectively designed and operating, and reasonably assured the achievement of the above-stated objectives.

6. This Statement will become a major part of the content of the Company’s Annual Report and Prospectus, and will be made public. Any falsehood, concealment, or other illegality in the content made public will entail legal liability under Articles 20, 32, 171, and 174 of the Securities and Exchange Law.
7. This statement was passed by the Board of Directors Meeting of the Company held on 29 Mar. 2016, where 0 of the 9 attending directors (include commissioned to attend) expressed dissenting opinions, and all affirmed the content of this Statement.

Evergreen Marine Corp. (Taiwan) LTD.

Chairman 

President: 

(5) Risk management systems in relation to the financial reporting process

A.The affections and future protections of company's profit and loss which caused from the fluctuation of interest rate, exchange rate, and inflation:

As the freight income is mainly in USD, therefore we pay attention to the exchange rate fluctuation all the time and do the following actions:

(a) Use professional financial information system and keep close contact with financial institution to get the most update exchange rate information and act proactively.

(b) Use the same currency of revenue to pay the expense if possible in order to do the natural hedge to prevent the exchange rate risk.

(c) Open foreign currency accounts to buy or sell the foreign currencies.

B.Guidelines for entering into high risk, high leverage investment, lending to other parties, providing guarantees, and doing derivative transactions:

Currently there is no outstanding for providing loan to other parties. All endorsements and guarantees are provided to the subsidiaries and affiliates. All related transactions are arranged according to our guidelines of providing loan, endorsements and guarantees to other parties.

All derivatives trades are dealt for hedging purposes. Interest rate and fuel swaps agreements are to hedge risk derived from market volatilities and fluctuations.

I. Business Highlights

1. Business Item & scope

The core business of Evergreen is container shipping. Our fleet capacity ranked fifth in the world at the end of 2015. All our service routes are run on a regular liner basis. We also offer inland transport, stevedoring, and logistics support services. Our customer base is ranging from sectors of manufacturing, trading, retailing, and logistics, etc, which is all over the world. Therefore, our business performance is closely related to global economy.

Maritime business environment is still facing harsh challenge of capacity oversupply this year. Shipping lines have to be very well prepared to ride the head winds. After being a member of CKYHE alliance, we still maintain robust and flexible strategies. In addition, we try our best to optimize the allocation of service routes. The adjustments of our service routes are summarized as below:

Transpacific strings

1. Asia-US West Coast Service (CPS): The weekly capacity has adjusted from 5,600 TEU to 6,650 TEU since June 2014.
2. CKYHE Alliance expanded service scope to North American trade.
3. Asia-US East Coast Service (NUE3): Evergreen Line has reached agreement with COSCO Container Line, Hanjin Shipping, and Yang Ming Marine to jointly operate Asia – USEC service and slot swap. The agreement has been effective since March 2014.

Far East-Europe/Mediterranean strings

1. CKYHE Alliance provides six Asia-North Europe services and three Asia-Mediterranean services from April 2014.
2. Intra-Europe Feeder Services: To meet the market demand of Asia-Europe main strings, we adjust the regional service with flexible capacity and port coverage. Port of Ust Luga was added in Russian feeder service (BAL1) from June 2015, and providing intensive feeder network to our customers.
3. Mediterranean Regional Services: We keep providing stable and reliable feeder services in the Mediterranean Sea in 2015. In April, we launched a new service of direct-linking main west Med and East Med port. We also launched a new feeder service (PSI) connecting Piraeus, Greece to South Italy in May.

   We merged two Black sea feeder services (BSF/EBS) in response to Russian Political crisis from July to October. In October, we introduced the Georgia joint service with United Feeder Services.

Transatlantic strings

1. Trans-Atlantic Express (TAE): Evergreen, COSCO, K-Line and Ying Ming run a joint service with four vessels. In order to meet customers' need and strengthen the

competitiveness of services, we enlarged the vessel capacity to over 5,500 TEUs from April 2015.

Far East-Latin America/Africa strings

1. Far East-East Africa (AEF/ASEA) services: Keeping the joint agreement with CMA-CGM and Tanzania, we separated the AEF services into two strings- Far East and Kenya express for convenient service.
2. Far East-South Africa (FAX/ASA) services: We keep providing the FAX joint service with Cosco/K-Line/PIL/MOL team in 2015.

Intra-Asia strings

1. Vietnam/Singapore/Malaysia Service (VSM): We launch Vietnam-Singapore-Malaysia Service (VSM) service from May 2015 for the increase of demand in ASEAN Free Trade Area and improve the competitiveness among Intra South-East Asia area.
2. Cebu II Service(KCS): We launched the Kaohsiung-Cebu Service (KCS) joint service line with X-Press and BTL in July 2015.
3. China-the Philippines- East Malaysia Service (CPM): We launched the CPM Service independently in April 2015 to strengthen our service network between South China to the Philippines and East Malaysia.

2. Container Shipping Industry Profile

Industry Status and Development

(1) Low cargo volume growth era

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) latest report, the Global GDP growth rate for 2015 was only 3.1%, which is the lowest since 2009. The IMF has further downward adjusted global GDP growth rate for 2016 to 3.4% in consideration of weaker performance of the developing countries and the U.S., which is 0.2 percent lower than its previous estimation.

According to the Alphaliner report, the global port throughput growth rate for 2015 was 1.3%. The latest estimate of global throughput now stands at only 1.6% for 2016. All of the related figures remain low. The double-digit cargo growth rates will no longer appear in the future.

(2) Traditional key East-West routes dominated by Alliances

On March 1, 2014, Evergreen Marine, Hanjin, Cosco, Yangming, and K Line announced the formal creation of the CKYHE Alliance and new routes were introduced in mid-April. These included six Asia-Europe services and four Asia-Mediterranean services. Due to the positive results after six months operation, the CKYHE members announced on October 21 the routes between Asia and the Americas will be optimized to expand the cooperation to the U.S. market. The G6 alliance composed by NYK, MOL, and Asians overseas, Hyundai, APL, and Hapag-Lloyd, also enlarged the cooperation from U.S. East coast and Far East -Europe routes to U.S. West coast and Atlantics routes. Shortly thereafter, Maersk and Mediterranean Shipping announced the composition of 2M. CSCL, UASC, and CMA CGM announced the joint venture of O3. O3 and 2M were approved by related authorities and launched in 2015. A new era of competition of container shipping on the key east-west trade routes came to life.

(3) Consolidations

There were several huge sized mergers of shipping companies in 2015. Market concentration was promoted. The top five carriers occupy over 50 percent market share, but the competition remains fierce. More mergers will be expected in 2016.

(4) ULCV joined operations

In order to reduce costs and improve competitiveness, shipping lines will continue launching high efficiency ultra large ships. Younger fleets of 10,000-teu plus, not only possess operating efficiency, maintaining quality shipping services, are also equipped with eco-design, contributing to the sustainable development for protection of marine ecology.

Relationship of Industry Segments

Marine shipping is the main tool of transport used for international trade. Proportion of transportation volume via container ships and the total cargo tonnage have been raised year by year, covering most of the finished consumer products items. Not only its relevance on the industry chain concentration is high, but it is also closely related to consumer’s livelihood, as summarized as below:

(1) Upstream industry

- The shipyards
- Transporting machines and equipment manufacturers
- Ship or transport equipment rental providers

(2) Middle streams

- The marine fuel suppliers
- Shipping machines and equipment repairer
- The terminal operators
- Land transport logistics providers
- The alliance or slot purchasing partners

(3) Downstream industry

- Direct shippers (manufacturers, retailers, service provider)
- Freight forwarding and logistics industry

3. Technological Developments & Researching

Expenditures and Results of R&D during the Reporting Year

We have spent around NT$110 million of related expenditures on below R&D accomplishments in 2015:

(1) Green Fleet

Eco-friendliness and emission reduction remain our fundamental principles. Along with the deliveries of 20 all-new L-type green ships since July 2012 (all of them received by the end of last year), the "optimized ship hull" concept, which emphases material, configuration, and equipment, etc., is imbedded in our fleet designing and shipbuilding to achieve the most efficient and eco-friendly purposes. These design concepts will address ballast water treatment plant, minimum ballast and electronic controlled fuel injection engine with function under low-load condition. Equipped with all the environmental features, the L-type ships will reduce the drag and cut CO2 emissions by up to 15 percent compared to their S-type predecessors.

In addition, we continuously maintain the "Environmental Guardians" page on our website so as to proactively share our management of emissions and treatment of ballast and sludge, 19 state-of-the-art designs on L-type and other green instruments for the easy reference of our customers.

(2) Maritime Training

Evergreen uphold the spirit and vision of sustainable development, committing to professional maritime training. There are full of training equipment in Evergreen Seafarer Training Center, and we rigorously organized a series of training courses, keep improving crew's professional knowledge and skills so as to prevent maritime accidents and environmental pollution.

In 2015, Evergreen Seafarer Training Center organized a total of 30 categories, 282 professional training courses, and trained up to 2,486 people.

Evergreen started to offer reefer container maintenance training courses to enhance the engineer's troubleshooting and repairing skills, and ensured the normal operation of reefer container as well as maintaining good quality of frozen/refrigerated goods.

In September 2015, the UK Maritime and Coastguard Agency confirmed that it would be conducting Shipboard High Voltage Training (Management Level) and Shipboard High Voltage Training (Operational Level). The courses provided by Evergreen Seafarer Training Center (ESTC) met the requirements of IMO Standards of Safety, Training, Certification, and Watchkeeping (STCW) 2010 Amendments, while starting high voltage training courses to ensure personal and equipment safety.

Evergreen Seafarer Training Center (ESTC) had further received renewal certification of “Human Element, Leadership and Bridge Resource Management,” “Human Element, Leadership and Engine Room Resource Management,” and “Operational Use of ECDIS Course” in December 2015 from the leading Japanese class society, Class NK.

(3) E-Commerce

Evergreen Shipmentlink is being constantly upgraded and innovated for customers. In 2015, the online login and uploading of money remittance functions were incorporated into the system for the Greater China region. Customers can get the updated information immediately, as well as achieve purposes of carbon reduction and the paperless operation.

Our R&D accomplishments in 2015 are listed below:

Projects	Summary
New stocktaking system on vessel’s spare parts	Using barcode and barcode reader for more efficient checking on spare parts inventory.
Utilization data communication of integrate digital control instrument system in vessel maintenance	To maximize the employment of group resource on ship fleet by using the digital control instrument system.
Email replaced by EVERMAIL project Microsoft Outlook & Exchange Server	Using Microsoft EVERMAIL platform to replace the current Notes Mail that will integrate with Windows office software.
Project for the Customs, Port, and Trade (CPT) Single Window (Import Project)	To cope with Taiwanese Custom’s new policy by using XML file for EDI data transmission. Import and transship data have been already online in May 2015.

Future R&D Plans

(1) We are budgeting below future R&D projects with NT$121 million of related expenditures:

Projects	Summary	Schedules	Description of Progress up to 2016/4/24
Setting up Antispam in email system	To prevent the cyber-attack, we plan to set up Antispam in our email system. Antispam could reduce the threat for our system and make a better defense.	2016/06~2016/11	Under process of collecting Main User's requirement.
IT equipment replacement procedure	In order to maintain the computer equipment that is used for five to six years, the IT department plan to implement the equipment replacement procedure, whereby we gradually discard outdated and unusable computer equipment.	2016/03~2016/08	Under process of procurement.
Renovating of new Wireless Terminal Device in Kaohsiung terminals	We plan to replace the existing old equipment that has been used for over 10 years.	2016/03~2016/08	Under process of procurement.
Installation of Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) in the offices in Taiwan	For providing a better and faster transmission and communication tool amongst offices and working staffs.	2016/06~2016/12	Under process of procurement.
Equipping tablet(or iPad) for vessel crews' utilization	To install digital sea chart, global position system, all related navigation equipment chart in portable tablet for easy control ship's berth and departure.	2016/01~2016/06	Test finished.

Projects	Summary	Schedules	Description of Progress up to 2016/4/24
(Vessel Performance System) Introduce data communication of integrate digital control & monitoring system in S type vessels	The exchange of vessel's operation digital data between ships and offices can make the supervisory department fully keep track of Evergreen Line fleet.	2016/04~2016/10	IT has been well tested on Ever Strong & Ever Superb. Successfully accessed analog signals and sent to HQ via satellite communications and data synchronization into HQ Database.
Installment of Auto Stowage Engine	Due to the increase of ULCV, we plan to install the auto stowage plan system to make more efficiency of planning stowage.	2016/01~2016/06	In final acceptance test stage. Completed on-site training, It will need more 3 weeks final acceptance test.
Develop data exchange with "Marine Information Communication System"	To cope with the construction of Marine Information Communication System in Maritime transport network portal, we develop the electronic exchange of information to simplify and improve our transshipment operation process more efficiency.	2016/01~2016/06	Under process of production.
Project for The Customs, Port and Trade (CPT) Single Window (Export Project)	To cope with Taiwanese Custom's new policy by using XML file for EDI data transmission.	2016/01~2016/06	Under process of program test and propose to be completed in the middle of June 2016.

(2) Factors leading to Success in Future R&D Projects

A. Knowledge of Tendencies;

B. Deliberation for Planning;

C. Coordination in Execution.

4. Our Business Plans in the Short & Long Terms

Short-Term: Enhance Competitiveness and maintain growth momentum

(1) Improve ships' loading factor: Including enhancements of schedule accuracy, loading efficiency, and fleet flexibility, etc.

(2) Enlarging joint venture partnership: To work out best routes and widen service coverage.

(3) Enforcing Line performance management: Appoint line manager to conduct regular line inspections and reviews. Line managers are expected to improve ships' loading factor, adjust the cargo composition in order to maximize revenues on trade lanes, and immediately propose improvements for under-performance trade lanes.

(4) Providing value-added service: Fully collect market trends, communicate effectively with customers and provide appropriate rates for competitiveness.

Long-Term: Reduce Operating Cost and Pursue Sustainable Profitability

(1) Reduce operating cost: Including improvements of computerized modulation, unit cost reduction, and equipment turnaround, etc.

(2) Building younger fleet: To maximize revenue income with total elevated operating terms.

(3) Encourage employees to creative thinking: Business development must continue to inject new ideas, maximize the benefits and reduce cost as the goal, and continuously improving operational efficiency.

(4) Training courses: We believe that employees are the most valuable asset of our company. We provide employees with solid, professional training courses, and enforce a rotation system to cultivate the professional competencies and international horizons of our employees.

II. Trade Environment

1. Market Analysis

(1) Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of Main Service Scopes

Unit: NT$ Thousands

Year / Service routes	Revenue of the Group for 2014	Revenue of the Group for 2015
America	51,668,711	53,831,321
Europe	31,796,130	22,021,904
Asia	29,146,452	28,139,100
Others	19,872,581	18,351,587

(2) Major National Competitors & Global Market (Fleet Capacity) Shares

Year/Item Taiwan-based Shipping lines	March, 2015		Mach, 2016	
	Capacity (TEU)	Market Share (%)	Capacity (TEU)	Market Share (%)
Evergreen (Group)	951,776	5.0	936,593	4.5
Yang Ming Lines	443,616	2.3	514,400	2.5
Wan Hai Lines	203,521	1.1	212,071	1.1
TS Lines	63,237	0.3	73,951	0.3

Data Source: Evergreen Group & Alphaliner

(3) Market Outlook on Supply-Demand

Far East to North America Trade

In 2015, the estimated GDP growth rate of the U.S. was 2.4%, and the economic growth is 2.5%. The fuel price will remain at low level, which will help to stimulate consumer purchase and commercial activities. As a primary export country, China's GDP growth rate will be at same range as 2015. According to Alphaliner report, the space increase will be 4.6% in terms of supply side, and cargo volume increase will be 7.0% in demand, according to the Journal of commerce(JOC). The demand and supply in 2016 will become closer together and may be beneficial for stable ocean freight levels. Overall, it is estimated that, in 2016, the cargo volume on F.E./North America trade will continue to rise gradually.

North America to Far East Trade

The demand in China and Japan has decreased for major commodities such as hay, DDGS, and lumber. China and Korea have lifted their ban on poultry imports. Furthermore, the commodity prices crash has caused financial problems for some buyers in China and the Middle East. What is worse, the appreciation of U.S. Dollar has caused extra procurement cost for buyers and then dampening USA exports. Under such tremendous pressure to improve financial status, buyers started to source their product from other countries like Brazil, Australia, Russia, and even Spain. Hence, USA exports encountered additional competition in 2015. Furthermore, the freight rates of break bulk remained at a very low level. Without this cargo source by diverting break bulk into container shipping, carriers will have growth issues. These are all very negative for US export volumes. On the other hand, the extra capacity to refrain from flooding into the market and low bunker price push carriers to implement some unnecessary rate actions to defend market share. Resin prices dropped dramatically along with fuel price and some producers sell their products domestically instead of exporting. We can only expect an extremely flat growth rate for 2016 U.S. export market until the first half of 2016 when the US Dollar appreciation hits its peak.

Far East to Europe/Mediterranean Trades

The trend of VLCC continues, leading space increase by 2.3% during JAN-NOV in 2015 with comparison of same period in the previous year. However, the sluggish economy and depression of Euro had brought about the imbalance of supply-demand, decreasing cargo volume by 3.3%. Carriers had to adjust to prices even lower than 2014. Despite mild increase of space in 2016, the bleak market might continue to lead over-supply and force carriers to adjust rate policy in accordance with market development.

Europe/Mediterranean to Far East Trades

Limited by the economic slowdown of the main import market in mainland China and the sharp depreciation of RMB since last August, the cargo volume to Europe decreased. According to both the published data of Container Trade Statistics (CTS) and our internal statistics, the market share of Evergreen Line is still 0.7% more than last year, compared with the same period until November. In terms of the rate trend, the rate of Europe/Mediterranean eastbound dropped 15% on year-on-year basis until the end of November.

The cargo demand of the domestic market in China is the critical index to observe in 2016. Driven by the policy of “the Belt and Road” (B&R), the export cargo of raw materials and bulk commodities for infrastructure from Europe is supposed to increase gradually. Apart from that, if European Union (EU) keeps adopting the quantitative easing fiscal policy, the euro will be weakening against several major currencies, which will push forward the purchasing power of the Far East countries.

Europe to North America Trade

Transatlantic Westbound market demand was strong in 1st quarter/2015 due to Euro depreciation, which promoted more import volumes under exceptional US economic performance as well. Therefore, the space utilization soared to 95% from January to April in 2015. However, market capacity supply increased 28% from May that pressured ocean freight downwards. The forecast for the growth rate of space supply and cargo volume in 2016 are 11.4% and 6.7%. The business goal is to build up basic cargo sources and develop more profitable cargoes, i.e. refrigerated and special equipment business, to enhance trade lane performance.

North America to Europe Trade

Transatlantic E/B 2015 Q1 had 93% loading factor and 5.64% market share due to G6 fleet adjustment (winter program). However, lifting dropped from May with 21.3% capacity increase to accommodate booming W/B traffic, all Carriers were having trouble to fill their E/B vessels, ocean freight had been deteriorating as a result of fierce competition. Loading factor for E/B dropped to 50-60% for all Carriers.

With capacity moving closer to demand, at least in the head-haul westbound trade, the outlook for 2016 is positive. According to Journal of Commerce (JOC) report, the underperformance eastbound trade is expected to moderately rebound through 2017 but will remain below its peak record.

Far East-South America West Coast Service (WSA)

In order to strengthen the service of this market, we resumed weekly services from May 2015. However, as most carriers had a profitable year in 2014 and the cargo volume was expected to increase in 2015, more vessels and services were deployed in excess to this region. As a result of overcapacity, ocean freight dropped significantly. The Latin American outlook for 2016 shows that the area's GDP will have in average 2% to 5% growth. As long as the capacity supply maintains stable, we expect better freight level next year.

Caribbean Market

For Caribbean Market, in 2015, most countries enjoyed reasonable economic growth along with stable growth of cargo demand, except for Venezuela, which still suffered from political and economic chaos.

On the other hand, the market capacity significantly increased in the third quarter. Due to the severe competition, the freight industry could not be lifted up.

Regarding to the market outlook of 2016, driven by strong dollar, the economy of Caribbean region is expected to grow significantly, so will the cargo volume. The regional economic growth is projected at 2.9%, and freight level is expected to be substantially increased.

Far East to Central America and West Coast South America

Despite the drop of bunker price, this market was strongly affected by the severe competition arisen from overcapacity. Consequently, freight rates gradually eroded. Nonetheless, thanks to our good coordination in fleet adjustment and cost control, our freight level was affected slightly and the vessels were fully loaded. In view of the predictions for 2016, most carriers have already sensed the pressure of overcapacity, and in January, some consortiums were re-shuffled to better balance market supply. We will also adjust our vessel deployment in order to improve service and profitability.

Far East-East Coast of South America Service

In May 2015, Evergreen Line exchanged the slot with Pacific International Lines and its consortium to enhance the service coverage in Brazil, the largest market in the area. In the second half of 2015, economic activity in this area contracted following the end of commodity booming period. This reduction in output stemmed from a combination of a global slump in commodity prices and the continued economic slowdown of China, a primary trading partner. In October 2015, PIL/YML/HMM/K-LINE announced that their winter program would temporarily suspend their service for one year as well as withdraw some voyages from every carrier to make the market more stabilized. The supply and demand ratio will be balanced while new government of Argentina set elimination from the import affidavit in addition to the recovery in Brazil through inspiration of Rio Olympic game this year. While the GDP in Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay is set to grow positively in 2016 according to IMF report. A promising market in the east coast of South America from Q3 2016 can be expected.

Far East to Africa Trade

In 2015, most African countries did not reach their original growth targets. FOREX rate drops in Kenya and South Africa have corroded the trade volume. Oil price slash has badly hit Nigeria’s economy. All these factors have brought negative impacts to shipping lines. Despite the market turbulences, we managed to keep pace and maintain faith on the region, enhancing further on the service quality and networks. IMF has predicted an overall more than 6% growth in East Africa, and South Africa is expected to gradually recover from the gloom.

Intra-Asia Trade

According to the Intra-Asia Discussion Agreement (IADA), the supply/demand ratio of Intra-Asia trade in 2015 is around 1.25:1 which was slightly improved compared to that of 2014.

The IMF in its “2016 World Economic outlook” published on January 19, 2016, stated that the global economic will keep its moderate growth in both 2016 and 2017 especially for the emerging markets and the developing countries. The Asia region will still remain its solid economic growth. The growth rate is forecasted at about 6.3% for 2016. As the trading activities in Intra Asia areas continued with healthy growth, enjoying the benefit from the low bunker price and the improving balance on capacity supply and demand, the outlook for the Intra-Asia trade in 2016 will be still very positive.

Refrigerated business

With reducing specialized refrigerated capacity, it is inevitable that market share will not only continue to grow for the containerized mode but overall cargo tones carried will continue to decrease for the specialized refrigerated mode. With the trend, continue to enhance refrigerated traffic in Intra-Asia, India, and South American areas to diversify cargo source to grow our refrigerated business.

For 2016, we will keep phasing out aged refrigerated containers, and deploy new equipment in highly refrigerated revenue contribution trades as first priority to optimize the equipment utilization.

Special equipment

The global need for this type of equipment keeps growing. To cope with the VLCS and market demand, we will continue the investment of Special equipment to expand the Special cargo business.

(4) A niche for competition

Innovative Thinking

As the international shipping market is constantly changing, it requires creative thinking to make corresponding adjustments to overcome the challenges for sustainability. By appointing line managers to conduct regular line inspections and review, we do our best to maximize the use of our assets and interests.

Renowned Quality

By devotions to enhancing service quality, Evergreen keeps earning reliance and recognitions from customers, media and organizations worldwide:

(1) In March 2015, Evergreen was named the recipient of the “2015 LOGNET E-Commerce Excellence Award” at the Trans Pacific Maritime conference. The award was given in recognition of Evergreen’s outstanding achievement in processing customer electronic information. The award is recognized as the top honor in electronic commerce in the international trade and transportation industry and recognizes Evergreen’s commitment to customers in every area of operations.

(2) Evergreen was awarded “Best Global Shipping Line” by Asia Cargo News at the “2015 Asian Freight Logistics and Supply Chain Awards”. Over 15,000 readers of Asia Cargo News were asked to select the companies that had consistently demonstrated excellence in customer service, innovation, and quality of services provided. This accolade of Best Global Shipping Line is therefore particularly significant as it signifies a vote of confidence in Evergreen’s quality performance from its customers themselves.

This honor is in recognition of Evergreen Line’s consistent efforts to enhance its services to our customers. Customer demand is the foundation of our strategic planning. We closely monitor the developments of the global economy and demands of our customers, adjusting our service network accordingly.

E-Commerce

Evergreen Shipmentlink.com is being constantly upgraded and integrates innovative improvements for customers. In 2015, the online login and uploading of money remittance functions were incorporated into the system for the Greater China region. Customers can get the updated information immediately, as well as achieve purposes of carbon reduction and the paperless operation.

For regulatory compliance needs, we also provided “Evergreen Line Competition

Policy" on our website, declaring our social responsibility and the duty of complying with the U.S. Antitrust Law, EU competition law and any other jurisdictions' similar regulations on Antitrust, Antimonopoly, Cartel or Competition.

Eco-Friendliness

Eco-friendliness and emission reduction remain our fundamental principles. Along with the deliveries of our group's 20 all-new L-type green ships since July 2012 (all of them received by the end of last year), the "optimized ship hull" concept, which emphases on material, configuration, and equipment, etc., is embodied in our fleet designing and shipbuilding to achieve best efficient and eco-friendly purposes. These design concepts will address ballast water treatment plant, minimum ballast, and electronic controlled fuel injection engine with function under low-load condition. Equipped with all the environmental features, the L-type ships will reduce the drag and cut CO_2 emissions by up to 15 percent compared to their S-type predecessors.

In addition, we continuously maintain the "Environmental Guardians" pages on our website so as to proactively share our management of emissions, treatment of ballast and sludge, 19 state-of-the-art designs on L-type and other green instruments for the easy reference of our customers.

(5) Advantages, Disadvantages and Managing Strategies for Future Developments

Advantages

(1) According to Alphaliner recent report, the new ship orders almost stalled since last September. Trading volume in scrapping market increased month by month, and percentage of cellular fleet idle up to 7.8%, the growth rate of total global capacity is expected to reduce to 3.9%. Other relevant data also shows that supply and demand of global market improve gradually.

(2) The main east-west route league operates more mature, the market is conducive to long-term stability and development. At present, four major league market share reached 90%, and the concentration is steadily growing. The market is expected to be dominated by three alliances in 2017.

(3) Global trade recovery has been on a slow track. However, there is some positive news: With the ease to lift Iran Sanctions, the expansion of Panama Canal is scheduled to be completed in 2016, the U.S. and Cuba re-established diplomatic ties with a hope that embargo against Cuba to be lifted gradually, free trade negotiations on TPP and RCEP have been gaining progress. These promote international trade to eventually inject growing momentum for maritime industry.

(4) Replacement of old fleets is conducive to optimize the structure of the ship and improve the operation efficiency.

(5) The CKYHE Alliance, in which Evergreen joined as a member, on the basis of the existing cooperation, has enable alliance members a higher degree of operational flexibility, providing a full range of services, more frequent schedules and more stable time-table on deliveries to meet customers' service requirements. Furthermore, Evergreen Line, CMA CGM, COSCO Container Lines and OOCL have agreed to form OCEAN Alliance in order to compete critical market, enhance global service network and provide utmost transportation service. The new Alliance plans to begin operations in April 2017.

Disadvantages

(1) The situation of space oversupply has become structural problem. The competition of container shipping market will continue, and cause adverse effect on the tariffs for long-term contracts.

(2) Building the ultra-large vessels is the trend. However, the progress of updating world's major port facilities is slow, and it may cause the port congestion and result in increased cost of shipping companies.

Managing Strategies

(1) In response to market trends in supply and demand, the company continues to optimize the allocation of the main routes, and surrender old vessels in order to reduce operating expenses and higher charter rate.

(2) To minimize the cost and maximize the revenue as the target, the company expanded the scope of cooperation. The company improves the operating efficiency by planning and monitoring the optimal speeds and fuel consumption for each vessel. Moreover, the company enhances the efficiency of transshipment; reduce inland freight and container retention.

2. Key usage and Manufacturing Process of Main Products

(1) Function of main products

Main Product	Functions
Container Shipping	Global transportation services of standard and special containerized cargoes.

(2) Manufacturing Process of Main Products

Being a container shipping transportation service provider, our disclosed service string and their adjustments are the detail process of our main products.

3. Supply of Main Materials

Being a container shipping transportation service provider, we do not have raw materials as manufacturers do. However we do have to use substantial amounts of fuel consumed by transport equipment, which can be deemed as main materials. Currently fuel costs take about 15% of our total operating costs while the percentage fluctuates with fuel price. Except being stably supplied by renowned vendors at major ports, we also tactically adjust fueling port rotations upon favorable fuel price in addition to strategic slow steaming measures for cost saving.

4. Main Customers Who Purchased over 10% of Total Sales in Recent 2 Years and their individual Purchase Amount and Share: None.

5. Company's total expense for environmental protection in 2015

In 2015, no major environmental pollution incident had occurred in our fleet vessels, and there were no losses or penalties fined to the company. We simply spent this portion of the budget on the routine maintenance of equipment, and additional costs for using low pollutant fuel, one existing fuel oil storage tank had been modified for filling/piping out MGO into/from the tank and install bullbouns bow retrofit. The details of expenses are listed below:

(1) The cost of maintenance and parts for equipment on board concerning environmental protection and on fuel storage tank was modified as Low-Sulfur amounted to USD 7,940,557.96.

(2) The cost for vessels using Marine Gas Oil for M/E, Generator Engine and Aux. boiler while sailing in Emission Control Area to comply with IMO regulation & CARB requirements of US west coast amounted to USD 27,961,629.

(3) The cost for vessels M/E, Generator and Aux. Boiler using Marine Gas Oil when berthing EU port and sailing in Emission control amounted to USD 15,807,394.79.

6. Company's environmental protection policies and measures

Evergreen has established environmental protection policy based on caring for ocean, continuously upgrades shipboard equipment to reduce air pollution emissions and manages its own fleets with requirements exceeding international regulation. We are currently undertaking the following measures for environmental protection:

(1) In compliance with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) regulation, fleet vessels sailing through the West Coast of U.S., within 24 nautical miles of the California baseline should use Marine Gas Oil for M/E, Generator Engines and Aux. Boiler as from July 1, 2009.

(2) Conduct strict audit and corrective action for fleet and make preparations beforehand in order to prevent deficiency and pollution occurring.

(3) All seafarers are given thorough environmental educations and training courses to acquire correct environmental awareness and knowledge.

(4) Keep all environmental equipment on board in good condition for crew to operate smoothly.

(5) Continuously monitor the operating condition of vessel's main engine and auxiliary machineries. Take necessary actions immediately for efficiently using the fuel to reach the goal of energy conservation and carbon emission reduction.

(6) Maintain the validity of the statutory certificates such as International Oil Pollution Prevention (IOPP), International Air Pollution Prevention (IAPP) and International Sewage Pollution Prevention (ISPP) for all vessels.

(7) Continuously join the GARD Protection and Indemnity (GARD P&I) insurance.

(8) Provide the Vessel Certificate of Financial Responsibility (COFR) for all vessels trading to United States to undertake the responsibilities and obligations if oil pollution occurs in US water.

(9) All ocean going vessels use cleaner fuel while at berth in Hong Kong water with effect from 1 July 2015.

(10) Carry out M/E turbocharger cutout operation to cooperate with vessel's slow steaming in order to reduce fuel oil consumption and GHG emission.

(11) Pay close attention to the development of international regulations for environmental protection. Complying with the new regulations allows the fleet to meet the requirements for environmental protection in ports and around the world.

(12) All ocean going vessels entry Emission Control Area, ECA (Baltic Sea Area, North Sea Area and English Channel, North American Area) then the Sulphur content of fuel oil used on board ships shall not exceed 0.1% m/m as from 1 January 2015.

(13) North Atlantic Right Whale Seasonal Speed Restrictions are in effect. Restrictions imposed by the NOAA require vessels to proceed at 10 knots or less in restricted areas during specific times of the year (from Nov. to Apr.) in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast U.S. Seasonal Management Areas (SMAs) of the U.S. East Coast.

Vessels are allowed to operate at speeds greater than 10 knots, if necessary to maintain a safe maneuvering speed in areas where conditions are severely restricting ship's maneuverability. Any deviation from the speed restriction should be entered in the logbook.

(14) Commission AMP system and use shore power for all L-Type and S-Type vessels berthing in port of USLAX, USOKL as from October 2014.

(15) The maximum allowable Sulphur content of fuel oil used by ships at berth in EU port shall not exceed 0.1% m/m.

7. New international environmental protection regulations

(1) As part of the International Maritime Organization's (IMO) program to reduce the global sulfur content of marine fuels (Regulation 14 of MARPOL Annex VI), the global limit of sulfur content in marine fuels shall not exceed 3.5% as from January 1, 2012. This aims to reduce the sulfur oxides emitted by ships.

(2) Amendment of the Regulation on Fuel Sulfur and Other Operational Requirements for Ocean-Going Vessels within California Waters and 24 Nautical Miles of the California Baseline by California's ARB take effect from January 1, 2014:

a. Marine gas oil (DMA) at or below 1.5% sulfur is effective from July 1, 2009.

b. Marine gas oil (DMA) at or below 1.0% sulfur is effective from August 1, 2012.

c. Marine gas oil (DMA) or marine diesel oil (DMB) at or below 0.1% sulfur is effective from January 1, 2014.

The regulatory boundary is expanded in Southern California to be consistent with the Contiguous Zone. This new boundary includes the region 24 nautical miles from the California shoreline, including 24 nautical miles from the shoreline of the Channel Islands.

(3) According to the U.S. EPA 2013 VGP for vessels greater than 400 gross tons that have the capacity to store gray water, grey water must be discharged greater than 1 nm from shore while the vessel is underway as from December 19, 2013.

8. Code of Conduct/ Courtesy

As a leading container carrier, Evergreen consistently uphold the attitude of integrity, transparency and responsible to engage in business activities.

Evergreen has established "Guidelines for the Adoption of Codes of Ethical Conduct" in December 2014. The Guidelines are adopted for the purpose of encouraging directors, supervisors, and managerial officers to act in line with ethical standards, and to help interested parties better understand the ethical standards of the company. Beside this, for the implementation of the company philosophy and core values, all employees are required to:

(1) Observe the company's regulations and working manual as well as act loyally, responsibly, and under the supervisors' orders, directions and supervision.

(2) Conduct themselves in an impartial, prudent and self-disciplined manner, protect the company's reputation, disregard bad habits, and respect fellow members.

(3) Perform their duties and responsibilities; cooperate and coordinate with interrelated departments to achieve the goals the company set.

(4) Commit to providing all its services strictly without any practices that could be construed as bribery and/or corruption.

(5) Strictly prohibited from discriminating against any employee, contractor or customer.

(6) Comply with any and all competition law regimes that are relevant to its countries of operation.

9. Protection Measures for Safe Work Environment and Labors Safety

Evergreen has set up Occupational Safety and Health Division in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act for the purpose of enhancing a complete occupational training mechanism and providing labors with a safe and healthy place of working environment. Continuous promotion of safety and health education is adopted to reduce the possibility of occupational accidents. The main functions of Occupational Safety and Health Division are described as below:

(1) Employees are required to observe Safety and Health Work Rules, as the Law is effective from its date of promulgation.

(2) Occupational Safety and Health Division is obliged to perform its duty and follow Occupational Safety and Health Act, arranging safety and health education and training for new and current employees.

(3) Regularly hold fire safety training education or drill under the Fire Service Act to employees.

(4) Clinic Division is established to provide periodic health examination, health care, and medical assistance.

(5) Security guards and an entry access control system are deployed day and night to protect the company's properties and labors' safety against occupational hazards.

(6) Sexual harassment is a violation of law. The company emphasizes its importance and set up designated telephone and e-mail address to handle the complaints concerning sexual harassment.

10. Social Responsibility

Evergreen Founder and Group Chairman Dr. Y.F. Chang believed in giving back to society. In 1985, he founded the Chang Yung-fa Foundation, a non-profit organization committed to provide emergency and medical aid, promoting education, and cultural exchange, as well as elevating moral standards for three decades.

Among its milestones are the formation of the Evergreen Symphony Orchestra and the launch of Morals Monthly, a magazine distributed free of charge with a monthly circulation around 360 thousand copies in more than thirty countries. The Foundation also operates the Evergreen Maritime Museum, an institution dedicated to the preservation of maritime heritage and promotion of maritime education.

Evergreen Marine Corporation has also worked closely with maritime schools in Taiwan to support marine education.

In November 2013, the powerful typhoon Haiyan devastated the central region of the Philippines, causing catastrophic damage. Evergreen Line worked with Crisis Relief Services & Training (CREST) a non-profit Christian humanitarian organization in Malaysia, offering free transportation services to carry relief supplies to the affected areas.

The officers and crew of Evergreen Line's 7,024 TEU containership EVER SUMMIT promptly responded to a distress call and successfully rescued sixteen Indian seafarers from a sunken Panamanian tanker, BITU GULF, about forty nautical miles off the coast of Vietnam in the South China Sea on January 20, 2014.

To celebrate the 300th anniversary of Karlsruhe, Taiwan presented the German city with a steel cable sculpture for exhibition in a summer festival. For the purpose of art promotion and cultural exchange, Evergreen Line sponsored the event and provided free transportation service for this oversized object. The sculpture was created by Mr. Kang Mu-xiang, a Taiwan artist renowned for transforming discarded items into eye-catching artworks.

11. Important Agreement

(1) Short-haul Agreements

AGREEMENT	THE PARTY	DURATION	CONTENT	REMARK
Slot Exchange Agreement	YANG MING MARINE TRANSPORT CORP.	From: 2009.09.04 Till: Can be extended. It is subject to 60 days pre-notice prior to termination.	EMC slot exchanges with YML. (Pan Asia Services)	Slot guaranteed
Slot Charter Agreement	FUJIAN FOREIGN TRADE CENTRE SHIPPING CO.	From: 2008.03.01 Till: 2009.2.28 Can be extended. It is subject to 90 days pre-notice prior to termination.	EMC slot charters from Fujian Foreign Trade Centre Shipping Co. (Fuzhou-Kaohsiung Shuttle Service)	Slot guaranteed
Slot Charter Agreement	NINGBO OCEAN SHIPPING CO., LTD.	From: 2010.05.13 Till: 2011.05.12 Can be extended. It is subject to 90 days pre-notice prior to termination.	EMC is as slot charterer on Qingdao/Ningbo sector.	Slot guaranteed
Slot Charter Agreement	CHINA UNITED LINES LTD.	From: 2010.09.27 Till: 2011.09.26 Can be extended. It is subject to 90 days pre-notice prior to termination.	EMC is as slot charterer on Shanghai, Ningbo/Taiwan sector.	Slot guaranteed
Vessel Sharing Agreement	WAN HAI LINES LTD.	From: 2002.09.01 Till: 2003.08.31 Can be extended. It is subject to 90 days pre-notice prior to termination.	Operated by EMC and WHL jointly. (Japan-Taiwan/Hong Kong Service)	Slot guaranteed

AGREEMENT	THE PARTY	DURATION	CONTENT	REMARK
Vessel Sharing Agreement	WAN HAI LINES LTD.	From: 2008.09.12 Till: 2009.09.11 Can be extended. It is subject to 90 days pre-notice prior to termination.	Operated by EMC and WHL jointly. (Japan/Taiwan/Philippines Service)	Slot guaranteed
Vessel Sharing Agreement	1. OOCL (ASIA PACIFIC) LTD. 2. YANGMING (UK) LTD.	From: 2006.04.30 Till: 2007.04.29 Can be extended. It is subject to 90 days pre-notice prior to termination.	Operated by EMC, OOCL, YM (UK) Ltd. jointly. (Taiwan/Hong Kong/Vietnam Service)	Slot guaranteed
Vessel Sharing Agreement	1. WAN HAI LINES LTD. 2. HAPAG-LLOYD CONTAINER LINE	From : 2006.04.30 Till: 2007.04.29 Can be extended. It is subject to 90 days pre-notice prior to termination.	Operated by EMC, WHL and HLCL jointly. (Taiwan/Mainland/ Singapore/Malaysia/India Service)	Slot guaranteed
Slot Exchange Agreement	WAN HAI LINES LTD.	From: 2009.02.22 Till: 2009.08.23 Can be extended. It is subject to 45 days pre-notice prior to termination.	EMC slot exchanges with WHL. (North East Asia/South East Asia/Korea/South East Asia Service)	Slot guaranteed
Vessel Sharing Agreement	1. COSCO CONTAINER LINES SOUTH EAST ASIA PTE. LTD. 2. SIMATECH SHIPPING PTE. LTD.	From : 2013.11.29 Till: 2014.05.28 Can be extended. It is subject to 60 days pre-notice prior to termination.	Operated by EMC, COSCONSEA and SSF jointly. (ASEAN-Persian Gulf-ISC Service)	Slot guaranteed

AGREEMENT	THE PARTY	DURATION	CONTENT	REMARK
Slot Exchange Agreement	CNC LINE	From: 2015.07.12 Till: 2016.01.12 Can be extended. It is subject to 60 days pre-notice prior to termination.	EMC slot exchanges with CNC. (Taiwan-Tailand, Taiwan-Indonesia, Taiwan-Vietnam)	Slot guaranteed
Slot Exchange Agreement	CNC LINE	From: 2015.11.25 Till: 2016.05.25 Can be extended. It is subject to 60 days pre-notice prior to termination.	EMC slot exchanges with CNC (Korea-Taiwan-Vietnam/ North East Asia-South East Asia Service B)	Slot guaranteed
Vessel Sharing Agreement	1. SIMATECH SHIPPING PTE LTD. 2. K LINE 3. YANG MING LINES 4. HAPAG LLOYD	From: 2013.08.01 Till: 2014.07.31 Can be extended. It is subject to 90 days pre-notice prior to termination.	Operated by EMC, SSF, K Line, Yang Ming Lines and Hapag-Lloyd (North China-India)	Slot guaranteed
Vessel Sharing Agreement	COSCO CONTAINER LINES COMPANY LIMITED	From: 2011.09.09 Till: 2012.03.08 Can be extended. It is subject to 90 days pre-notice prior to termination.	Operated by EMC and COSCON. (China-Red Sea)	Slot guaranteed
Slot Charter Agreement	WAN HAI LINES LTD.	From: 2014.09.01 Till: 2015.02.28 Can be extended. It is subject to 60 days pre-notice prior to termination.	EMC charter from WHL. (Japan-South China-Thai-land)	Slot guaranteed

AGREEMENT	THE PARTY	DURATION	CONTENT	REMARK
Slot Charter Agreement	WAN HAI LINES LTD.	From: 2014.09.01 Till: 2015.02.28 Can be extended. It is subject to 60 days pre-notice prior to termination.	EMC charters from WHL. (Korea-South East Asia)	Slot guaranteed
Slot Exchange Agreement	HYUNDAI MERCHANT MARINE CO., LTD.	From: 2012.05.08 Till: 2013.05.07 Can be extended. It is subject to 90 days pre-notice prior to termination.	EMC slot exchanges with HMM. (Asia-Middle East)	Slot guaranteed
Slot Exchange Agreement	ADVANCE CONTAINER LINERS (PTE) LTD.	From: 2012.08.06 Till: 2013.02.05 Can be extended. It is subject to 60 days pre-notice prior to termination.	EMC slot exchanges with ACL. (Singapore/Malaysia/Myanmar Service)	Slot guaranteed
Vessel Sharing Agreement	1. YANG MING LINES 2. SINOTRANS 3. PIL	From: 2013.06.07 Till: 2014.06.07 Can be extended. It is subject to 90 days pre-notice prior to termination.	Operated by EMC, YML, SINOTRANS and PIL jointly. (China-Australia)	Slot guaranteed
Vessel Sharing Agreement	HANJIN SHIPPING	From: 2013.11.22 Till: 2014.06.22 Can be extended. It is subject to 60 days pre-notice prior to termination.	Operated by EMC and Hanjin Shipping.	Slot guaranteed
Slot Exchange Agreement	ADVANCE CONTAINER LINERS (PTE) LTD.	From: 2015.04.27 Till: 2015.10.27 Can be extended. It is subject to 30 days pre-notice prior to termination.	EMC slot exchanges with ACL. (South East Asia service/ South China-East Malaysia service)	Slot guaranteed

(2) Long-haul Agreements

AGREEMENT	THE PARTY	DURATION	CONTENT	REMARK
Vessel Sharing and Slot Exchange Agreement	CKYH	From: 2014.03.01 Till: 2016.02.29 Termination is subject to a prior notice with 6-month period. Contract duration will be extended automatically if there is no official notice of terminal issued.	Operated by ELJSA and CKYH (Far East/EUR and MED services)	Slot guaranteed
Slot Exchange Agreement	CMA CGM	From: 2002.03.15 Till: One of parties issues official notice of termination.	Operated by ELJSA and CMA CGM (Far East/EUR service)	Slot guaranteed
Slot Exchange Agreement	UASC	From : 2014.05.18 Till: One of parties issues official notice of termination.	Operated by ELJSA and UASC (Far East/EUR service)	Slot guaranteed
Vessel Sharing Agreement	1. COSCO CONTAINER LINE 2. ZIM Line 3. HANJIN SHIPPING 4. K LINE/YANG MING LINE	From: 2013.05.11 Till: 2016.09.30 Can be extended. It is subject to 90 days pre-notice prior to termination.	Operated by EMC, COSCON, ZIM, HJS, K LINE and YML jointly (Far East/S. America service)	Slot guaranteed

AGREEMENT	THE PARTY	DURATION	CONTENT	REMARK
Vessel Sharing Agreement	1. COSCO CONTAINER LINE 2. MITSU O.S.K. LINER LTD. 3. PACIFIC IN-TERNATIONAL LINES 4. KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA LTD.	From : 2014.09.29 Till: Subsequently extended. It is subject to 90 days pre-notice prior to termination.	Operated by EMC, COSCON, MOL, PIL and K LINE jointly. (Far East/S. Africa service)	Slot guaranteed
Vessel Sharing Agreement	CKYH	From : 2009.09.21 Till: 2010.09.20 Subsequently extended. It is subject to a 6-month pre-notice prior to termination.	Operated by ELJSA and CKYH jointly. (Europe/East cost of America)	Slot guaranteed
Slot Exchange Agreement	MITSUI O.S.K. LINES LTD.	From: 2010.04.10 Till: 2011.04.09 Subsequently extended. It is subject to a 3 months pre-notice prior to termination, not to be given earlier than 9 months after commencement.	ELJSA slot exchange with MOL. (Far East/USWC)	Slot guaranteed
Vessel Sharing Agreement	MITSUI O.S.K. LINES LTD.	From: 2012.06.01 Till: 2013.05.31 Subsequently extended. It is subject to a 3 months pre-notice prior to termination, not to be given earlier than 9 months after commencement.	Operated by ELJSA and MOL. (Far East/USEC)	Slot guaranteed

AGREEMENT	THE PARTY	DURATION	CONTENT	REMARK
Vessel Sharing Agreement	1. COSCO CONTAINER LINE 2. WAN HAI LINES 3. PACIFIC INTERNATION-AL LINES 4. YANG MING MARINE TRANSPORT CORP.	From: 2015.12.25 Till: 2016.05.02 It is subject to a 3 months pre-notice prior to termination, not to be given earlier than 3 months after commencement.	Operated by ELJSA, COSCON, WHL, PIL, YML jointly. (Far East/South America)	Slot guaranteed
Vessel Sharing Agreement	1. COSCO CONTAINER LINE 2. YANG MING MARINE TRANSPORT CORP.	From: 2015.12.26 Till: 2016.12.25 Subsequently extended. It is subject to a 3 months pre-notice prior to termination, not to be given earlier than 3 months after commencement.	Operated by ELJSA, COSCON and YML jointly. (Far East/South America)	Slot guaranteed
Slot Exchange Agreement	COSCO CONTAINER LINE	From: 2013.05 Till: 2014.05 Subsequently extended, it is subject to a 3 months pre-notice prior to termination.	ELJSA slot exchanges with COSCON. (Far East/USWC)	Slot guaranteed
Slot Exchange Agreement	HANJIN SHIPPING CO., LTD.	From: 2013.05 Till: 2016.05 Subsequently extended, it is subject to a 3 months pre-notice prior to termination.	ELJSA slot exchanges with HJS. (Far East/USWC)	Slot guaranteed

AGREEMENT	THE PARTY	DURATION	CONTENT	REMARK
Vessel Sharing and slot Exchange Agreement	1. COSCO CONTAINER LINES 2. YANG MING LINES 3. KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA 4. HANJIN SHIPPING	From: 2015.05.27 Till: 2016.05.26 Termination is subject to a prior notice with 6-month period.	Operated by ELJSA and CKYH. (Far East/USEC services)	Slot guaranteed
Vessel Sharing and slot Exchange Agreement	1. COSCO CONTAINER LINES 2. YANG MING LINES 3. HANJIN SHIPPING	From: 2015.03.26 Till: 2016.01.13	Operated by ELJSA and CKYH. (Far East/USEC services)	Slot guaranteed

1. Five - Year Financial Summary - Based on IFRS

(1) Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheet

Unit: NT$ Thousands

Item		Financial Summary for The Last Five Years 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	As of March 31, 2016
Current assets		The Group adopted R.O.C. GAAP for the preparation of consolidated financial statements for year 2011 ~ 2012.		56,741,092	57,268,959	52,171,999	51,531,758
Property, plant and equipment				76,169,083	99,524,289	107,619,180	104,705,952
Intangible assets				9,658	22,578	22,371	25,909
Other assets				42,089,458	32,119,181	32,838,657	33,013,944
Total assets				175,009,291	188,935,007	192,652,207	189,277,563
Current liabilities	Before distribution			34,276,386	40,653,423	39,356,167	34,011,896
	After distribution			-	41,001,181	-	-
Non-current liabilities				80,563,316	83,445,251	92,001,438	98,682,079
Total liabilities	Before distribution			114,839,702	124,098,674	131,357,605	132,693,975
	After distribution			-	124,446,432	-	-
Equity attributable to owners of the parent				57,242,048	60,880,785	58,001,047	54,076,021
Common stock				34,749,523	34,775,802	35,123,560	35,123,560
Capital surplus				7,271,957	7,292,458	7,986,633	7,987,301
Retained earnings	Before distribution			16,049,508	17,185,085	11,795,067	7,954,943
	After distribution			-	16,489,569	-	-
Other equity interest				(828,940)	1,627,440	3,095,787	3,010,217
Treasury shares				-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interest				2,927,541	3,955,548	3,293,555	2,507,567
Total equity	Before distribution			60,169,589	64,836,333	61,294,602	56,583,588
	After distribution			-	64,488,575	-	-

(2) Consolidated Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income

Unit: NT$ Thousands

Item \ Year	Financial Summary for The Last Five Years					As of March 31, 2016
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Operating revenue	The Group adopted R.O.C. GAAP for the preparation of consolidated financial statements for year 2011 ~ 2012.		139,216,384	144,284,374	133,813,687	28,604,206
Gross Profit			388,745	7,347,226	1,619,324	(2,662,843)
Operating income (loss)			(773,161)	3,758,015	(3,847,026)	(4,112,144)
Non-operating income and expenses			(815,986)	(546,272)	(835,470)	(658,817)
Profit (loss) before income tax			(1,589,147)	3,211,743	(4,682,496)	(4,770,961)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations			(2,046,804)	2,035,049	(4,739,297)	(4,587,588)
Profit (loss) from discontinued operation			-	-	-	-
Profit (loss) for the period			(2,046,804)	2,035,049	(4,739,297)	(4,587,588)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax			1,457,237	2,594,253	851,149	(124,094)
Total comprehensive income (loss)			(589,567)	4,629,302	(3,888,148)	(4,711,682)
Profit (loss), attributable to owners of the parent			(1,497,304)	1,155,924	(4,408,079)	(3,840,124)
Profit (loss), attributable to non-controlling interest			(549,500)	879,125	(331,218)	(747,464)
Comprehensive income (loss), attributable to owners of the parent			(250,135)	3,601,295	(3,226,155)	(3,925,694)
Comprehensive income (loss), attributable to non-controlling interests			(339,432)	1,028,007	(661,993)	(785,988)
Earnings per share (in dollars)			(0.43)	0.33	(1.26)	(1.09)

(3) Condensed Balance Sheet

Unit: NT$ Thousands

Item		Financial Summary for The Last Five Years				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Current assets		The Company adopted R.O.C. GAAP for the preparation of financial statements for year 2011 ~ 2012.		19,271,637	20,382,555	24,394,141
Property, plant and equipment				14,006,137	20,522,164	27,982,312
Intangible assets				7,118	9,705	10,080
Other assets				65,551,503	63,359,304	58,542,582
Total assets				98,836,395	104,273,728	110,929,115
Current liabilities	Before distribution			9,192,585	13,740,529	15,261,971
	After distribution			-	14,088,287	-
Non-current liabilities				32,401,762	29,652,414	37,666,097
Total liabilities	Before distribution			41,594,347	43,392,943	52,928,068
	After distribution			-	43,740,701	-
Common stock				34,749,523	34,775,802	35,123,560
Capital surplus				7,271,957	7,292,458	7,986,633
Retained earnings	Before distribution			16,049,508	17,185,085	11,795,067
	After distribution			-	16,489,569	-
Other equity interest				(828,940)	1,627,440	3,095,787
Treasury shares				-	-	-
Total equity	Before distribution			57,242,048	60,880,785	58,001,047
	After distribution			-	60,533,027	-

(4) Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income

Unit: NT$ Thousands

Item \ Year	Financial Summary for The Last Five Years				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Operating revenue	The Company adopted R.O.C. GAAP for the preparation of financial statements for year 2011 ~ 2012.		19,508,830	26,151,838	25,134,073
Gross Profit			1,224,693	3,175,924	1,932,085
Operating income (loss)			(222,418)	3,589,338	469,199
Non-operating income and expenses			(1,229,184)	(1,668,545)	(5,183,782)
Profit (loss) before income tax			(1,451,602)	1,920,793	(4,714,583)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations			(1,497,304)	1,155,924	(4,408,079)
Profit (loss) from discontinued operation			-	-	-
Profit (loss) for the year			(1,497,304)	1,155,924	(4,408,079)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax			1,247,169	2,445,371	1,181,924
Total comprehensive income			(250,135)	3,601,295	(3,226,155)
Earnings per share (in dollars)			(0.43)	0.33	(1.26)

2. Five - Year Financial Summary – Based on R.O.C. GAAP

(1) Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheet

Unit: NT$ Thousands

Item / Year		Financial Summary for The Last Five Years				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Current assets		46,094,690	55,769,066	The Group adopted IFRSs for the preparation of consolidated financial statements for year 2013 ~ 2015.		
Funds and investments		26,471,311	26,612,918			
Fixed assets		64,762,841	71,944,088			
Intangible assets		61,058	458,670			
Other assets		395,559	513,096			
Total assets		137,785,459	155,297,838			
Current liabilities	Before distribution	28,455,150	30,044,382			
	After distribution	-	-			
Long-term liabilities		39,816,885	58,742,282			
Other liabilities		3,911,889	4,082,333			
Total liabilities	Before distribution	72,183,924	92,868,997			
	After distribution	-	-			
Common stock		34,734,581	34,749,407			
Capital surplus		7,480,392	7,489,891			
Retained earnings	Before distribution	22,544,132	22,672,661			
	After distribution	-	-			
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial instruments		292,733	347,247			
Cumulative translation adjustments		(2,656,053)	(4,877,940)			
Net loss not recognized as pension cost		(1,229,959)	(1,284,299)			
Minority interest		4,435,709	3,331,874			
Total stockholders' equity	Before distribution	65,601,535	62,428,841			
	After distribution	-	-			

(2) Consolidated Condensed Statement of Income

Unit: NT$ Thousands

Item \ Year	Financial Summary for The Last Five Years				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Operating income	108,156,058	141,028,128	The Group adopted IFRSs for the preparation of consolidated financial statements for year 2013 ~ 2015.		
Gross profit (loss)	(168,977)	4,079,204			
Operating income (loss)	(5,117,703)	(1,271,373)			
Non-operating income and gains	4,179,753	2,515,331			
Non-operating expenses and losses	2,481,205	1,399,136			
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax	(3,419,155)	(155,178)			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(3,679,802)	(418,637)			
Income (loss) from discontinued operation	-	-			
Net income (loss)	(3,679,802)	(418,637)			
Earnings per share (in dollars)	(0.89)	0.04			

(3) Condensed Balance Sheet

Unit: NT$ Thousands

Item		Financial Summary for The Last Five Years (Year)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Current assets		13,194,442	17,223,561	The Company adopted IFRSs for the preparation of financial statements for year 2013 ~ 2015.		
Funds and investments		64,053,206	60,961,730			
Fixed assets		15,007,157	17,566,708			
Intangible assets		14,465	12,858			
Other assets		191,923	173,250			
Total assets		92,461,193	95,938,107			
Current liabilities	Before distribution	7,152,186	7,074,119			
	After distribution	-	-			
Long-term liabilities		21,209,534	27,232,594			
Other Liabilities		2,933,647	2,534,428			
Total liabilities	Before distribution	31,295,367	36,841,141			
	After distribution	-	-			
Common stock		34,734,581	34,749,407			
Capital surplus		7,480,392	7,489,891			
Retained earnings	Before distribution	22,544,132	22,672,660			
	After distribution	-	-			
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial instruments		292,733	347,247			
Cumulative translation adjustments		(2,656,053)	(4,877,940)			
Net loss not recognized as pension cost		(1,229,959)	(1,284,299)			
Total stockholders' equity	Before distribution	61,165,826	59,096,966			
	After distribution	-	-			

(4) Condensed Statement of Income

Unit: NT$ Thousands

Item \ Year	Financial Summary for The Last Five Years				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Operating income	15,361,235	16,220,232	The Company adopted IFRSs for the preparation of financial statements for year 2013 ~ 2015.		
Gross profit	730,144	1,143,262			
Operating income (loss)	(775,318)	(332,834)			
Non-operating income and gains	1,630,140	1,147,943			
Non-operating expenses and losses	4,001,530	774,643			
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax	(3,146,708)	40,466			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(3,092,361)	128,531			
Income (loss) from discontinued operation	-	-			
Net income (loss)	(3,092,361)	128,531			
Earnings per share (in dollars)	(0.89)	0.04			

3. Five - Year Financial Analysis

(1) Consolidated Financial Analysis - Based on IFRS

Item	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	As of March 31, 2016
Financial structure (%)	The Group adopted R.O.C. GAAP for the preparation of consolidated financial statements for year 2011 ~ 2012.					
Debt ratio			65.62	65.68	68.18	70.11
Long-term funds to property, plant and equipment			184.76	148.99	142.44	148.29
Solvency (%)						
Current ratio			165.54	140.87	132.56	151.51
Quick ratio			147.73	127.35	123.12	142.06
Times interest earned (times)			(2.86)	6.95	(3.75)	(15.17)
Operating performance						
Receivable turnover (times)			10.46	10.30	10.19	2.70
Average collection days			35	35	36	34
Accounts payable turnover (times)			10.21	9.78	9.48	2.56
Property, plant and equipment turnover (times)			2.08	1.64	1.29	0.27
Total assets turnover (times)			0.84	0.79	0.70	0.15
Profitability						
Return on total assets (%)			(1.03)	1.36	(2.06)	(2.27)
Return on total equity (%)			(3.39)	3.26	(7.51)	(7.78)
Pre-Tax income to paid-in capital (%)			(4.57)	9.24	(13.33)	(13.58)
Profit ratio (%)			(1.47)	1.41	(3.54)	(16.04)
Earnings per share (NT$)			(0.43)	0.33	(1.26)	(1.09)
Cash flow (%)						
Cash flow ratio			6.44	27.54	13.26	(9.36)
Cash flow adequacy ratio			32.97	68.43	44.45	69.93
Cash flow reinvestment ratio			1.16	5.56	2.28	(1.47)
Leverage						
Operating leverage			(9.66)	4.20	(2.76)	0.07
Financial leverage			0.65	1.17	0.80	0.93

(2) Non-Consolidated Financial Analysis - Based on IFRS

Item	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Financial structure (%)	The Company adopted R.O.C. GAAP for the preparation of financial statements for year 2011 ~ 2012.				
Debt ratio			42.08	41.61	47.71
Long-term funds to property, plant and equipment			640.03	441.14	341.88
Solvency (%)					
Current ratio			209.64	148.33	159.83
Quick ratio			201.42	142.61	155.50
Times interest earned (times)			(280.05)	505.92	(804.44)
Operating performance					
Receivable turnover (times)			15.02	13.27	12.07
Average collection days			24	28	30
Accounts payable turnover (times)			9.64	10.29	9.96
Property, plant and equipment turnover (times)			1.65	1.51	1.03
Total assets turnover (times)			0.20	0.25	0.23
Profitability					
Return on total assets (%)			(1.22)	1.52	(3.69)
Return on total equity (%)			(2.61)	1.95	(7.41)
Pre-tax income to paid-in capital (%)			(4.18)	5.52	(13.42)
Profit ratio (%)			(7.68)	4.42	(17.53)
Earnings per share (NT$)			(0.43)	0.33	(1.26)
Cash flow (%)					
Cash flow ratio			32.96	22.97	2.20
Cash flow adequacy ratio			97.03	81.88	83.48
Cash flow reinvestment ratio			3.03	3.24	(0.01)
Leverage					
Operating leverage			(13.39)	1.37	7.66
Financial leverage			0.37	1.15	(9.01)

(3) Consolidated Financial Analysis – Based on R.O.C. GAAP

Item	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Financial structure (%)					
Debt ratio	52.47	59.80	The Group adopted IFRSs for the preparation of consolidated financial statements for year 2013 ~ 2015.		
Long-term funds to property, plant and equipment	162.78	168.42			
Solvency (%)					
Current ratio	161.50	185.62			
Quick ratio	142.21	165.54			
Times interest earned (times)	(7.22)	0.66			
Operating performance					
Receivable turnover (times)	12.09	13.20			
Average collection days	30	27			
Accounts payable turnover (times)	21.98	28.35			
Fixed assets turnover (times)	1.84	2.06			
Total assets turnover (times)	0.81	0.96			
Profitability					
Return on total assets (%)	(2.49)	(0.03)			
Return on stockholders' equity (%)	(5.42)	(0.65)			
Pre-tax income to paid-in capital (%)	(9.84)	(0.45)			
Profit ratio (%)	(3.40)	(0.30)			
Earnings per share (NT$)	(0.89)	0.04			
Cash flow (%)					
Cash flow ratio	(2.18)	26.26			
Cash flow adequacy ratio	56.88	46.69			
Cash flow reinvestment ratio	(2.44)	4.57			
Leverage					
Operating leverage	(0.48)	(5.50)			
Financial leverage	0.92	0.74			

(4) Non-Consolidated Financial Analysis – Based on R.O.C. GAAP

Item	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Financial structure (%)			The Company adopted IFRS for the preparation of financial statements for year 2013 ~ 2015.		
Debt ratio	33.85	38.40			
Long-term funds to property, plant and equipment	548.91	491.43			
Solvency (%)					
Current ratio	184.48	243.47			
Quick ratio	177.42	234.66			
Times interest earned (times)	(8.22)	1.10			
Operating performance					
Receivable turnover (times)	18.27	18.34			
Average collection days	19	19			
Accounts payable turnover (times)	9.65	11.17			
Fixed assets turnover (times)	1.17	0.99			
Total assets turnover (times)	0.17	0.17			
Profitability					
Return on total assets (%)	(3.08)	0.50			
Return on stockholders' equity (%)	(4.87)	0.21			
Pre-tax income to paid-in capital (%)	(9.06)	0.11			
Profit ratio (%)	(20.13)	0.79			
Earnings per share (NT$)	(0.89)	0.04			
Cash flow (%)					
Cash flow ratio	27.67	56.89			
Cash flow adequacy ratio	35.54	20.92			
Cash flow reinvestment ratio	(1.19)	3.90			
Leverage					
Operating leverage	(2.79)	(8.13)			
Financial leverage	0.69	0.44			

4. Consolidated Financial Statements and Report of Independent Accountants

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

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

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We did not audit the financial statements of all the consolidated subsidiaries. Those financial statements and the information disclosed in Note 13 were audited by other independent accountants whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our audit expressed herein is based solely on the audit reports of other independent accountants. The statements reflect total assets of NT$67,152,721 thousand and NT$71,573,226 thousand, constituting 34.86% and 37.88% of the total consolidated assets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and net operating revenues of NT$50,884,347 thousand and NT$58,276,108 thousand, constituting 38.03% and 40.39% of the total consolidated net operating revenues for the years then ended. In addition, 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 audit 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 audit reports of other independent accountants. Long-term investments in these investee companies amounted to NT$14,393,328 thousand and NT$13,407,449 thousand, constituting 7.47% and 7.10% of total consolidated assets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and comprehensive loss (including share of profit or loss and share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method) was NT$1,166,011 thousand and NT$1,994,293 thousand for the years then ended.

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

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of the other independent accountants, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and their financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 on which we have issued an unqualified opinion with explanatory paragraph thereon.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
March 29, 2016
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.
As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2015 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2014 AMOUNT	%
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 32,834,520	17	$ 32,826,541	17
Held-to-maturity financial assets - current	6(3)	200,000	-	-	-
Notes receivable, net		39,624	-	68,095	-
Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	10,783,582	6	14,167,175	8
Accounts receivable, net - related parties	7	762,913	-	451,085	-
Other receivables		320,983	-	441,545	-
Other receivables - related parties	7	470,771	-	318,063	-
Current income tax assets		226,444	-	2,788	-
Inventories	6(5)	2,798,186	1	4,492,807	2
Prepayments		917,626	1	1,005,630	1
Other current assets	6(6), 7 and 8	2,817,350	2	3,495,230	2
Current assets		52,171,999	27	57,268,959	30
Non-current assets					
Available-for-sale financial assets - non-current	6(2)	2,576,927	1	2,211,369	1
Held-to-maturity financial assets - non-current	6(3)	220,000	-	370,000	-
Investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	24,584,558	13	23,550,100	13
Property, plant and equipment, net	6(8), 7 and 8	107,619,180	56	99,524,289	53
Investment property, net	6(9) and 8	1,967,025	1	1,987,214	1
Intangible assets		22,371	-	22,578	-
Deferred income tax assets	6(28)	489,531	-	386,009	-
Other non-current assets	6(10) and 8	3,000,616	2	3,614,489	2
Non-current assets		140,480,208	73	131,666,048	70
Total assets		$ 192,652,207	100	$ 188,935,007	100

(Continued)

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

		December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
Liabilities and Equity	Notes		AMOUNT	%		AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities							
Accounts payable		$	12,658,949	6	$	14,385,345	8
Accounts payable - related parties	7		192,562	-		667,569	-
Other payables			1,826,325	1		2,399,967	1
Other payables - related parties	7		133,170	-		118,835	-
Current income tax liabilities			217,478	-		900,973	1
Other current liabilities	6(11) and 7		24,327,683	13		22,180,734	12
Current liabilities			39,356,167	20		40,653,423	22
Non-current liabilities							
Corporate bonds payable	6(12)		3,000,000	2		3,000,000	1
Long-term loans	6(13)		71,095,549	37		61,022,348	32
Deferred income tax liabilities	6(28)		961,391	-		1,196,839	1
Other non-current liabilities	6(14)(15)		16,944,498	9		18,226,064	10
Non-current liabilities			92,001,438	48		83,445,251	44
Total liabilities			131,357,605	68		124,098,674	66
Equity attributable to owners of the parent							
Capital	6(17)						
Common stock			35,123,560	18		34,775,802	18
Capital surplus	6(18)						
Capital surplus			7,986,633	4		7,292,458	4
Retained earnings	6(19)						
Legal reserve			9,233,242	5		9,115,638	5
Special reserve			-	-		828,940	-
Unappropriated retained earnings			2,561,825	1		7,240,507	4
Other equity interest	6(20)						
Other equity interest			3,095,787	2		1,627,440	1
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			58,001,047	30		60,880,785	32
Non-controlling interest			3,293,555	2		3,955,548	2
Total equity			61,294,602	32		64,836,333	34
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9						
Significant events after the balance sheet date	11						
Total liabilities and equity		$	192,652,207	100	$	188,935,007	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
See report of independent accountants dated March 29, 2016.

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

		Year ended December 31			
		2015		2014	
Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Operating revenue	6(21) and 7	$ 133,813,687	100	$ 144,284,374	100
Operating costs	6(26)(27) and 7	(132,194,363)	(99)	(136,937,148)	(95)
Gross profit		1,619,324	1	7,347,226	5
Unrealised profit from sales		(84,261)	-	(2,104)	-
Realised profit on from sales		5,252	-	105	-
Gross profit, net		1,540,315	1	7,345,227	5
Operating expenses	6(26)(27) and 7	(5,701,090)	(4)	(5,754,712)	(4)
Other gains, net	6(22)	313,749	-	2,167,500	1
Operating (loss) profit		(3,847,026)	(3)	3,758,015	2
Non-operating income and expenses					
Other income	6(23)	695,808	-	1,260,546	1
Other gains and losses	6(24)	(84,441)	-	253,192	-
Finance costs	6(25)	(986,094)	(1)	(539,372)	-
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		(460,743)	-	(1,520,638)	(1)
Total non-operating income and expenses		(835,470)	(1)	(546,272)	-
(Loss) profit before income tax		(4,682,496)	(4)	3,211,743	2
Income tax expense	6(28)	(56,801)	-	(1,176,694)	(1)
(Loss) profit for the year		($ 4,739,297)	(4)	$ 2,035,049	1

(Continued)

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Items	Notes	2015 AMOUNT	2015 %	2014 AMOUNT	2014 %
Other comprehensive income (loss), net					
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
(Loss) gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans		($ 162,439)	-	$ 7,492	-
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		(154,579)	-	(20,741)	-
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		22,440	-	13,236	-
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(294,578)	-	(13)	-
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations		327,271	-	2,073,737	2
Unrealised gain on valuation of available-for-sale financial assets		1,039,584	1	235,857	-
Share of other comprehensive (loss) income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(209,339)	-	299,604	-
Income tax relating to the components of other comprehensive loss		(11,789)	-	(14,932)	-
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		1,145,727	1	2,594,266	2
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		$ 851,149	1	$ 2,594,253	2
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		($ 3,888,148)	(3)	$ 4,629,302	3
(Loss) profit, attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		($ 4,408,079)	(4)	$ 1,155,924	-
Non-controlling interest		($ 331,218)	-	$ 879,125	1
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		($ 3,226,155)	(3)	$ 3,601,295	2
Non-controlling interest		($ 661,993)	-	$ 1,028,007	1
(Loss) earnings per share (in dollars)	6(29)				
Basic (loss) earnings per share		($ 1.26)		$ 0.33	
Diluted (loss) earnings per share		($ 1.26)		$ 0.33	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
See report of independent accountants dated March 29, 2016.

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent										
				Retained Earnings			Other equity interest					
	Notes	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealised gain or loss on available-for-sale financial assets	Hedging instrument gain (loss) on effective hedge of cash flow hedges	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Year 2014												
Balance at January 1, 2014		$ 34,749,523	$ 7,271,957	$ 9,115,638	$ 5,814,993	$ 1,109,539	($ 804,815)	($ 36,456)	$ 12,331	$57,232,710	$ 2,927,541	$ 60,160,251
Appropriations of 2013 earnings												
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	(4,986,053)	4,986,053	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion of convertible bonds into common stock	6(17)	26,279	23,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,834	-	49,834
Stock warrants of convertible bonds	6(18)	-	(4,632)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,632)	-	(4,632)
Adjustments to share of changes in equity of associates and joint ventures	6(18)	-	1,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,578	-	1,578
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	1,155,924	-	-	-	1,155,924	879,125	2,035,049
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	6(20)	-	-	-	-	(11,009)	2,161,513	672,975	(378,108)	2,445,371	148,882	2,594,253
Balance at December 31, 2014		$ 34,775,802	$ 7,292,458	$ 9,115,638	$ 828,940	$ 7,240,507	$ 1,356,698	$636,519	($ 365,777)	$60,880,785	$ 3,955,548	$ 64,836,333
Year 2015												
Balance at January 1, 2015		$ 34,775,802	$ 7,292,458	$ 9,115,638	$ 828,940	$ 7,240,507	$ 1,356,698	$636,519	($ 365,777)	$60,880,785	$ 3,955,548	$ 64,836,333
Appropriations of 2014 earnings	6(19)											
Legal reserve		-	-	117,604	-	(117,604)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	(828,940)	828,940	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock dividends		347,758	-	-	-	(347,758)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(347,758)	-	-	-	(347,758)	-	(347,758)
Adjustments to share of changes in equity of associates and joint ventures	6(18)	-	694,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	694,175	-	694,175
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(4,408,079)	-	-	-	(4,408,079)	(331,218)	(4,739,297)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	6(20)	-	-	-	-	(286,423)	798,388	825,331	(155,372)	1,181,924	(330,775)	851,149
Balance at December 31, 2015		$ 35,123,560	$ 7,986,633	$ 9,233,242	$ -	$ 2,561,825	$ 2,155,086	$1,461,85[illegible]	($ 521,149)	$58,001,047	$ 3,293,555	$ 61,294,602

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
See report of independent accountants dated March 29, 2016.

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Notes	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Consolidated (loss) profit before tax		($ 4,682,496)	$ 3,211,743
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(24)	-	5,258
Depreciation	6(8)(9)	8,192,869	7,709,649
Amortization	6(26)	12,869	13,557
Bad debts expense	6(4)	24,155	27,675
Amortization of bond discounts		-	7,293
Interest income	6(23)	(230,050)	(326,060)
Interest expense	6(25)	986,094	539,372
Dividend income	6(23)	(137,552)	(142,227)
Realized loss from available-for-sale financial assets	6(24)	717,713	-
Gain on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method		(131,351)	-
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		460,743	1,520,638
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(22)	(313,749)	(2,167,500)
Net loss on disposal of intangible assets		5	-
Gain on disposal of investments		-	(69,269)
Realized income with affiliated companies		(14,184)	(8,932)
Unrealized income with affiliated companies		84,261	1,999
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable, net		31,052	40,481
Accounts receivable		3,764,309	(768,100)
Accounts receivable, net - related parties		(318,423)	(101,828)
Other receivables		127,651	83,980
Other receivables - related parties		(140,943)	43,800
Inventories		1,841,054	971,906
Prepayments		123,444	(51,905)
Other current assets		776,113	(428,385)
Other non-current assets		(30,878)	16,342
Changes in operating liabilities			
Accounts payable		(2,158,105)	1,547,674
Accounts payable - related parties		(498,267)	(89,658)
Other payables		(320,320)	197,787
Other payables-related parties		12,213	(19,743)
Other current liabilities		(804,141)	269,268
Other non-current liabilities		(92,107)	(78,333)
Cash inflow generated from operations		7,281,979	11,956,482
Interest received		230,050	326,060
Interest paid		(1,004,725)	(650,467)
Income tax paid		(1,287,414)	(435,435)
Net cash flows from operating activities		5,219,890	11,196,640

(Continued)

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Notes	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of held-to-maturity financial assets		($ 50,000)	$ -
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method		(1,435,320)	(898,976)
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for using equity method		7,304	19,293
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries		(61,740)	(151,665)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(30)	(2,515,724)	(4,102,999)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		482,265	2,802,660
Acquisition of intangible assets		(13,347)	(24,895)
Increase in other non-current assets	6(30)	(10,873,074)	(13,384,377)
Cash dividends received		552,762	487,877
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(13,906,874)	(15,253,082)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in short-term loans		4,637,138	2,408,174
Decrease in short-term loans		(4,637,138)	(3,041,904)
Decrease in other payables-related parties	7	(7,270)	(4,779)
Increase in long-term loans		28,122,621	17,634,695
Decrease in long-term loans		(16,961,552)	(11,995,770)
Decrease in corporate bonds payable		-	(523,200)
Decrease in other non-current liabilities		(1,961,861)	(2,168,276)
Cash dividends paid		(347,758)	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		8,844,180	2,308,940
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(149,217)	1,071,601
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		7,979	(675,901)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		32,826,541	33,502,442
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		$ 32,834,520	$ 32,826,541

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
See report of independent accountants dated March 29, 2016.

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

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

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

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 29, 2016.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

According to Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Auditing No. 1030010325 issued by FSC on April 3, 2014, commencing 2015, companies with shares listed on the TWSE or traded on the Taipei Exchange or Emerging Stock Market shall adopt the 2013 version of IFRS (not including IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments') as endorsed by the FSC and "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" effective January 1, 2015 (collectively referred herein as the "2013 version of IFRS") in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The impact of adopting the 2013 version of IFRS is listed below:

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

The revised standard makes amendments that net interest amount, calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit asset or liability, replaces the finance charge and expected return on plan assets. The revised standard eliminates the accounting policy choice that the actuarial gains and losses could be recognised based on corridor approach or recognised in profit or loss. The revised standard requires that the actuarial gains and losses can only be recognised immediately in other comprehensive income when incurred. Past service cost will be recognised immediately in the period incurred and will no longer be amortised using straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. An entity is required to recognise termination benefits at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw an offer of those benefits and when it recognises any related restructuring costs, rather than when the entity is demonstrably committed to a termination. Additional disclosures are required for defined benefit plans.

The Group expected to recognise previously unrecognised past service cost. Net interest expense or income, calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit asset or liability, replace the finance charge and expected return on plan assets. The Group increased deferred tax assets by $1,913 and accrued pension liabilities by $11,251 and decreased unappropriated earnings by $9,338 at January 1, 2014. The Group increased deferred tax assets by $6,735, accounts payable by $339, accrued pension liabilities by $26,507 and exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements by $989 and decreased deferred tax liabilities by $939 and unappropriated earnings by $20,161 at December 31, 2014.

The Group increased operating expenses by $28,490 and share of loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method by $40 and decreased operating costs by $415 and income tax expense by $8,000 for the year ended December 31, 2014.

B.IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'

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

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

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

D.IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement'

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

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

None.

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'	January 1, 2018
Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture (amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
Investment entities: applying the consolidation exception (amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)	January 1, 2016
Accounting for acquisition of interests in joint operations (amendments to IFRS 11)	January 1, 2016
IFRS 14, 'Regulatory deferral accounts'	January 1, 2016
IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers'	January 1, 2018
IFRS 16, 'Leases'	January 1, 2019
Disclosure initiative (amendments to IAS 1)	January 1, 2016
Disclosure initiative (amendments to IAS 7)	January 1, 2017
Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses (amendments to IAS 12)	January 1, 2017
Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation (amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)	January 1, 2016
Agriculture: bearer plants (amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41)	January 1, 2016
Defined benefit plans: employee contributions (amendments to IAS 19R)	July 1, 2014
Equity method in separate financial statements (amendments to IAS 27)	January 1, 2016
Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets (amendments to IAS 36)	January 1, 2014
Novation of derivatives and continuation of hedge accounting (amendments to IAS 39)	January 1, 2014
IFRIC 21, 'Levies'	January 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012	July 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013	July 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014	January 1, 2016

The Group is assessing the potential impact of the new standards, interpretations and amendments above. The impact will be disclosed when the assessment is complete.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

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

(2) Basis of preparation

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

			Ownership (%)		
Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Main business activities	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	Description
The Company	TTSC	Cargo loading and discharging	55.00	55.00	
The Company	Peony	Investments in transport-related business	100.00	100.00	
The Company	ETS	Terminal services	100.00	100.00	
Peony	GMS	Container shipping	100.00	100.00	
Peony	Clove	Investments in container yards and port terminals	100.00	100.00	
Peony	EMU	Container shipping	51.00	51.00	
Peony	EHIC(M)	Manufacturing of dry steel containers and container parts	84.44	84.44	
Peony	Armand N.V.	Investments in container yards and port terminals	70.00	70.00	

Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%) December 31, 2015	Ownership (%) December 31, 2014	Description
Peony	KTIL	Loading, discharging, storage, repairs and cleaning of containers	20.00	20.00	(a)
Peony	MBPI	Containers storage and inspections of containers at the customs house	95.03	95.03	
Peony	MBT	Inland transportation, repairs and cleaning of containers	17.39	17.39	
Peony	EGS	Agency services dealing with port formalities	51.00	51.00	
Peony	EGK	Agency services dealing with port formalities	100.00	100.00	
Peony	EGT	Agency services dealing with port formalities	51.00	51.00	
Peony	EGI	Agency services dealing with port formalities	99.99	99.99	
Peony	EMA	Agency services dealing with port formalities	67.50	67.50	
Peony	EIT	Agency services dealing with port formalities	55.00	55.00	
Peony	EES	Agency services dealing with port formalities	55.00	55.00	
Peony	ERU	Agency services dealing with port formalities	51.00	51.00	
Peony	EGD	Agency services dealing with port formalities	100.00	100.00	
Peony	EGUD	Agency services dealing with port formalities	100.00	100.00	
Peony	EGD-WWX	Agency services dealing with port formalities	100.00	100.00	
Peony	EGF	Agency services dealing with port formalities	100.00	100.00	
Peony	EGN	Agency services dealing with port formalities	100.00	100.00	
Peony	EGV	Agency services dealing with port formalities	49.00	51.00	(b)
Peony	ESA	Agency services dealing with port formalities	55.00	55.00	
Peony	EGB	Real estate leasing	95.00	95.00	

Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%) December 31, 2015	Ownership (%) December 31, 2014	Description
EMU	Island	Investments in operating machinery and equipment of port terminals	15.00	15.00	
EMU	KTIL	Loading, discharging, storage, repairs and cleaning of containers	20.00	20.00	(a)
EMU	EGU	Agency services dealing with port formalities	100.00	100.00	
EGD	EGDL	Agency services dealing with port formalities	100.00	100.00	
EGD	EGDV	Agency services dealing with port formalities	100.00	100.00	
Clove	Island	Investments in operating machinery and equipment of port terminals	36.00	36.00	
Armand N.V.	Armand B.V.	Investments in container yards and port terminals	100.00	100.00	
Island	Whitney	Investments and leases of operating machinery and equipment of port terminals	100.00	100.00	
Island	Hemlock	Investments and leases of operating machinery and equipment of port terminals	100.00	100.00	
MBPI	MBT	Inland transportation, repairs and cleaning of containers	72.95	72.95	

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

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

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

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

E.Significant restrictions: None.

F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group:

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the non-controlling interest amounted to $3,293,555 and $3,955,548, respectively. The information on non-controlling interest and the respective subsidiaries is as follows:

		Non-controlling interest				
		December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014		
Name of subsidiary	Principal place of business	Amount	Ownership (%)	Amount	Ownership (%)	Description
EMU	U.K.	$ 1,918,751	49%	$ 2,477,021	49%	

Summarised financial information of the subsidiaries:

<u>Balance sheets</u>

	EMU	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Current assets	$ 8,805,235	$ 10,405,522
Non-current assets	47,285,533	44,244,897
Current liabilities	(15,396,098)	(14,677,522)
Non-current liabilities	(36,778,851)	(34,917,752)
Total net assets	$ 3,915,819	$ 5,055,145

Statements of comprehensive income

	EMU	
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Revenue	$ 48,333,479	$ 54,801,671
(Loss) profit before income tax	($ 1,232,659)	$ 1,046,890
Income tax expense	(22,283)	(11,624)
(Loss) profit for the year	(1,254,942)	1,035,266
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(30,613)	33,092
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	($ 1,285,555)	$ 1,068,358
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to non-controlling interest	($ 629,922)	$ 523,495

Statements of cash flows

	EMU	
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	$ 896,883	($ 3,172,504)
Net cash used in investing activities	(457,734)	(25,341)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(70,916)	2,907,809
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	65,348	83,983
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	433,581	(206,053)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,370,292	1,576,345
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 1,803,873	$ 1,370,292

(4) Foreign currency translation

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

A.Foreign currency transactions and balances

(a)Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

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

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

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

B.Translation of foreign operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

(5) Classification of current and non-current items

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

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

(b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

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

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

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

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

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

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

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

(6) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits with original maturities of one year or less that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

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

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

(a) Hybrid (combined) contracts; or

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

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

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

(8) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

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

C.Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. These financial assets are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income. Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are presented in ‘financial assets carried at cost’.

(9) Held-to-maturity financial assets

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

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

C.Held-to-maturity financial assets are initially recognised at fair value on the trade date plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Amortisation of a premium or a discount on such assets is recognised in profit or loss.

(10) Notes, accounts and other receivables

Notes and accounts receivable are claims resulting from the sale of goods or services. Receivables arising from transactions other than the sale of goods or services are classified as other receivables. Notes, accounts and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. However, short-term accounts receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as effect of discounting is immaterial.

(11) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f)Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial asset in the group, including adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group;

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

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

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

(a)Financial assets measured at cost

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

(b)Available-for-sale financial assets

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

(12) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

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

(13) Leases (lessor)

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

(14) Inventories

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

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

(15) Investments accounted for using equity method / associates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(16) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

Buildings	20 ~ 60 years
Loading and unloading equipment	2 ~ 20 years
Ships	18 ~ 25 years
Transportation equipment	6 ~ 10 years
Leased assets	3 ~ 90 years
Other equipment	1 ~ 15 years

(17) Leased assets/ leases (lessee)

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

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

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

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

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

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

(18) Investment property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. Except for land, investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 20 ~ 60 years.

(19) Intangible assets

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

(20) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(21) Loans

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

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

(22) Accounts payable

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

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

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

(a)Hybrid (combined) contracts; or

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

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

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

(24) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(25) Offsetting financial instruments

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

(26) <u>Financial liabilities and equity instruments</u>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(27) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

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

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

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

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

E. Cash flow hedge

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

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

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

(28) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Group in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit net obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability; when there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the Group uses interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) instead.

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

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

C. Termination benefits

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

D. Employees', directors' and supervisors' remuneration

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

(29) Income tax

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

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Group and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional 10% tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

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

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

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

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

(30) Dividends

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

(31) Revenue recognition

A. Sales of goods

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

B. Sales of services

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

(32) Operating segments

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

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

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

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

Financial assets—impairment of equity investments

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

If the decline of the fair value of an individual equity investment below cost was considered significant or prolonged, the Group would transfer the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income on the impaired available-for-sale financial assets to profit or loss or being the recognition of the impairment loss on the impaired financial assets measured at cost in profit or loss. Please refer to Note 6(2).

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

A.Revenue recognition

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

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

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

C.Impairment assessment of investments accounted for using equity method

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2015, the carrying amount of unlisted stocks without active market was $1,344,962.

E.Impairment assessment of financial assets without active markets

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

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
Cash on hand and petty cash	$	17,180	$	16,994
Checking accounts and demand deposits		6,715,600		8,404,158
Time deposits		25,452,362		24,075,581
Cash equivalents		649,378		329,808
	$	32,834,520	$	32,826,541

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

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

(2) Available-for-sale financial assets

Items	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
Non-current items:				
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks	$	490,801	$	490,801
Emerging stocks		532,287		1,250,000
Unlisted stocks		273,564		267,128
		1,296,652		2,007,929
Valuation adjustment		1,280,275		203,440
	$	2,576,927	$	2,211,369

A. The Group recognised $1,076,835 and $267,873 in other comprehensive income for fair value change for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

B. The emerging stocks held by the Group have been assessed as having objective evidence of impairment as the market price continuously declines. Thus, related impairment loss of $717,713 was recognised and was reclassified from other equity to profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2015. Please refer to Note 6(24).

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

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

(3) Held-to-maturity financial assets

Items	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Current items:		
Financial bonds	$ 200,000	$ -
Non-current items:		
Financial bonds	$ 220,000	$ 370,000

A.The Group recognised interest income of $10,588 and $10,271 for amortised cost in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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

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

(4) Accounts receivable, net

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Accounts receivable	$ 10,814,354	$ 14,204,264
Less: allowance for bad debts	(30,772)	(37,089)
	$ 10,783,582	$ 14,167,175

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

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Group 1	$ 998,102	$ 1,340,048
Group 2	8,809,632	11,353,551
	$ 9,807,734	$ 12,693,599

Note:

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

Group 2: General risk.

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

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Up to 30 days	$ 786,868	$ 1,166,474
31 to 180 days	188,980	307,102
	$ 975,848	$ 1,473,576

The above aging analysis was based on past due date.

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

(a)As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Group's accounts receivable that were impaired amounted to $30,772 and $37,089, respectively.

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

	2015		
	Individual provision	Group provision	Total
At January 1	($ 37,089)	$ -	($ 37,089)
Provision for impairment	(24,155)	-	(24,155)
Reversal of impairment	25,988	-	25,988
Write-offs during the period	667	-	667
Net exchange differences	3,817	-	3,817
At December 31	($ 30,772)	$ -	($ 30,772)

	2014		
	Individual provision	Group provision	Total
At January 1	($ 34,284)	$ -	($ 34,284)
Provision for impairment	(27,675)	-	(27,675)
Reversal of impairment	23,320	-	23,320
Net exchange differences	1,550	-	1,550
At December 31	($ 37,089)	$ -	($ 37,089)

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

(5) Inventories

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

	December 31, 2014		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Ship fuel	$ 3,904,729	$ -	$ 3,904,729
Steel and others	588,078	-	588,078
	$ 4,492,807	$ -	$ 4,492,807

(6) Other current assets

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Shipowner's accounts	$ 1,066,136	$ 2,161,105
Agency accounts	618,677	728,386
Other financial assets	774,273	275,244
Temporary debits	358,264	330,495
	$ 2,817,350	$ 3,495,230

A. Shipowner’s accounts:

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

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

B.Agency accounts:

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

(7) Investments accounted for using equity method

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

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	$ 8,394,827	$ 8,323,749
EVA Airways Corporation	7,970,003	6,544,364
Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation	1,432,922	1,469,596
Charng Yang Development Co., Ltd.	521,634	484,175
Luanta Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	2,035,947	2,439,505
Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	249,716	696,474
Colon Container Terminal S.A.	2,852,856	2,671,525
Others	1,126,653	920,712
	$ 24,584,558	$ 23,550,100

B.Associates

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

Company name	Principal place of business	Ownership(%) December 31, 2015	Ownership(%) December 31, 2014	Nature of relationship	Methods of measurement
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	TW	39.74%	39.74%	With a right over 20% to vote	Equity method
EVA Airways Corporation	TW	16.31%	19.32%	Have a right to vote in the Board of Directors	Equity method

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

Balance sheet

	Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Current assets	$ 4,831,723	$ 5,204,483
Non-current assets	29,250,378	26,898,034
Current liabilities	(1,911,824)	(1,176,034)
Non-current liabilities	(10,654,488)	(9,750,657)
Total net assets	$ 21,515,789	$ 21,175,826
Share in associate's net assets	$ 8,485,861	$ 8,338,626
Unrealised income with affiliated companies	(91,034)	(14,877)
Carrying amount of the associate	$ 8,394,827	$ 8,323,749

	EVA Airways Corporation	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Current assets	$ 58,585,588	$ 50,095,894
Non-current assets	136,820,724	117,464,306
Current liabilities	(58,580,061)	(51,352,783)
Non-current liabilities	(82,098,729)	(76,530,416)
Total net assets	$ 54,727,522	$ 39,677,001
Share in associate's net assets	$ 7,970,003	$ 6,544,364

Statement of comprehensive income

	Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Revenue	$ 7,348,665	$ 6,730,457
Profit for the year	$ 843,287	$ 674,798
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(99,320)	1,025,968
Total comprehensive income	$ 743,967	$ 1,700,766
Dividends received from associates	$ 148,422	$ 127,219

	EVA Airways Corporation	
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Revenue	$ 137,168,544	$ 133,090,008
Profit (loss) for the year	$ 6,859,210	($ 789,918)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(2,067,974)	(667,708)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	$ 4,791,236	($ 1,457,626)

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

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the carrying amount of the Group's individually immaterial associates amounted to $8,219,728 and $8,681,987, respectively.

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Loss for the year	($ 3,542,529)	($ 2,918,498)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(19,588)	(8,003)
Total comprehensive loss	($ 3,562,117)	($ 2,926,501)

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

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	$ 5,873,263	$ 7,781,544
EVA Airways Corporation	11,708,388	13,943,054
	$ 17,581,651	$ 21,724,598

Investment income (loss) accounted for using equity method was based on the financial statements of the investee companies for the corresponding periods whish are audited by independent accountants.

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

E. The Board of Directors has resolved that the subsidiary - Peony Investment S.A. to participate in Luanta Investment (Netherlands) N.V.'s capital increase as the original shareholder, and the investment amount was EUR 1,900 thousand and EUR 1,600 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The shareholding ratio remained at 50% after the capital increase and Luanta Investment (Netherlands) N.V. is accounted for using equity method.

F. The Board of Directors has resolved that the subsidiary - Peony Investment S.A. to participate in Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V.'s capital increase as the original shareholder, and the investment amount was EUR 42,695 thousand EUR 19,600 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The shareholding ratio remained at 49% after the capital increase and Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V. is accounted for using equity method.

(8) Property, plant and equipment, net

	Land	Buildings	Machinery equipment	Loading and unloading equipment	Computer and communication equipment	Transportation equipment	Ships	Office equipment	Leased assets	Leasehold improvements	Others	Total
At January 1, 2015												
Cost	$ 843,655	$ 1,846,873	$757,910	$7,521,651	$ 256,551	$ 17,894,326	$ 99,827,604	$513,386	$ 22,761,125	$ 228,617	$ -	$152,451,698
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,054,389)	(565,562)	(4,915,222)	(216,249)	(6,249,241)	(34,797,467)	(429,329)	(4,570,222)	(129,728)	-	(52,927,409)
	$ 843,655	$ 792,484	$192,348	$2,606,429	$ 40,302	$ 11,645,085	$ 65,030,137	$ 84,057	$ 18,190,903	$ 98,889	$ -	$ 99,524,289
2015												
Opening net book amount	$ 843,655	$ 792,484	$192,348	$2,606,429	$ 40,302	$ 11,645,085	$ 65,030,137	$ 84,057	$ 18,190,903	$ 98,889	$ -	$ 99,524,289
Additions	158	-	264	38,646	19,436	1,419,455	436,845	45,622	58,737	53,456	451,909	2,524,528
Disposals	-	(17,116)	(214)	(4,553)	(1,436)	(32,119)	(13,352)	(284)	(99,008)	-	-	(168,082)
Reclassifications	-	(6,453)	-	1,103,596	(10)	3,963	10,120,380	1,171	(7,400)	70,284	(660)	11,284,871
Depreciation	-	(45,337)	(24,523)	(380,800)	(19,370)	(1,457,350)	(4,330,358)	(31,811)	(1,837,280)	(46,306)	(48)	(8,173,183)
Effect of consolidated entity's movement	-	-	-	-	(166)	-	-	(43)	-	-	-	(209)
Net exchange differences	(20,157)	(41,623)	(28,474)	51,539	(1,525)	298,713	1,759,938	(2,805)	597,692	(1,346)	15,014	2,626,966
Closing net book amount	$ 823,656	$ 681,955	$139,401	$3,414,857	$ 37,231	$ 11,877,747	$ 73,003,590	$ 95,907	$ 16,903,644	$ 174,977	$466,215	$107,619,180
At December 31, 2015												
Cost	$ 823,656	$ 1,658,060	$638,955	$8,698,643	$ 235,114	$ 19,390,776	$ 112,145,161	$516,257	$ 23,354,144	$ 350,042	$466,263	$168,277,071
Accumulated depreciation	-	(976,105)	(499,554)	(5,283,786)	(197,883)	(7,513,029)	(39,141,571)	(420,350)	(6,450,500)	(175,065)	(48)	(60,657,891)
	$ 823,656	$ 681,955	$139,401	$3,414,857	$ 37,231	$ 11,877,747	$ 73,003,590	$ 95,907	$ 16,903,644	$ 174,977	$466,215	$107,619,180

	Land	Buildings	Machinery equipment	Loading and unloading equipment	Computer and communication equipment	Transportation equipment	Ships	Office equipment	Leased assets	Leasehold improvements	Total
At January 1, 2014											
Cost	$732,621	$1,860,505	$767,850	$6,496,491	$ 313,365	$ 19,892,061	$72,704,920	$542,631	$21,665,751	$ 215,363	$125,191,558
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,018,845)	(545,501)	(4,987,724)	(264,008)	(9,800,923)	(29,338,110)	(449,761)	(2,516,746)	(100,857)	(49,022,475)
	$732,621	$ 841,660	$222,349	$1,508,767	$ 49,357	$ 10,091,138	$43,366,810	$ 92,870	$19,149,005	$ 114,506	$ 76,169,083
2014											
Opening net book amount	$732,621	$ 841,660	$222,349	$1,508,767	$ 49,357	$ 10,091,138	$43,366,810	$ 92,870	$19,149,005	$ 114,506	$ 76,169,083
Additions	111,957	1,421	2,376	141,179	14,122	3,395,862	374,550	30,406	18,503	13,060	4,103,436
Disposals	-	-	(1,178)	(11,507)	(194)	(601,268)	-	(2,146)	(55,405)	-	(671,698)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	1,146,420	(1,659)	-	23,042,078	46	(161,485)	-	24,025,400
Depreciation	-	(59,703)	(31,613)	(256,459)	(21,027)	(1,749,897)	(3,663,484)	(32,367)	(1,846,465)	(28,898)	(7,689,913)
Effect of consolidated entity's movement	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,675)	(3,959)	-	-	(18,634)
Net exchange differences	(923)	9,106	414	78,029	(297)	509,250	1,924,858	(793)	1,086,750	221	3,606,615
Closing net book amount	$843,655	$ 792,484	$192,348	$2,606,429	$ 40,302	$ 11,645,085	$65,030,137	$ 84,057	$18,190,903	$ 98,889	$ 99,524,289
At December 31, 2014											
Cost	$843,655	$1,846,873	$757,910	$7,521,651	$ 256,551	$ 17,894,326	$99,827,604	$513,386	$22,761,125	$ 228,617	$152,451,698
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,054,389)	(565,562)	(4,915,222)	(216,249)	(6,249,241)	(34,797,467)	(429,329)	(4,570,222)	(129,728)	(52,927,409)
	$843,655	$ 792,484	$192,348	$2,606,429	$ 40,302	$ 11,645,085	$65,030,137	$ 84,057	$18,190,903	$ 98,889	$ 99,524,289

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

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

(9) Investment property, net

	Land	Buildings	Total
At January 1, 2015			
Cost	$ 1,414,008	$ 1,005,858	$ 2,419,866
Accumulated depreciation	-	(432,652)	(432,652)
	$ 1,414,008	$ 573,206	$ 1,987,214
2015			
Opening net book amount	$ 1,414,008	$ 573,206	$ 1,987,214
Reclassifications	6,453	-	6,453
Depreciation	-	(19,686)	(19,686)
Net exchange differences	-	(6,956)	(6,956)
Closing net book amount	$ 1,420,461	$ 546,564	$ 1,967,025
At December 31, 2015			
Cost	$ 1,420,461	$ 1,046,174	$ 2,466,635
Accumulated depreciation	-	(499,610)	(499,610)
	$ 1,420,461	$ 546,564	$ 1,967,025
At January 1, 2014			
Cost	$ 1,414,008	$ 1,012,695	$ 2,426,703
Accumulated depreciation	-	(414,697)	(414,697)
	$ 1,414,008	$ 597,998	$ 2,012,006
2014			
Opening net book amount	$ 1,414,008	$ 597,998	$ 2,012,006
Depreciation	-	(19,736)	(19,736)
Net exchange differences	-	(5,056)	(5,056)
Closing net book amount	$ 1,414,008	$ 573,206	$ 1,987,214
At December 31, 2014			
Cost	$ 1,414,008	$ 1,005,858	$ 2,419,866
Accumulated depreciation	-	(432,652)	(432,652)
	$ 1,414,008	$ 573,206	$ 1,987,214

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

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Rental revenue from the lease of the investment property	$ 110,670	$ 104,111
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income in the period	$ 22,732	$ 21,166
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that did not generate rental income in the period	$ 2,194	$ 913

B.The fair value of the investment property held by the Group as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 was $3,802,088 and $3,467,369, respectively. The fair value measurements were based on the market prices of recently sold properties in the immediate vicinity of a certain property.

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

(10) Other non-current assets

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Prepayments for equipment	$ 2,868,273	$ 3,508,591
Refundable deposits	131,330	105,457
Others	1,013	441
	$ 3,000,616	$ 3,614,489

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

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Amount capitalised	$ 27,105	$ 115,590
Interest rate	1.22%~1.88%	1.07%~2.18%

(11) Other current liabilities

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Receipt in advance	$ 134,745	$ 255,216
Long-term liabilities - current portion	16,901,627	14,170,541
Shipowner's accounts	1,612,614	1,950,409
Agency accounts	3,704,600	3,579,244
Long-term leases payable - current	1,948,979	2,195,524
Others	25,118	29,800
	$ 24,327,683	$ 22,180,734

(12) Corporate bonds payable

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Domestic secured corporate bonds	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,000,000
Less: current portion or exercise of put options	-	-
	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,000,000

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

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

(b) Coupon rate: 1.28% fixed per annum

(c) Principal repayment and interest payment

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

(d) Collaterals

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

(13) Long-term loans

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Secured bank loans	$ 65,537,583	$ 56,900,307
Unsecured bank loans	21,603,500	17,721,811
Add : unrealised foreign exchange loss	884,380	603,840
Less: hosting fee credit	(28,287)	(33,069)
	87,997,176	75,192,889
Less: current portion	(16,901,627)	(14,170,541)
	$ 71,095,549	$ 61,022,348
Borrowing period	2016.1~2027.4	2015.1~2026.7
Interest rate	1.03%~5.22%	0.80%~5.22%

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

(14) Other non-current liabilities

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Long-term leases payable - non-current	$ 13,825,432	$ 15,198,354
Accrued pension liabilities	3,012,333	2,878,564
Unrealised gain on sale and leaseback	74,966	105,778
Guarantee deposits received	31,767	43,368
	$ 16,944,498	$ 18,226,064

(15) Finance lease liabilities

The Group leases in loading and unloading equipment, ships and transportation equipment under finance lease, based on the terms of the lease contracts. Future minimum lease payments and their present values as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

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

	December 31, 2014		
	Total finance lease liabilities	Future finance charges	Present value of finance lease liabilities
Current			
Not later than one year	$ 2,752,339	($ 556,815)	$ 2,195,524
Non-current			
Later than one year but not later than five years	8,089,443	(1,639,034)	6,450,409
Over five years	9,450,625	(702,680)	8,747,945
	17,540,068	(2,341,714)	15,198,354
	$ 20,292,407	($ 2,898,529)	$ 17,393,878

(16) Pension

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

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

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

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Present value of defined benefit obligations	($ 4,118,557)	($ 4,015,531)
Fair value of plan assets	1,106,224	1,136,967
Net defined benefit liability	($ 3,012,333)	($ 2,878,564)

(d)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, 2015			
Balance at January 1	($ 4,015,531)	$ 1,136,967	($ 2,878,564)
Current service cost	(150,274)	-	(150,274)
Interest (expense) income	(74,329)	16,376	(57,953)
	(4,240,134)	1,153,343	(3,086,791)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	(22,957)	(22,957)
Change in demographic assumptions	231	-	231
Change in financial assumptions	(128,590)	-	(128,590)
Experience adjustments	(11,123)	-	(11,123)
	(139,482)	(22,957)	(162,439)
Pension fund contribution	-	135,694	135,694
Paid pension	204,358	(121,152)	83,206
Exchange difference	56,701	(38,704)	17,997
Balance at December 31	($ 4,118,557)	$ 1,106,224	($ 3,012,333)

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Year ended December 31, 2014			
Balance at January 1	($ 3,821,938)	$ 926,722	($ 2,895,216)
Current service cost	(152,932)	-	(152,932)
Interest (expense) income	(79,289)	13,304	(65,985)
Past service cost	(29,433)	-	(29,433)
	(4,083,592)	940,026	(3,143,566)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	162,612	162,612
Change in demographic assumptions	(4,470)	-	(4,470)
Change in financial assumptions	(184,280)	-	(184,280)
Experience adjustments	33,630	-	33,630
	(155,120)	162,612	7,492
Pension fund contribution	-	151,007	151,007
Paid pension	149,890	(83,230)	66,660
Exchange difference	39,035	(33,448)	5,587
Effect of business combination	34,256	-	34,256
Balance at December 31	($ 4,015,531)	$ 1,136,967	($ 2,878,564)

(e) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's and its domestic subsidiaries-TTSC'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 earning is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorised by the Regulator. The Group has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Group is unable to disclose the classification of plan asset fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.

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

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Discount rate	0.20%~9.00%	1.00%~8.80%
Future salary increases	0.90%~11.00%	1.50%~11.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in each territory.

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 0.10%~1.00%	Decrease 0.10%~1.00%	Increase 0.25%~1.00%	Decrease 0.25%~1.00%
December 31, 2015				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 139,085)	$ 149,033	$ 100,909	($ 94,648)
December 31, 2014				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 131,615)	$ 141,053	$ 84,771	($ 79,787)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on other conditions that are unchanged but only one assumption is changed. 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.

(g) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company and its domestic subsidiary-TTSC for the year ended December 31, 2016 amounts to $120,881.

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

(b) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were $164,089 and $152,976, respectively.

(17) Capital stock

A. As of December 31, 2015, the Company's authorized capital was $36,000,000, and the paid-in capital was $ 35,123,560, consisting of 3,512,356 thousand shares of common stocks with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

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

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

(18) Capital surplus

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

	Year ended December 31, 2015			
	Share premium	Adjustments to share of changes in equity of associates and joint ventures	Donated assets	Others
At January 1, 2015	$ 5,895,171	$ 1,390,128	$ 446	$ 6,713
Recognition of change in equity of associates in proportion to the Company's ownership	-	694,175	-	-
At December 31, 2015	$ 5,895,171	$ 2,084,303	$ 446	$ 6,713

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

(19) Retained earnings

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
At January 1	$ 7,240,507	$ 1,109,539
(Loss) profit for the year	(4,408,079)	1,155,924
Appropriations and distribution of retained earnings	15,820	4,986,053
Remeasurement on post employment benefit obligations, net of tax	(286,423)	(11,009)
At December 31	$ 2,561,825	$ 7,240,507

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

B. Dividend policy

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

C. Legal reserve

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

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

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

E. The appropriation of 2014 earnings resolved by the Shareholders on June 17, 2015 is as follows:

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

F. In response to future operating plans, the Company has retained all distributable earnings and has not appropriated any remuneration to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2015. As of March 29, 2016, the above-mentioned 2015 earnings appropriation had not been resolved by the shareholders.

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

(20) Other equity items

	Hedging reserve	Available-for-sale investment	Currency translation	Total
At January 1, 2015	($ 365,777)	$ 636,519	$ 1,356,698	$ 1,627,440
Revaluation – gross	-	1,039,584	-	1,039,584
Revaluation – tax	-	(11,763)	-	(11,763)
Revaluation – associates	-	(202,490)	-	(202,490)
Cash flow hedges:				
– Fair value loss in the period			-	-
– Associates	(155,372)	-	-	(155,372)
Currency translation differences:				
– Group	-	-	649,891	649,891
– Group – tax	-	-	(26)	(26)
– Associates	-	-	148,523	148,523
At December 31, 2015	($ 521,149)	$ 1,461,850	$ 2,155,086	$ 3,095,787

	Hedging reserve	Available-for-sale investment	Currency translation	Total
At January 1, 2014	$ 12,331	($ 36,456)	($ 804,815)	($ 828,940)
Revaluation – gross	-	235,839	-	235,839
Revaluation – tax	-	(14,892)	-	(14,892)
Revaluation – associates	-	452,028	-	452,028
Cash flow hedges:				
– Fair value losses in the period				
– associates	(378,108)	-	-	(378,108)
Currency translation differences:				
– Group	-	-	1,935,866	1,935,866
– Group – tax	-	-	(37)	(37)
– Associates	-	-	225,684	225,684
At December 31, 2014	($ 365,777)	$ 636,519	$ 1,356,698	$ 1,627,440

(21) Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Marine freight income	$ 122,343,912	$ 132,483,874
Container manufacturing income	2,378,628	2,384,975
Ship rental and slottage income	2,334,778	2,002,950
Commission income and agency service income	1,373,276	1,658,464
Container income and others	5,383,093	5,754,111
	$ 133,813,687	$ 144,284,374

(22) Other gains, net

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ 313,749	$ 2,167,500

(23) Other income

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Rental revenue	$ 115,367	$ 114,657
Dividend income	137,552	142,227
Interest income:		
Interest income from bank deposits	219,462	315,789
Interest income from financial assets other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,588	10,271
Other income - other	212,839	677,602
	$ 695,808	$ 1,260,546

(24) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Net losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ -	($ 5,258)
Net currency exchange gains	592,266	411,949
Gains on disposal of investments	134,062	71,075
Impairment loss on available-for-sale financial assets	(717,713)	-
Other non-operating expenses	(93,056)	(224,574)
	($ 84,441)	$ 253,192

(25) Finance costs

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Interest expense:		
Bank loans	$ 974,799	$ 609,269
Corporate bonds	38,400	45,693
	1,013,199	654,962
Less: capitalisation of qualifying assets	(27,105)	(115,590)
Finance costs	$ 986,094	$ 539,372

(26) Expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Employee benefit expense	$ 6,478,412	$ 6,395,674
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	8,173,183	7,689,913
Amortisation on intangible assets	12,869	13,557
Other operating costs and expenses	123,230,989	128,592,716
	$ 137,895,453	$ 142,691,860

(27) Employee benefit expense

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Wages and salaries	$ 5,379,897	$ 5,305,538
Labor and health insurance fees	361,404	350,872
Pension costs	372,316	401,326
Other personnel expenses	364,795	337,938
	$ 6,478,412	$ 6,395,674

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

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

B. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company generated loss and thus did not accrue employees' and supervisors' remuneration.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, employees' remuneration was accrued at $15,160; directors' and supervisors' remuneration was accrued at $11,000. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses. The expenses recognised for the year of 2014 were accrued based on the net income of 2014, taking into account other factors such as legal reserve. Employees', directors' and supervisors' remuneration of 2014 as resolved by the shareholder at the shareholders' meeting were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2014 financial statements.

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

(28) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a)Components of income tax expense:

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	$ 350,970	$ 925,005
Tax on unappropriated earnings	-	194,069
Adjustments in respect of prior years	26,048	11,823
Total current tax	377,018	1,130,897
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(320,217)	45,797
Total deferred tax	(320,217)	45,797
Income tax expense	$ 56,801	$ 1,176,694

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

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Fair value gains/losses on available-for-sale financial assets	($ 11,763)	($ 14,895)
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(26)	(37)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	22,440	13,236
	$ 10,651	($ 1,696)

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

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Reduction in capital surplus caused by recognition of foreign investees based on the shareholding ratio	($ 72)	($ 60)

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	($ 447,570)	$ 741,259
Expenses disallowed by tax regulation	506,564	258,105
Tax exempted income by tax regulation	(27,764)	(13,188)
Effect from tax credit of investment	(941)	(9,442)
Loss deduction of tax effect	-	(5,932)
Prior year income tax (over) underestimation	26,048	11,823
Effect from Alternative Minimum Tax	464	-
Tax on undistributed earnings	-	194,069
Income tax expense	$ 56,801	$ 1,176,694

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

	Year ended December 31, 2015					
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in equity	Translation differences	December 31
Temporary differences:						
—Deferred tax assets:						
Bad debts expense	$ 2,963	$ 4	$ -	$ -	($ 507)	$ 2,460
Loss on valuation of financial assets	28	-	3,741	-	-	3,769
Deferred profit from disposal of property, plant and equipment	5,416	(1,444)	-	-	-	3,972
Unrealised expense	26,671	893	-	-	(1,044)	26,520
Unrealised exchange loss	9,077	18,790	-	-	82	27,949
Pension expense and actuarial losses/(gains)	340,774	741	27,501	-	(4,105)	364,911
Others	1,080	(475)	-	-	(57)	548
Net operating loss carryforward	-	59,402	-	-	-	59,402
Subtotal	$ 386,009	$ 77,911	$ 31,242	$ -	-$ 5,631	$ 489,531
—Deferred tax liabilities:						
Gain on valuation of financial assets	($ 332)	$ -	$ 332	$ -	$ -	$ -
Unrealised exchange gain	(10,369)	(16,105)	-	-	2,471	(24,003)
Unrealised gain	(24,539)	14,196	-	-	1,212	(9,131)
Pension expense and actuarial losses/(gains)	(1,044)	2,543	(4,686)	-	261	(2,926)
Foreign investment income	(1,099,299)	238,626	(16,237)	(72)	597	(876,385)
Others	(61,256)	3,046	-	-	9,264	(48,946)
Subtotal	($ 1,196,839)	$ 242,306	($ 20,591)	($ 72)	$ 13,805	($ 961,391)
Total	($ 810,830)	$ 320,217	$ 10,651	($ 72)	$ 8,174	($ 471,860)

	Year ended December 31, 2014						
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in equity	Translation differences	Business combination	December 31
Temporary differences:							
—Deferred tax assets:							
Bad debts expense	$ 404	$ 2,596	$ -	$ -	($ 37)	$ -	$ 2,963
Loss on valuation of financial assets	23,345	(22,342)	(975)	-	-	-	28
Deferred profit from disposal of property, plant and equipment	13,145	(7,729)	-	-	-	-	5,416
Unrealised expense	30,805	(1,255)	-	-	(457)	(2,422)	26,671
Unrealised exchange loss	3,233	5,791	-	-	53	-	9,077
Pension expense and actuarial losses/(gains)	295,472	37,404	9,418	-	(1,520)	-	340,774
Others	-	1,083	-	-	(3)	-	1,080
Investment tax credits	122,803	(122,803)	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	$ 489,207	($ 107,255)	$ 8,443	$ -	($ 1,964)	($ 2,422)	$ 386,009
—Deferred tax liabilities:							
Gain on valuation of financial assets	$ -	$ -	($ 332)	$ -	$ -	$ -	($ 332)
Unrealised exchange gain	(4,109)	(6,390)	-	-	130	-	(10,369)
Unrealised gain	(2)	(25,333)	-	-	796	-	(24,539)
Pension expense and actuarial losses/(gains)	(7,225)	894	5,267	-	20	-	(1,044)
Foreign investment income	(1,168,898)	84,846	(15,074)	(60)	(113)	-	(1,099,299)
Others	(68,538)	7,441	-	-	(159)	-	(61,256)
Subtotal	(1,248,772)	61,458	(10,139)	(60)	674	-	(1,196,839)
Total	($ 759,565)	($ 45,797)	($ 1,696)	($ 60)	($ 1,290)	($ 2,422)	($ 810,830)

D. Expiration dates of unused net operating loss carryforward and amounts of unrecognised deferred tax assets are as follows:

December 31, 2015				
Year incurred	Amount filed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Usable until
2015	$ 349,421	$ 349,421	$ -	2025

E. The Company has not recognised taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries as deferred tax liabilities. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the amounts of temporary difference unrecognised as deferred tax liabilities were $17,146,238 and $20,551,693, respectively.

F. As of December 31, 2015, the Company's income tax returns through 2013 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

G.Unappropriated retained earnings:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Earnings generated in and before 1997	$ 1,643,560	$ 1,643,560
Earnings generated in and after 1998	918,265	5,596,947
	$ 2,561,825	$ 7,240,507

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

(29) (Loss) earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2015		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Loss per share (in dollars)
Basic loss per share			
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	($ 4,408,079)	3,512,356	($ 1.26)
Diluted loss per share			
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	($ 4,408,079)	$ 3,512,356	($ 1.26)

	Year ended December 31, 2014		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 1,155,924	$ 3,510,822	$ 0.33
Diluted earnings per share			
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	1,155,924	3,510,822	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Convertible bonds		1,534	
Employees' bonus	-	687	
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 1,155,924	$ 3,513,043	$ 0.33

(30) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments

(a)Property, plant and equipment

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 2,524,528	$ 4,103,436
Add: opening balance of payable on equipment	1,556	1,119
Less: ending balance of payable on equipment	(10,360)	(1,556)
Cash paid during the period	$ 2,515,724	$ 4,102,999

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

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Purchase of prepayments for equipment	$ 10,628,533	$ 13,772,782
Add: opening balance of payable on prepayments for equipment	277,413	4,598
Less: ending balance of payable on prepayments for equipment	(5,767)	(277,413)
capitalisation of qualifying assets	(27,105)	(115,590)
Cash paid during the period	$ 10,873,074	$ 13,384,377

B. Financing activities with no cash flow effects

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Convertible bonds being converted to common stocks	$ -	$ 45,200

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Significant related party transactions and balances

A.Operating revenue:

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Sales of services:		
Associates	$ 3,027,856	$ 3,415,384
Other related parties	10,986,919	8,747,657
	$ 14,014,775	$ 12,163,041

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

B.Purchases:

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Purchases of services:		
Associates	$ 2,810,912	$ 3,980,052
Other related parties	6,689,522	6,372,582
	$ 9,500,434	$ 10,352,634

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

C. Receivables from related parties:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Accounts receivable:		
Associates	$ 105,368	$ 192,207
Other related parties	657,545	258,878
Subtotal	$ 762,913	$ 451,085
Other receivables:		
Associates	$ 6,096	$ 1,941
Other related parties	140,000	7,384
Subtotal	146,096	9,325
Total	$ 909,009	$ 460,410

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, 2015	December 31, 2014
Accounts payable:		
Associates	$ 39,624	$ 146,828
Other related parties	152,938	520,741
Subtotal	$ 192,562	$ 667,569
Other payables:		
Associates	$ 4,117	$ 6,535
Other related parties	60,201	36,177
Subtotal	64,318	42,712
Total	$ 256,880	$ 710,281

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

E.Property transactions:

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment:		
Associates	$ 3,010	$ 28
Other related parties	1,035	233
	$ 4,045	$ 261

	Year ended December 31, 2015		Year ended December 31, 2014	
	Disposal proceeds	Gain (loss) on disposal	Disposal proceeds	Gain (loss) on disposal
Disposal of property, plant and equipment:				
Associates	$ 3,413	$ 3,410	$ -	$ -
Other related parties	20	20	41,750	39,966
	$ 3,433	$ 3,430	$ 41,750	$ 39,966

F.Agency accounts:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Debit balance of agency accounts:		
Associates	$ -	$ 11,688

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Credit balance of agency accounts:		
Associates	($ 75,146)	($ 8,630)
Other related parties	(112,283)	(33,920)
	($ 187,429)	($ 42,550)

G.Shipowner's accounts:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Debit balance of shipowner's accounts:		
Associates	$ 83,275	$ 106,445
Other related parties	25,139	1,312,578
	$ 108,414	$ 1,419,023

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Credit balance of shipowner's accounts:		
Other related parties	($ 657,808)	($ 635,072)

H.Loans to/from related parties:

(a)Loans to related parties:

i.Outstanding balance:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Associates	$ 324,675	$ 308,738

ii.Interest income

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Associates	$ 3,857	$ 4,274

The loans to associates carry interest at floating rates for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

(b)Loans from related parties:

i.Outstanding balance:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Associates	$ 49,331	$ 47,530
Other related parties	19,521	28,593
	$ 68,852	$ 76,123

ii.Interest expense:

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Associates	$ 677	$ 614

The loans from associates carry interest at floating rates for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

I.Endorsements and guarantees provided to related parties:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Associates	$ 2,199,352	$ 1,778,407

(2) Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 170,259	$ 172,062
Post-employment benefits	3,524	3,492
	$ 173,783	$ 175,554

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

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

Pledged assets	Book value December 31, 2015	Book value December 31, 2014	Purpose
Other financial assets			
- Pledged time deposits	$ 774,273	$ 275,244	Performance guarantee
Refundable deposits			
- Pledged time deposits	2,000	2,000	〃
Property, plant and equipment			
-Land	514,312	514,312	Long-term loan
-Buildings	203,089	210,452	〃
-Loading and unloading equipment	2,846,912	1,277,922	〃
-Ships	64,718,531	55,950,332	〃
-Transportation equipment	974,871	1,092,935	〃
Investment property			
-Land	1,285,781	1,285,781	Long-term loan
-Buildings	507,722	526,129	〃
	$ 71,827,491	$ 61,135,107	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

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

(2) Commitments

A.As of December 31, 2015, the Company had delegated ANZ Bank to issue Standby Letter of Credit amounting to USD 5,000 thousand.

B.A former stockholder of the Company sold some of its shares through issuance of global depository receipts (GDRs). The issuance of GDRs was approved by the SEC on June 19, 1996 as per Letter (85) Tai-Cai-Zheng (1) No. 35410. On August 2, 1996, the GDRs were approved by the UK governing authority to be listed on the London Stock Exchange and were issued in Asia, Europe and the US. The total amount of the issuance of GDRs was USD 115,000 thousand. The initial number of units issued was 5,449,592, representing 54,495,920 shares of the Company's common stock at $50.50 (in dollars) per share, and the number of supplementary units issued was 817,438. In total, the number of units issued was 6,267,030, representing 62,670,300 shares of the Company's common stock at $50.50 (in dollars) per share, and the GDRs issued amounted to USD 115,000 thousand. Another 2,089,061 units, representing 20,890,685 shares of the Company's common stock, were issued during the period from 1997 to December 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2015, 7,993,688 units were redeemed and 362,403 units were outstanding, representing 3,624,105 shares of the Company's common stock.

C.As of December 31, 2015, the long-term and medium-term loan facilities granted by the financial institutions with the resolution from the Board of Directors to finance the Group's purchase of new ships and general working capital requirement amounted to $92,050,188 and the unutilised credits was $4,024,724.

D.Operating lease

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

	December 31, 2015	
Within 1 year	USD	297,171
1~5 years		1,036,609
Over 5 years		443,767
	USD	1,777,547

E.As of December 31, 2015, the amount of guaranteed notes issued by the Company for loans borrowed was $53,591,218.

F.To meet its operational needs, the Company signed the shipbuilding contracts with Taiwan Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. and Imabari Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. As of December 31, 2015, the total price of the contracts, wherein the vessels have not yet been delivered, amounted to USD 763,800 thousand, USD 687,420 thousand of which remain unpaid.

G.To meet its operational needs, the subsidiary, Everport Terminal Services signed engine room building contracts and automatic equipment and engineering contracts with Cali-Lift Inc. and Karmar USA, Inc.. As of December 31, 2015, the total price of the contracts amounted to USD 4,838 thousand, USD 4,008 thousand of which remain unpaid.

H.To meet the operational needs in Vietnam, the Board of Directors has resolved on November 13, 2015, that the Company to participate in VIP Greenport Joint Stock Company's capital increase. The investment amount was VND 125,000,000. The capital increase was effective from January 16, 2016. The shareholding ratio is 21.74% after the capital increase and VIP Greenport Joint Stock Company is accounted for using equity method.

10. <u>SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS</u>

None.

11. <u>SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE</u>

A. The Company's Board of Directors proposed the appropriation of earnings on March 29, 2016 and the related information is described in Note 6(19).

B. The Board of Directors has resolved that the subsidiary - Peony Investment S.A. to participate in Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V.'s capital increase as the original shareholder, and the investment amount was USD 17,150 thousand as of March 9, 2016. The shareholding ratio remained at 49% after the capital increase and Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V. is accounted for using equity method.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

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

(2) Financial instruments

A.Fair value information of financial instruments

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

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

	December 31, 2014	
	Book value	Fair value
Financial liabilities:		
Bonds payable	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,038,469
Long-term loans (including current portion)	75,192,889	79,405,440
	$ 78,192,889	$ 82,443,909

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

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

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

B.Financial risk management policies

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

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

C.Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a)Market risk

<u>Foreign exchange risk</u>

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

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

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

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

	December 31, 2014		
	Foreign currency amount (In Thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 839,143	31.6865	$ 26,589,505
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 787,069	31.6865	$ 24,939,462
GBP:USD	90,242	1.5567	4,451,311

iv. The total exchange gain, including realised and unrealised arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted to $592,266 and $411,949, respectively.

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

	Year ended December 31, 2015		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 219,873	$ -
EUR:USD	1%	1,068	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 175,651	$ -
GBP:USD	1%	42,502	-

	Year ended December 31, 2014		
	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%	$ 265,895	$ -
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 249,395	$ -
GBP:USD	1%	44,513	-

Price risk

i. The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Group and classified on the consolidated balance sheet either as available-for-sale or at fair value through profit or loss. The Group is not exposed to commodity price risk. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group.

ii. The Group's investments in equity securities comprise domestic listed and unlisted stocks. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, equity would have increased/decreased by $25,221 and $21,702 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as available-for-sale.

Interest rate risk

i. The Group's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by cash and cash equivalents held at variable rates. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Group's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in the NTD, USD and GBP.

ii. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, if interest rates on borrowings had been 1% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 would have been $733,114 and $623,092 lower/higher, respectively, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

(b)Credit risk

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

ii. For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, no credit limits were exceeded during the reporting periods, and management does not expect any significant losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

iii. For credit quality information of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired, please refer to Note 6(4).

(c)Liquidity risk

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

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

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

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

Non-derivative financial liabilitie

December 31, 2014	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	$ 14,285,805	$ 99,506	$ 34	$ -	$ -	$14,385,345
Accounts payable - related parties	633,291	34,278	-	-	-	667,569
Other payables	1,875,653	519,013	3,939	-	1,362	2,399,967
Other payables - related parties	36,361	82,474	-	-	-	118,835
Bonds payable	-	38,400	38,400	3,038,400	-	3,115,200
Long-term loans (including current portion)	3,207,598	11,978,586	17,692,705	20,996,789	25,646,208	79,521,886
Long-term leases (including current portion)	693,251	1,502,273	1,877,805	4,572,603	8,747,946	17,393,878
Guarantee deposits received	345	5,401	27,189	879	9,554	43,368

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

(3) Fair value estimation

A. Details of the fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value are provided in Note 12(2)A. Details of the fair value of the Group's investment property measured at cost are provided in Note 6(9).

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

Level 1: Inputs that are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. A market is regarded as active if it meets all the following conditions: the items traded in the market are homogeneous; willing buyers and sellers can normally be found at any time; and prices are available to the public.

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

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

C. The related information of financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities at December 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

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

December 31, 2014	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Equity securities	$ 1,266,490	$ -	$ 944,879	$ 2,211,369

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

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

	Listed shares
Market quoted price	Closing price

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

(c)When assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, for example, debt instruments without active market, interest rate swap contracts, foreign exchange swap contracts and options, the Group adopts valuation technique that is widely used by market participants. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market.

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

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

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

E.For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, 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, 2015 and 2014:

	Equity securities	Derivative financial instruments	Total
At January 1, 2015	$ 944,879	$ -	$ 944,879
Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income (Note 1)	400,083	-	$ 400,083
At December 31, 2015	$ 1,344,962	$ -	$ 1,344,962

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

	Equity securities	Derivative financial instruments	Total
At January 1, 2014	$ 560,047	$ 5,172	$ 565,219
Gains and losses recognised in net income (Note 1)	-	(5,172)	(5,172)
Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income (Note 2)	384,832	-	384,832
At December 31, 2014	$ 944,879	$ -	$ 944,879

Note 1: Recorded as other gains or losses.

Note 2: Recorded as unrealised valuation gain or loss of available-for-sale financial assets.

G.For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.

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

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

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

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

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

	Input	Change	December 31, 2014 Recognised in profit or loss Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Recognised in other comprehensive income Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets						
Equity instrument	Price to earnings ratio/ price to book ratio/ discount for lack of marketability	±1%	$ -	$ -	$ 9,347	$ 9,347
	Net asset value	±1%	-	-	102	102
			$ -	$ -	$ 9,449	$ 9,449

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Please refer to table 9.

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

14. SEEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information

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

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

(2) Measure of segment information

The Group assesses the performance of the operating segments based on the profits and losses of segments.

(3) Segment information

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

	Year ended December 31, 2015				
	Transportation Department	Investing and holding Department	Other Departments	Adjustments and written-off	Total
Revenue from external customers	$ 130,919,169	$ 515,890	$ 2,378,628	$ -	$ 133,813,687
Revenue from internal customers	12,917,591	-	-	(12,917,591)	-
Segment revenue	$ 143,836,760	$ 515,890	$ 2,378,628	($ 12,917,591)	$ 133,813,687
Interest income	217,355	10,269	2,426	-	230,050
Interest expense	(924,526)	(61,564)	(4)	-	(986,094)
Depreciation and amortisation	(7,834,940)	(334,512)	(36,286)	-	(8,205,738)
Share of income (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	1,453,589	(1,914,332)	-	-	(460,743)
Other items	(127,087,763)	37,177	(2,023,072)	-	(129,073,658)
Segment profit (loss)	$ 9,660,475	($ 1,747,072)	$ 321,692	($ 12,917,591)	($ 4,682,496)
Recognizable assets	$ 161,960,782	$ 4,336,855	$ 1,770,012	$ -	$ 168,067,649
Investments accounted for using equity method	17,956,335	6,628,223	-	-	24,584,558
Segment assets	$ 179,917,117	$ 10,965,078	$ 1,770,012	$ -	$ 192,652,207
Segment liabilities	$ 128,966,507	$ 2,044,153	$ 346,945	$ -	$ 131,357,605

	Year ended December 31, 2014				
	Transportation Department	Investing and holding Department	Other Departments	Adjustments and written-off	Total
Revenue from external customers	$ 141,396,071	$ 503,328	$ 2,384,975	$ -	$ 144,284,374
Revenue from internal customers	12,342,416	-	-	(12,342,416)	-
Segment revenue	153,738,487	503,328	2,384,975	(12,342,416)	144,284,374
Interest income	310,111	13,962	1,987	-	326,060
Interest expense	(539,372)	5	(5)	-	(539,372)
Depreciation and amortisation	(7,367,834)	(310,356)	(45,016)	-	(7,723,206)
Share of income(loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	97,224	(1,617,862)	-	-	(1,520,638)
Other items	(129,219,684)	(126,684)	(2,269,107)	-	(131,615,475)
Segment profit (loss)	$ 17,018,932	($ 1,537,607)	$ 72,834	($ 12,342,416)	$ 3,211,743
Recognizable assets	$ 158,520,376	$ 4,843,640	$ 2,020,891	$ -	$ 165,384,907
Investments accounted for using equity method	16,441,184	7,108,916	-	-	23,550,100
Segment assets	$ 174,961,560	$ 11,952,556	$ 2,020,891	$ -	$ 188,935,007
Segment liabilities	$ 121,355,032	$ 2,278,517	$ 465,125	$ -	$ 124,098,674

(4) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

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

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

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

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

(5) Trading information

Service routes	Year ended December 31, 2015 Amount	Year ended December 31, 2015 % of Account Balance	Year ended December 31, 2014 Amount	Year ended December 31, 2014 % of Account Balance
North America	$ 53,831,321	44	$ 51,668,711	39
Europe	22,021,904	18	31,796,130	24
Asia	28,139,100	23	29,146,452	22
Others	18,351,587	15	19,872,581	15
	$ 122,343,912	100	$ 132,483,874	100

(6) Geographical information

Geographical information for the years ended December31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2015 Revenue	Year ended December 31, 2015 Non-current assets	Year ended December 31, 2014 Revenue	Year ended December 31, 2014 Non-current assets
Taiwan	$ 21,898,204	$ 31,163,038	$ 22,927,877	$ 25,227,924
America	59,996,816	32,826,987	62,734,145	33,493,375
Europe	48,268,819	47,277,040	54,683,693	44,940,403
Asia	3,284,707	1,336,801	3,511,791	1,480,043
Others	365,141	5,326	426,868	6,825
	$ 133,813,687	$ 112,609,192	$ 144,284,374	$ 105,148,570

(7) Major customer information

The Group provides services to customers all over the world. No single customer of the Group accounts for more than 10% of the Group's operating revenues.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Loans to others
For the year ended December 31, 2015

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Number (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account (Note 2)	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2015 (Note 3)	Balance at December 31, 2015 (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	$ 494,850	$ 493,313	$ 322,752	1.3068%~ 1.5021%	2	$ -	Working capital requirement	$ -	None	$ -	$ 7,096,240	$ 17,740,599	
1	Peony Investment S.A.	Clove Holding Ltd.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	362,890	361,763	345,319	1.3115%~ 1.5175%	2	-	Working capital requirement	-	None	-	14,192,479	17,740,599	(Note 9)
2	Clove Holding Ltd.	Whitney Equipment LLC.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	98,970	98,663	98,663	1.3240%	2	-	Working capital requirement	-	None	-	1,157,005	1,446,256	(Note 9)
3	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Everport Terminal Services INC.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	989,700	986,625	-	1.9938%	2	-	Working capital requirement	-	None	-	8,759,150	10,948,938	(Note 9)

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

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

Note 3: Fill in the maximum outstanding balance of loans to others during the year ended December 31, 2015

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

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

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 lastest financial statements.
PEONY：USD 1,078,866*32.8875*20%=7,096,240
The Company held 100% voting shares directly and indirectly in foreign company, that the total amount of loans granted to a single company should not exceed 40% of the net worth stated in the financial statements.
PEONY：USD 1,078,866*32.8875*40%=14,192,479
Clove Holding Ltd.：USD 87,952*32.8875*40%=1,157,005
Greencompass Marine S.A.：USD 665,842*32.8875*40%=8,759,150

2. According to the Company's credit policy, the total amount of loans granted to a single company should not exceed 40% of the net worth stated in the financial statements.
PEONY：USD 1,078,866*32.8875*50%=17,740,599
Clove Holding Ltd.：USD 87,952*32.8875*50%=1,446,256
Greencompass Marine S.A.：USD 665,842*32.8875*50%=10,948,938

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

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

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

For the year ended December 31, 2015

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Number (Note 1)	Endorser/Guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed		Limit on endorsements/ guarntees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2015 (Note 4)	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2015 (Note 5)	Actual amount drawn down (Note 6)	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/ guarantor company	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided (Note 3)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China (Note 7)	Footnote
		Company name	Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor (Note 2)											
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Greencompass Marine S.A.	3	$ 116,002,094	$ 34,986,633	$ 34,986,633	$ 16,910,458	$ -	60.32%	$ 145,002,617	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Peony Investment S.A.	2	116,002,094	488,252	486,735	322,298	-	0.84%	145,002,617	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	3	116,002,094	45,147,669	42,891,173	40,355,291	-	73.95%	145,002,617	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Whitney Equipment LLC.	3	116,002,094	1,203,194	958,520	940,124	-	1.65%	145,002,617	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Hemlock Equipment LLC.	3	116,002,094	750,266	610,264	597,393	-	1.05%	145,002,617	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Colon Container Terminal S.A.	6	290,005,523	1,498,355	1,498,355	537,728	-	2.58%	145,002,617	N	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	6	290,005,523	911,706	700,997	700,997	-	1.21%	145,002,617	N	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	2	116,002,094	1,766,988	1,611,488	1,611,488	-	2.78%	145,002,617	Y	N	N	

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

(1)The Company is '0'.

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

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

(1) Having business relationship.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The calculation is as follows:

The Company: 58,001,047*250% = 145,002,617

Limit on endorsement or guarantees provided by the Company for a single entity is $29,000,523 (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 $116,002,094.

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

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

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

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

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2015

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of shares/thousands

Securities held by	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	Genearl ledger account	As of December 31, 2015				Footnote (Note 4)
				Number of shares	Book value (Note 3)	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
Evergreen Marine Corporation	Stock:							
	Power World Fund Inc.		Available-for-sale financial asset-non-current	1,017	$ 10,169	5.68%	$ 10,169	
	Taiwan HSR Consortium		〃	50,694	526,711	0.90%	526,711	
	Linden Technologies, Inc.		〃	50	9,677	1.44%	9,677	
	TopLogis, Inc.		〃	2,464	5,784	17.48%	5,784	
	Ever Accord Construction Corp.		〃	9,317	91,768	17.50%	91,768	
	Central Reinsurance Corp.		〃	47,492	705,254	8.45%	705,254	
	Financial bonds:							
	Bank of Taichung Unsecured Subordinated Financial Debentures		Held-to-maturity financial asset-current	-	200,000	-	200,000	
	Bank of Taichung Unsecured Subordinated Financial Debentures		Held-to-maturity financial asset-non-current	-	20,000	-	20,000	
	Ta Chong Commercial Bank 1st Unsecured Subordinate Financial Debentures-B Issue in 2009		〃	-	100,000	-	100,000	
	Sunny Bank 1st Subordinate Financial Debentures-B Issue in 2010		〃	-	50,000	-	50,000	
	Sunny Bank 2nd Subordinate Financial Debentures-B Issue in 2015		〃	-	50,000	-	50,000	
Peony Investment S.A.	Dongbu Pusan Container Terminal Co., Ltd.		Available-for-sale financial asset-non-current	300	USD 6,154	15.00	USD 6,154	
	Hutchison Inland Container Depots Ltd.		〃	0.75	USD 259	7.50	USD 259	
	South Asia Gateway Terminals (Private) Ltd.		〃	18,942	USD 30,840	5.00	USD 30,840	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	RTW Air Services (S) Pte Ltd.		〃	30	SGD 44	2.00	SGD 44	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Green Siam Air Service Co., Ltd.		〃	4	THB 1,160	2.00	THB 1,160	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	Zoll Pool Hafen Hamburg AG		〃	10	EUR 10	2.86	EUR 10	

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

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

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

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

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2015

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of shares/thousands of NTD

Investor	Marketable securities（Note 1）	General ledger account	Counterparty (Note 2)	Relationship with the investor (Note 2)	Balance as at January 1, 2015		Addition (Note 3)		Disposal (Note 3)				Balance as at December 31, 2015	
					Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Selling price	Book value	Gain (loss) on disposal	Number of shares	Amount
Evergreen Marine Corporation	Beneficiary Certificates:													
	Yuanta Wan Tai Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current			-	$ -	46,937	$ 700,000	46,937	$ 700,094	$ 700,000	$ 94	-	$ -
	Fubon Chi-Hsiang Money Market	〃			-	-	48,567	750,000	48,567	750,070	750,000	70	-	-
	FSITC Taiwan Money Market	〃			-	-	29,878	750,000	29,878	750,192	750,000	192	-	-
	Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	〃			-	-	123,962	1,650,000	123,962	1,650,594	1,650,000	594	-	-
	Capital Money Market	〃			-	-	25,233	400,000	25,233	400,322	400,000	322	-	-
	Allianz Glbl Investors Taiwan Money Market	〃			-	-	24,346	300,000	24,346	300,046	300,000	46	-	-
	Mega Diamond Bond Fund	〃			-	-	52,783	650,000	52,783	651,033	650,000	1,033	-	-
	Yuanta De- Bao Money Market Fund	〃			-	-	31,118	500,000	31,118	500,121	500,000	121	-	-

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

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

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

Note 4: Paid-in capital referred to herein is the paid-in capital of parent company.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2015

Table 5

Expressed in thousands

Purchaser/Seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions (Note 1)		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		Footnote (Note 2)
			Purchases/ sales	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/ sales	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
Evergreen Marine Corporation	Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchases	$ 808,698	3%	30~60 days	$ -	-	($ 72,041)	3%	(Note)
	Evergreen International Corp.	Investee of the Company's major shareholder	Sales	1,789,395	7%	30~60 days	-	-	86,737	5%	
			Purchases	453,294	2%	30~60 days	-	-	(24)	-	
	Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corp.	Investee accounted for using equity method	Sales	100,878	-	30~60 days	-	-	24,863	1%	
			Purchases	418,020	2%	30~60 days			(382)	-	
	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Company	Sales	1,457,628	6%	30~60 days	-	-	25,828	1%	(Note)
			Purchases	1,100,531	4%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	(Note)
	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Indirect subsidiary of the Company	Sales	1,136,736	5%	30~60 days	-	-	9,111	-	(Note)
			Purchases	246,154	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	(Note)
	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Subsidiary	Purchases	206,319	1%	10 days	-	-	(6,723)	-	(Note)
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam	Sales	635,401	3%	30~60 days	-	-	9,704	1%	
			Purchases	234,220	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Gaining Enterprise S.A.	Subsidiary of EITC accounted for using equity method	Purchases	1,641,038	7%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Company's major shareholder	Sales	1,696,471	7%	30~60 days	-	-	30,355	2%	
			Purchases	347,596	1%	30~60 days	-	-	(572)	-	
	Taipei Port Container Terminal Corp.	Investee accounted for using equity method	Purchases	104,427	-	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 Corporation	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Investee of the Company's major shareholder	Purchases	$ 225,600	1%	30~60 days	$ -	-	$ -	-	
Taiwan Terminal Services Co.,Ltd.	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The parent	Sales	808,698	99%	30~60 days	-	-	72,041	99%	(Note)
Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The parent	Sales	USD 6,495	8%	10 days	-	-	USD 204	3%	(Note)
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 18,858	24%	10 days	-	-	USD 1,643	23%	
	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 9,540	12%	10 days	-	-	USD 1,148	16%	(Note)
	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 27,710	35%	10 days	-	-	USD 2,074	30%	(Note)
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam	Sales	USD 5,334	7%	10 days	-	-	USD 494	7%	
	Seaside Transportation Service LLC.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 6,370	8%	10 days	-	-	USD 163	2%	
Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 37,636	2%	30~60 days	-	-	USD 1,194	1%	(Note)
			Purchases	USD 17,754	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	(Note)
	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The parent	Sales	USD 34,645	2%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	(Note)
			Purchases	USD 45,886	2%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 785)	1%	(Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	Subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 3,861	-	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	(Note)
	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 9,540	-	10 days	-	-	(USD 1,148)	1%	(Note)
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 77,304	4%	30~60 days	-		USD 2,183	1%	
			Purchases	USD 22,131	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen International S.A.	Major shareholder of the Parent Company's	Purchases	USD 12,666	1%	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 International Corp.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 9,941	-	30~60 days	$ -	-	$ -	-	
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam	Sales	USD 31,259	2%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 26,613	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 36,364	2%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Netherlands) B.V.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 3,652	-	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	(Note)
	Evergreen Insurance Company Limited	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 5,780	-	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 963)	1%	
Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 17,754	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	(Note)
			Purchases	USD 37,636	2%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 1,194)	1%	(Note)
	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The Parent	Sales	USD 7,749	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	(Note)
			Purchases	USD 35,784	2%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 277)	-	(Note)
	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 27,710	2%	10 days	-	-	(USD 2,074)	1%	(Note)
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam	Sales	USD 17,139	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 28,963	2%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 27,589	2%	30~60 days	-	-	USD 651	1%	
			Purchases	USD 17,283	1%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 552)	-	
	Evergreen International Corp.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 8,845	1%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 1)	-	

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 5,752	-	30~60 days	$ -	-	-	-	
Evergreen Heavy Industrial Corp.(Malaysia) Berhad	Gaining Enterprise S.A.	Investee of EITC	Sales	MYR 211,353	72%	45 days	-	-	MYR 39,414	100%	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	MYR 81,226	28%	45 days	-	-	-	-	
Island Equipment LLC	Seaside Transportation Service LLC.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 4,068	24%	5 days	-	-	USD 212	26%	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (France) S.A.S.	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	EUR 3,367	46%	30 days	-	-	-	-	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Company	Sales	EUR 3,480	28%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	(Note)
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam	Sales	EUR 3,118	25%	30~60 days	-	-	EUR 239	2%	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Company's major shareholder	Sales	EUR 3,082	25%	30~60 days	-	-	EUR 237	2%	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Netherlands) B.V.	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Company	Sales	EUR 3,292	32%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	(Note)

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

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

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

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

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
December 31, 2015

Table 6

Expressed in thousands

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at December 31, 2015 (Note 1)	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
					Amount	Action taken		
Evergreen Marine Corp.	Evergreen International Corporation	Investee of the Company's major shareholder	$ 225,205	-	$ -	-	$ 222,447	$ -
Evergreen Heavy Industrial Corp. (Malaysia) Berhad	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	MYR 39,414	-	-	-	-	-

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, 2015

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			
				General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.	1	Operating cost	$ 808,698	Note 4	0.60
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Greencompass Marine S.A.	1	Shipowner's account - credit	253,300	"	0.13
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Greencompass Marine S.A.	1	Operating revenue	1,457,628	"	1.09
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Greencompass Marine S.A.	1	Operating cost	1,100,531	"	0.82
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	1	Shipowner's account - credit	558,968	"	0.29
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	1	Operating revenue	1,136,736	"	0.85
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	1	Operating cost	246,154	"	0.18
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	1	Operating cost	206,319	"	0.15
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	3	Operating revenue	1,195,543	"	0.89
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	3	Operating cost	555,867	"	0.42
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	3	Operating cost	303,060	"	0.23
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	3	Operating cost	122,661	"	0.09
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Netherlands) B.V.	3	Operating cost	116,017	"	0.09
2	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	3	Operating cost	880,229		0.66
3	Peony Investment S.A.	Clove Holding Ltd.	3	Other receivables	345,340	"	0.18

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

(1) Parent company is ‘0’.

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

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

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary

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

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

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

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

Information on investees

For the year ended December 31, 2015

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of shares/thousands of NTD

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as of December 31, 2015			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2015 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2015 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as of December 31, 2015	Balance as of December 31, 2014	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Evergreen Marine Corp.	Peony Investment S.A.	Republic of Panama	Investment activities	$ 15,670,894	$ 15,670,894	4,765	100.00	$ 35,315,697	($ 5,672,263)	($ 5,723,234)	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	40,626	30,983	17,041	〃 (Note)
	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	U.S.A	Terminal services	3,289	3,289	1	100.00	61,474	(88,338)	(88,338)	〃 (Note)
	Charng Yang Development Co.,Ltd.	Taiwan	Development, rental, sale of residential and commercial buildings	320,000	320,000	58,542	40.00	521,634	166,648	66,659	Investee accounted for using equity method
	Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	Taiwan	Container transportation and gas stations	4,753,514	4,753,514	424,062	39.74	8,394,827	843,743	338,140	〃
	Evergreen Security Corporation	Taiwan	General security guards services	25,000	25,000	6,336	31.25	81,366	45,495	14,217	〃
	EVA Airways Corporation	Taiwan	International passengers and cargo transportation	10,767,879	10,767,879	629,483	16.31	7,970,003	6,436,425	1,059,087	〃
	Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation	Taiwan	Container distribution and cargo stevedoring	1,094,073	1,094,073	109,378	21.03	980,212	(119,212)	(25,075)	〃
	Evergreen Marine (Latin America), S.A.	Republic of Panama	Management consultancy	3,453	3,453	105	17.50	4,268	1,653	289	〃
Peony Investment S.A.	Clove Holding Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Investment holding company	1,728,214	1,728,214	10	100.00	2,892,513	89,906	89,906	Indirect subsidiary of the Company (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	Germany	Shipping agency	273,492	273,492	-	100.00	232,079	9,368	9,368	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Ireland) Ltd.	Ireland	Shipping agency	3,124	3,124	0.1	100.00	4,733	657	657	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Korea) Corporation	South Korea	Shipping agency	79,785	79,785	121	100.00	60,019	21,219	21,219	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Netherlands) B.V.	Netherlands	Shipping agency	130,794	130,794	0.047	100.00	79,517	(54,236)	(54,236)	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Poland) SP. ZO. O	Poland	Shipping agency	21,772	21,772	2	100.00	10,963	401	401	〃 (Note)
	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Republic of Panama	Marine transportation	11,625,731	11,625,731	3,535	100.00	21,897,876	(3,752,950)	(3,752,950)	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (India) Pvt. Ltd.	India	Shipping agency	38,701	38,701	100	99.99	97,025	23,962	23,961	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Argentina S.A.	Argentina	Leasing	4,604	4,604	150	95.00	3,253	(15,763)	(14,974)	〃 (Note)

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as of December 31, 2015			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2015 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2015 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as of December 31, 2015	Balance as of December 31, 2014	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Peony Investment S.A.	Evergreen Shipping Agency (France) S.A.S.	France	Shipping agency	$ 29,829	$ 29,829	5	100.00	$ 61,627	$ 3,251	$ 3,251	Indirect subsidiary of the Company (Note)
	PT. Multi Bina Pura International	Indonesia	Loading and discharging operations of container yards and island transportation	257,869	257,869	17	95.03	417,413	60,413	57,411	〃 (Note)
	PT. Multi Bina Transport	Indonesia	Container repair, cleaning and island distribution	26,451	26,451	2	17.39	15,072	13,480	2,344	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Heavy Industrial Corp. (Malaysia) Berhad	Malaysia	Container manufacturing	897,659	897,659	42,120	84.44	1,200,172	238,522	201,408	〃 (Note)
	Armand Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Curacao	Investment holding company	378,618	378,618	4	70.00	314,356	(14,499)	(10,149)	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping (Spain) S.L.	Spain	Shipping agency	127,275	127,275	3	55.00	101,060	91,989	50,594	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Italy) S.p.A.	Italy	Shipping agency	77,351	77,351	0.55	55.00	59,972	9,265	5,096	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	U.K	Marine transportation	1,055,776	1,055,776	765	51.00	1,997,072	(1,268,043)	(646,702)	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	Australia	Shipping agency	8,126	8,126	0.675	67.50	26,776	34,608	23,361	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Russia) Ltd.	Russia	Shipping agency	27,889	27,889	-	51.00	10,995	44,520	22,705	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency(Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Shipping agency	70,938	70,938	765	51.00	155,349	69,826	35,611	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Shipping agency	48,476	48,476	408	51.00	55,787	68,043	34,702	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Agency (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	Shipping agency	19,100	19,100	5,500	55.00	113,445	114,608	63,034	〃 (Note)
	PT. Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia	Indonesia	Shipping agency	32,000	32,000	0.441	49.00	109,668	70,373	34,483	Investee company of Peony accounted for using equity method
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Vietnam) Corp.	Vietnam	Shipping agency	14,931	14,931	-	49.00	187,477	66,243	33,784	〃
	Luanta Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Curaçao	Investment holding company	1,554,839	1,484,019	460	50.00	2,035,947	(918,676)	(459,338)	〃
	Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Curaçao	Investment holding company	9,917,437	8,513,307	0.451	49.00	249,716	(3,600,078)	(1,764,038)	〃
	Green Peninsula Agencies SDN. BHD.	Malaysia	Investment holding company	238,599	238,599	1,500	30.00	238,460	216,312	64,893	〃
	Evergreen Shipping Agency Co. (U.A.E.) LLC	United Arab Emirates	Shipping agency	68,472	68,472	-	49.00	93,603	109,001	53,411	〃
	Greenpen Properties Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Renting estate and storehouse company	14,012	2,982	1,500	30.00	44,306	18,721	5,616	〃

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as of December 31, 2015			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2015 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2015 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as of December 31, 2015	Balance as of December 31, 2014	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Armand Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Armand Estate B.V.	Netherlands	Investment holding company	$ 556,980	$ 556,980	0.045	100.00	$ 450,838	($ 13,760)	($ 13,760)	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	452,710	(119,212)	(11,599)	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	751,808	751,808	22,860	40.00	2,852,856	185,048	74,019	Investee company of Clove Holding Ltd. accounted for using equity method
	Island Equipment LLC.	U.S.A	Investment holding company	4,736	4,736	-	36.00	153,983	55,062	19,822	Indirect subsidiary of the Company (Note)
Island Equipment LLC	Whitney Equipment LLC.	U.S.A	Equipment leasing company	6,578	6,578	-	100.00	151,886	30,287	30,287	〃 (Note)
	Hemlock Equipment LLC.	U.S.A	Equipment leasing company	6,578	6,578	-	100.00	304,439	51,485	51,485	〃 (Note)
Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Island Equipment LLC.	U.S.A	Investment holding company	1,973	1,973	-	15.00	64,160	55,062	8,259	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (UK) Limited	U.K	Shipping agency	0.07	0.07	-	100.00	43,187	11,090	11,090	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Marine (Latin America), S.A.	Republic of Panama	Management consultancy	3,256	3,256	99	16.50	4,024	1,653	273	Investee company of Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited accounted for using equity method
PT. Multi Bina Pura International	PT. Multi Bina Transport	Indonesia	Container repair cleaning and inland transportation	108,575	108,575	8	72.95	63,227	13,480	9,834	Indirect subsidiary of the Company (Note)
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Austria) GmbH	Austria	Shipping agency	651	651	-	100.00	7,305	427	427	〃 (Note)
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Switzerland) S.A.	Switzerland	Shipping agency	2,466	2,466	0.1	100.00	9,966	932	932	〃 (Note)

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

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

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

(1) The columns of 'Investee', 'Location', 'Main business activities', Initial investment amount' and 'Shares held as at December 31, 2015' 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, 2015' 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, 2015' 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, 2015

Table 9

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2015	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/Amount remitted back to Taiwan for year ended December 31, 2015		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2015	Net income (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2015	Ownership held by the Company (direct of indirect) (%)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2015 (Note 2(2)2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2015	Accumulted amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2015	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
Ningbo Victory Container Co., Ltd.	Island container transportation, container storage, loading, discharging, repair and related activities	$ 122,918	(2)	$ 33,463	$ -	$ -	$ 33,463	$ 16,472	40.00	$ 6,589	$ 77,939	$ -	
Qingdao Evergreen Container Storage & Transportation Co., Ltd.	Island container transportation, storage, loading, discharging, repair, cleaning and related activities	468,651	(2)	146,248	-	-	146,248	181,886	40.00	72,754	285,542	-	
Kingtrans Intl. Logistics (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	Island container transportation, storage, loading, discharging, repair, cleaning and related activities	394,829	(2)	131,550	-	-	131,550	(8,403)	40.00	(3,361)	205,176	-	

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2015	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Minstry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) (Note 3)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
Evergreen Marine Corp.	$ 311,261	$ 1,186,986	$ 36,776,761

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

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

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

(3) Others

Note 2: In the 'Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2015' column:

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

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

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

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

C. Others.

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

5. Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Report of Independent Accountants

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

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

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd. as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended. These parent company financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these parent company only financial statements based on our audits. As stated in Note 6.(7) to the financial statements, 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 audit 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 audit reports of other independent accountants. Long-term equity investments in these investee companies amounted to NT$20,344,766 thousand and NT$21,126,766 thousand, constituting 18.34% and 20.26% of the total assets as of December 31, 2015, and 2014, respectively, and comprehensive loss (including share of profit or loss and share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method) was NT$934,340 thousand and NT$651,520 thousand for the years then ended.

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

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of the other independent accountants, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd. as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers".

.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
March 29, 2016
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

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

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

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2015 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2014 AMOUNT	%
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 18,678,635	17	$ 15,219,426	15
Held-to-maturity financial assets - current	6(3)	200,000	-	-	-
Notes receivable, net		37	-	14	-
Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	1,684,859	2	2,136,651	2
Accounts receivable - related parties	7	192,943	-	146,926	-
Other receivables		195,704	-	248,862	-
Other receivables - related parties	7	153,857	-	14,541	-
Current income tax assets		180,626	-	-	-
Inventories	6(5)	473,999	1	629,420	1
Prepayments		187,725	-	156,992	-
Other current assets	6(6), 7 and 8	2,445,756	2	1,829,723	2
Current Assets		24,394,141	22	20,382,555	20
Non-current assets					
Available-for-sale financial assets - non-current	6(2)	1,349,363	1	1,400,117	1
Held-to-maturity financial assets - non-current	6(3)	220,000	-	370,000	-
Investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	53,343,917	48	56,515,589	54
Property, plant and equipment- net	6(8) and 8	27,982,312	25	20,522,164	20
Investment property - net	6(9) and 8	1,945,991	2	1,965,137	2
Intangible assets		10,080	-	9,705	-
Deferred income tax assets	6(27)	363,764	1	266,731	-
Other non-current assets	6(10)	1,319,547	1	2,841,730	3
Non-current assets		86,534,974	78	83,891,173	80
Total assets		$ 110,929,115	100	$ 104,273,728	100

(Continued)

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

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2015 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2014 AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable		$ 2,168,272	2	$ 2,289,873	2
Accounts payable - related parties	7	81,789	-	116,222	-
Other payables		354,109	-	727,217	1
Other payables - related parties	7	35,683	-	18,189	-
Current income tax liabilities		4	-	675,903	1
Other current liabilities	6(11) and 7	12,622,114	12	9,913,125	9
Current Liabilities		15,261,971	14	13,740,529	13
Non-current liabilities					
Corporate bonds payable	6(12)	3,000,000	3	3,000,000	3
Long-term loans	6(13)	32,255,720	29	24,121,777	23
Deferred income tax liabilities	6(27)	865,079	1	1,091,168	1
Other non-current liabilities	6(14)(15)	1,545,298	1	1,439,469	2
Non-current liabilities		37,666,097	34	29,652,414	29
Total Liabilities		52,928,068	48	43,392,943	42
Equity					
Capital	6(16)				
Common stock		35,123,560	32	34,775,802	33
Capital surplus	6(17)				
Capital surplus		7,986,633	7	7,292,458	7
Retained earnings	6(18)				
Legal reserve		9,233,242	8	9,115,638	9
Special reserve		-	-	828,940	1
Undistributed earnings		2,561,825	2	7,240,507	7
Other equity interest	6(19)				
Other equity interest		3,095,787	3	1,627,440	1
Total equity		58,001,047	52	60,880,785	58
Significant Contingent Liabilities And Unrecognised Contract Commitments	9				
Significant Events After The Balance Sheet Date	11				
Total liabilities and equity		$ 110,929,115	100	$ 104,273,728	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
See report of independent accountants dated March 29, 2016.

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

		Years ended December 31			
		2015		2014	
Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Operating revenue	6(20) and 7	$ 25,134,073	100	$ 26,151,838	100
Operating costs	6(25)(26) and 7	(23,201,988)	(92)	(22,975,914)	(88)
Gross profit		1,932,085	8	3,175,924	12
Operating expenses	6(25)(26) and 7	(1,655,643)	(7)	(1,583,219)	(6)
Other gains - net	6(21) and 7	192,757	1	1,996,633	8
Operating profit		469,199	2	3,589,338	14
Non-operating income and expenses					
Other income	6(22)	334,169	1	854,929	3
Other gains and losses	6(2)(23)	(655,470)	(3)	(105,881)	-
Finance costs	6(24)	(521,266)	(2)	(473,189)	(2)
Share of loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		(4,341,215)	(17)	(1,944,404)	(7)
Total non-operating income and expenses		(5,183,782)	(21)	(1,668,545)	(6)
(Loss) profit before income tax		(4,714,583)	(19)	1,920,793	8
Income tax expense	6(27)	306,504	1	(764,869)	(3)
(Loss) profit for the year		($ 4,408,079)	(18)	$ 1,155,924	5
Other comprehensive income	6(20)				
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Other comprehensive income, before tax, (loss) gains on remeasurements of defined benefit plans		($ 168,143)	(1)	($ 30,982)	-
Share of other comprehensive (loss) income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		(146,864)	-	14,706	-
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		28,584	-	5,267	-
Components of other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(286,423)	(1)	(11,009)	-
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
Other comprehensive income, before tax, exchange differences on translation		649,891	2	1,935,866	7
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax,available-for-sale financial assets		666,959	3	(83,883)	-
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		147,449	1	605,735	2
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		4,048	-	(1,338)	-
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		1,468,347	6	2,456,380	9
Other comprehensive income for the year		$ 1,181,924	5	$ 2,445,371	9
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		($ 3,226,155)	(13)	$ 3,601,295	14
Basic (loss) earnings per share (in dollars)	6(29)				
Basic (loss) earnings per share		($ 1.26)		$ 0.33	
Diluted (loss) earnings per share		($ 1.26)		$ 0.33	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
See report of independent accountants dated March 29, 2016.

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	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized gain or loss on available-for-sale financial assets	Hedging instrument gain (loss) on effective hedge of cash flow hedges	Total equity
Year 2014										
Balance at January 1, 2014		$ 34,749,523	$ 7,271,957	$ 9,115,638	$ 5,814,993	$ 1,109,539	($ 804,815)	($ 36,456)	$ 12,331	$ 57,232,710
Appropriation of 2013 earnings	6(18)									
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	(4,986,053)	4,986,053	-	-	-	-
Conversion of convertible bonds into common stock	6(16)	26,279	23,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,834
Stock warrants of convertible bonds	6(17)	-	(4,632)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,632)
Adjustments to share of changes in equity of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	6(17)	-	1,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,578
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	1,155,924	-	-	-	1,155,924
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	6(19)	-	-	-	-	(11,009)	2,161,513	672,975	(378,108)	2,445,371
Balance at December 31, 2014		$ 34,775,802	$ 7,292,458	$ 9,115,638	$ 828,940	$ 7,240,507	$ 1,356,698	$ 636,519	($ 365,777)	$ 60,880,785
Year 2015										
Balance at January 1, 2015		$ 34,775,802	$ 7,292,458	$ 9,115,638	$ 828,940	$ 7,240,507	$ 1,356,698	$ 636,519	($ 365,777)	$ 60,880,785
Appropriation of 2014 earnings	6(18)									
Legal reserve		-	-	117,604	-	(117,604)	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	(828,940)	828,940	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(347,758)	-	-	-	(347,758)
Stock dividends		347,758	-	-	-	(347,758)	-	-	-	-
Adjustments to share of changes in equity of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	6(17)	-	694,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	694,175
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(4,408,079)	-	-	-	(4,408,079)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	6(19)	-	-	-	-	(286,423)	798,388	825,331	(155,372)	1,181,924
Balance at December 31, 2015		$ 35,123,560	$ 7,986,633	$ 9,233,242	$ -	$ 2,561,825	$ 2,155,086	$ 1,461,850	($ 521,149)	$ 58,001,047

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
See report of independent accountants dated March 29, 2016.

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

	Notes	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss) profit before tax		($ 4,714,583)	$ 1,920,793
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(23)	-	5,258
Depreciation	6(23)(25)	1,646,406	1,679,362
Amortization	6(25)	7,973	9,967
Interest expense	6(24)	521,266	473,189
Interest income	6(22)	(104,412)	(152,461)
Dividend income	6(22)	(56,990)	(57,837)
Realized loss from available-for-sale financial assets	6(2)	717,713	-
Share of loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		4,341,215	1,944,404
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(192,757)	(1,996,633)
Loss on disposal of investments		7,550	-
Amortization of bond discounts		-	7,293
Realized income with affliated companies		(8,932)	(8,932)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		(23)	(9)
Accounts receivable		451,792	(665,601)
Accounts receivable - related parties		(46,017)	38,737
Other receivables		53,158	23,361
Other receivables - related parties		(139,316)	49,866
Inventories		155,421	(26,787)
Prepayments		(26,723)	(3,389)
Other current assets		(616,033)	(549,035)
Other non-current assets		8,208	2,208
Changes in operating liabilities			
Accounts payable		(121,601)	496,332
Accounts payable - related parties		(34,433)	(120,451)
Other payables		(113,156)	117,828
Other payables - related parties		11,909	(404)
Other current liabilities		(68,983)	430,875
Other non-current liabilities		(62,315)	(47,420)
Cash inflow generated from operations		1,616,337	3,570,514
Interest received		104,412	152,461
Income tax paid		(856,793)	(57,953)
Interest paid		(527,768)	(508,001)
Net cash flows from operating activities		336,188	3,157,021

(Continued)

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

	Notes	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(29)	($ 1,523,329)	($ 1,612,757)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		213,173	2,555,082
Acquisition of intangible assets		(8,348)	(12,554)
Increase in other non-current assets	6(29)	(6,321,961)	(4,413,003)
Acquisition of held-to-maturity financial assets		(50,000)	-
Cash dividends received		249,330	231,901
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(7,441,135)	(3,251,331)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease in corporate bonds payable		-	(523,200)
Increase in long-term loans		20,055,410	5,472,553
Decrease in long-term loans		(9,143,496)	(5,000,148)
Cash dividends paid		(347,758)	-
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities		10,564,156	(50,795)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		3,459,209	(145,105)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		15,219,426	15,364,531
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		$ 18,678,635	$ 15,219,426

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
See report of independent accountants dated March 29, 2016.

EVERGREEN MARINE CORPORATION (TAIWAN) LTD.
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

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

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

These parent company only financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 29, 2016.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

According to Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Auditing No. 1030010325 issued by FSC on April 3, 2014, commencing 2015, companies with shares listed on the TWSE or traded on the Taipei Exchange or Emerging Stock Market shall adopt the 2013 version of IFRS (not including IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments') as endorsed by the FSC and "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" effective January 1, 2015 (collectively referred herein as the "2013 version of IFRS") in preparing the financial statements. The impact of adopting the 2013 version of IFRS is listed below:

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

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

The Company expected to recognise previously unrecognised past service cost. Net interest expense or income, calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit asset or liability, replace the finance charge and expected return on plan assets. The Company increased deferred tax assets by $1,913 and accrued pension liabilities by $11,251 and decreased unappropriated earnings by $9,338 at January 1, 2014. The Company increased accounts payable by $339 and exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements by $989 and decreased investments accounted for using equity method by $21,106, deferred tax assets by $273, deferred tax liabilities by $939, accrued pension liabilities by $1,607 and unappropriated earnings by $20,161 at December 31, 2014.

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

B.IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'

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

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

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

D.IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement'

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

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

None.

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'	January 1, 2018
Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture (amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
Investment entities: applying the consolidation exception (amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)	January 1, 2016
Accounting for acquisition of interests in joint operations (amendments to IFRS 11)	January 1, 2016
IFRS 14, 'Regulatory deferral accounts'	January 1, 2016
IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers'	January 1, 2018
IFRS 16, 'Leases'	January 1, 2019
Disclosure initiative (amendments to IAS 1)	January 1, 2016
Disclosure initiative (amendments to IAS 7)	January 1, 2017
Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses (amendments to IAS 12)	January 1, 2017
Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation (amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)	January 1, 2016
Agriculture: bearer plants (amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41)	January 1, 2016
Defined benefit plans: employee contributions (amendments to IAS 19R)	July 1, 2014
Equity method in separate financial statements (amendments to IAS 27)	January 1, 2016
Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets (amendments to IAS 36)	January 1, 2014
Novation of derivatives and continuation of hedge accounting (amendments to IAS 39)	January 1, 2014
IFRIC 21, 'Levies'	January 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012	July 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013	July 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014	January 1, 2016

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

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

(2) Basis of preparation

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

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

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

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

(d)Defined benefit liabilities recognized based on the net amount of pension fund assets plus unrecognized past period's service cost and unrecognized actuarial losses, and less unrecognized actuarial gains and present value of defined benefit obligation.

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

(3) Foreign currency translation

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

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

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

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

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

B.Translation of foreign operations

(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 recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

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

(4) <u>Classification of current and non-current items</u>

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

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

(b)Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

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

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

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

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

(b)Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

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

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

(5) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits with original maturities of one year or less that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

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

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

(a)Hybrid (combined) contracts; or

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

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

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

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

(7) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

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

C.Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. These financial assets are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are presented in ‘financial assets carried at cost’.

(8) Held-to-maturity financial assets

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

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

C.Held-to-maturity financial assets are initially recognized at fair value on the trade date plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Amortization of a premium or a discount on such assets is recognized in profit or loss.

(9) Notes, accounts and other receivables

Notes and accounts receivable are claims resulting from the sale of goods or services. Receivables arising from transactions other than the sale of goods or services are classified as other receivables. Notes, accounts and other receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. However, short-term accounts receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as effect of discounting is immaterial.

(10) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f)Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial asset in the group, including adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group;

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

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

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

(a)Financial assets measured at cost

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

(b)Available-for-sale financial assets

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

(11) <u>Derecognition of financial assets</u>

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

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

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

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

(12) Leases (lessor)

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

(13) Inventories

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

At the end of period, inventories are evaluated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the individual item approach is used in the comparison of cost and net realizable value. The calculation of net realizable value should be based on the estimated selling price in the normal course of business, net of estimated costs of completion and estimated selling expenses.

(14) Investments accounted for using equity method / associates

A. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

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 legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

H. When changes in an associate's equity that are not recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes not affecting the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, the Company recognises the Company's share of change in equity of the associate in 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 using equity method' shall be adjusted for the increase or decrease of its share of equity interest. If the above condition causes a decrease in the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, in addition to the above adjustment, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.

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

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

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

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

(15) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

Buildings	50 ~ 55 years
Loading and unloading equipment	6 ~ 20 years
Ships	18 ~ 25 years
Transportation equipment	6 ~ 10 years
Other equipment	3 ~ 5 years

(16) Leases (lessee)

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

(17) 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.

(18) Intangible assets

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

(19) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(20) Loans

A.Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized 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.

(21) Accounts payable

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

(22) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(23) 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(24) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(25) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

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

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

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

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

E.Cash flow hedge

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

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

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

(26) Employee benefits

A.Short-term employee benefits

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

B.Pensions

(a)Defined contribution plans

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

ii.Remeasurement 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', directors' and supervisors' remuneration

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

(27) Income tax

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

B.The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional 10% tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

C.Deferred income tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the parent company only balance sheet. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

D.Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognized and recognized deferred 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

(28) Dividends

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

(29) Revenue recognition

Sales of services

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

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

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

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

Financial assets—impairment of equity investments

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

If the decline of the fair value of an individual equity investment below cost was considered significant or prolonged, the Company would transfer the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income on the impaired available-for-sale financial assets to profit or loss, please refer to Note 6(2)

(2)Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

A.Revenue recognition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2015, the carrying amount of unlisted stocks was $117,398.

E.Impairment assessment of financial assets without active markets

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

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 14,732	$ 13,775
Checking accounts and demand deposits	3,210,465	3,866,346
Time deposits	14,804,060	11,009,497
Cash equivalents	649,378	329,808
	$ 18,678,635	$ 15,219,426

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

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

(2) Available-for-sale financial assets

Items	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Non-current items:		
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks	$ 490,801	$ 490,801
Emerging stocks	532,287	1,250,000
Unlisted stocks	91,391	91,391
	1,114,479	1,832,192
Valuation adjustment	234,884	(432,075)
	$ 1,349,363	$ 1,400,117

A.The Company recognized net gain of $666,959 and net loss of $83,883 in other comprehensive income for fair value change for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

B.The emerging stocks held by the Company has been assessed that there is objective evidence of impairment as the market price continuously declines. Thus, impairment loss of $717,713 was recognised and was reclassified from other equity to profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2015. Please refer to Note 6(23).

C. The Company recognized impairment loss of $1,844.

D. No available-for-sale financial assets held by the Company were pledged to others.

(3) Held-to-maturity financial assets

Items	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Current items:		
Financial bonds	$ 200,000	$ -
Non-current items:		
Financial bonds	$ 220,000	$ 370,000

A.The Company recognized interest income of $10,588 and $10,271 in profit or loss for amortized cost for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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

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

(4) Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Accounts receivable	$ 1,684,859	$ 2,136,651
Less: allowance for bad debts	-	-
	$ 1,684,859	$ 2,136,651

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

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Group 1	$ 104,906	$ 191,628
Group 2	1,053,463	1,708,390
	$ 1,158,369	$ 1,900,018

Note:

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

Group 2:General risk company.

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

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Up to 30 days	$ 335,454	$ 152,867
31 to 180 days	191,036	83,766
	$ 526,490	$ 236,633

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

C.As of December 31, 2015, and 2014, impairment loss for accounts receivable is not provided.

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

(5) Inventories

	December 31, 2015		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Ship fuel	$ 473,999	$ -	$ 473,999

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

(6) Other current assets

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Agency reciprocal accounts	$ 1,663,062	$ 1,312,130
Agent accounts	145,483	227,360
Other financial assets	474,731	121,648
Temporary debits	162,480	168,585
	$ 2,445,756	$ 1,829,723

A. Agency reciprocal accounts

(a)These pertain to temporary accounts between the Company and Evergreen International S.A., Gaining Enterprise S.A., Greencompass Marine S.A., Italia Marittima S.p.A., Evergreen Marine (UK) Ltd., Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd. and Evergreen Marine (Singapore)

Pte. Ltd.. These accounts occur as these ship owners incur foreign port expenses and related rental expenses.

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

B. Agency accounts

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

(7) Investments accounted for using equity method

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

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Subsidiary of the Company		
Peony Investment S.A.	$ 35,208,499	$ 39,892,405
Everport Terminal Services Inc.	61,474	147,345
Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.	40,626	36,262
Related Company		
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	8,475,835	8,325,748
EVA Airways Corporation	7,970,003	6,544,364
Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation	980,212	1,005,287
Charng Yang Development Co., Ltd.	521,634	484,175
Evergreen Security Corporation	81,366	76,179
Evergreen Marine (Latin America), S.A.	4,268	3,824
	$ 53,343,917	$ 56,515,589

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

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	$ 5,873,263	$ 7,781,544
EVA Airways Corporation	11,708,388	13,943,054
	$ 17,581,651	$ 21,724,598

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.For information on the subsidiaries, please refer to Note 4(3) of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015.

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

Company name	Principal place of business	Ownership(%) December 31, 2015	Ownership(%) December 31, 2014	Nature of relationship	Methods of measurement
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	TW	39.74%	39.74%	With a right over 20% to vote	Equity method
EVA Airways Corporation	TW	16.31%	19.32%	Have a right to vote in the Board of Directors	Equity method

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

Balance sheet

	Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Current assets	$ 4,831,723	$ 5,204,483
Non-current assets	29,250,378	26,898,034
Current liabilities	(1,911,824)	(1,176,034)
Non-current liabilities	(10,654,488)	(9,750,657)
Total net assets	$ 21,515,789	$ 21,175,826
Share in associate's net assets	$ 8,485,861	$ 8,338,626
Unrealized income with affiliated companies	(10,026)	(12,878)
Carrying amount of the associate	$ 8,475,835	$ 8,325,748

	EVA Airways Corporation	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Current assets	$ 58,585,588	$ 50,095,894
Non-current assets	136,820,724	117,464,306
Current liabilities	(58,580,061)	(51,352,783)
Non-current liabilities	(82,098,729)	(76,530,416)
Total net assets	$ 54,727,522	$ 39,677,001
Share in associate's net assets	$ 7,970,003	$ 6,554,364

Statement of comprehensive income

	Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Revenue	$ 7,348,665	$ 6,730,457
Profit for the period from continuing operations	$ 843,287	$ 674,798
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(99,320)	1,025,968
Total comprehensive income	$ 743,967	$ 1,700,766
Dividends received from associates	$ 148,422	$ 127,219

	EVA Airways Corporation	
	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Revenue	$ 137,168,544	$ 133,090,008
Profit (loss) for the period from continuing operations	$ 6,859,210	($ 789,918)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(2,067,974)	(667,708)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	$ 4,791,236	($ 1,457,626)

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, 2015 and 2014, the carrying amount of the Company's individually immaterial associates amounted to $1,587,480 and $1,569,465, respectively.

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Income for the period from continuing operations	$ 94,583	$ 222,417
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(18,759)	(3,802)
Total comprehensive income	$ 75,824	$ 218,615

(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, 2015										
Cost	$ 558,532	$ 402,956	$ 4,744,650	$ 108,202	$ 4,107,825	$ 19,067,341	$ 190,151	$ 205,543	$ -	$ 29,385,200
Accumulated depreciation	-	(182,268)	(3,745,294)	(93,694)	(1,354,547)	(3,202,523)	(162,151)	(122,559)	-	(8,863,036)
	$ 558,532	$ 220,688	$ 999,356	$ 14,508	$ 2,753,278	$ 15,864,818	$ 28,000	$ 82,984	$ -	$ 20,522,164
2015										
Opening net book amount	$ 558,532	$ 220,688	$ 999,356	$ 14,508	$ 2,753,278	$ 15,864,818	$ 28,000	$ 82,984	$ -	$ 20,522,164
Additions	-	-	-	9,495	1,384,369	42,853	38,112	52,953	4,351	1,532,133
Disposals	-	-	(2)	-	(6,608)	(13,352)	(20)	-	-	(19,982)
Reclassifications	-	-	864,957	-	3,963	6,644,257	1,171	60,909	-	7,575,257
Depreciation	-	(9,012)	(155,300)	(7,367)	(395,919)	(1,002,450)	(13,617)	(43,547)	(48)	(1,627,260)
Closing net book amount	$ 558,532	$ 211,676	$ 1,709,011	$ 16,636	$ 3,739,083	$ 21,536,126	$ 53,646	$ 153,299	$ 4,303	$ 27,982,312
At December 31, 2015										
Cost	$ 558,532	$ 402,956	$ 5,590,610	$ 117,697	$ 5,401,982	$ 24,439,856	$ 218,298	$ 319,403	$ 4,351	$ 37,053,685
Accumulated depreciation	-	(191,280)	(3,881,599)	(101,061)	(1,662,899)	(2,903,730)	(164,652)	(166,104)	(48)	(9,071,373)
	$ 558,532	$ 211,676	$ 1,709,011	$ 16,636	$ 3,739,083	$ 21,536,126	$ 53,646	$ 153,299	$ 4,303	$ 27,982,312

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

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) Investment property

	Land	Buildings	Total
At January 1, 2015			
Cost	$ 1,414,008	$ 975,187	$ 2,389,195
Accumulated depreciation	-	(424,058)	(424,058)
	$ 1,414,008	$ 551,129	$ 1,965,137
2015			
Opening net book amount	$ 1,414,008	$ 551,129	$ 1,965,137
Depreciation charge	-	(19,146)	(19,146)
Closing net book amount	$ 1,414,008	$ 531,983	$ 1,945,991
At December 31, 2015			
Cost	$ 1,414,008	$ 975,187	$ 2,389,195
Accumulated depreciation	-	(443,204)	(443,204)
	$ 1,414,008	$ 531,983	$ 1,945,991

	Land	Buildings	Total
At January 1, 2014			
Cost	$ 1,414,008	$ 975,187	$ 2,389,195
Accumulated depreciation	-	(404,912)	(404,912)
	$ 1,414,008	$ 570,275	$ 1,984,283
2014			
Opening net book amount	$ 1,414,008	$ 570,275	$ 1,984,283
Depreciation charge	-	(19,146)	(19,146)
Closing net book amount	$ 1,414,008	$ 551,129	$ 1,965,137
At December 31, 2014			
Cost	$ 1,414,008	$ 975,187	$ 2,389,195
Accumulated depreciation	-	(424,058)	(424,058)
	$ 1,414,008	$ 551,129	$ 1,965,137

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

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Rental income from the lease of the investment property	$ 95,477	$ 97,910
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income in the period	$ 19,146	$ 19,146
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that did not generate rental income in the period	$ -	$ -

B.The fair value of the investment property held by the Company as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 was $3,627,787 and $3,383,762, respectively. The fair value measurements were based on the market prices of recently sold properties in the immediate vicinity of a certain property.

C.Impairment information about the investment property is provided in Note 8.

(10) Other current assets

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Prepayments for equipment	$ 1,295,667	$ 2,809,641
Refundable deposits	23,568	31,777
Others	312	312
	$ 1,319,547	$ 2,841,730

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, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Amount capitalised	$ 14,977	$ 39,307
Interest rate	1.45%~1.88%	1.15%~1.88%

(11) Other current liabilities

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Long-term liabilities - current portion	$ 10,495,373	$ 7,717,401
Shipowner's accounts	1,342,186	1,214,475
Agency accounts	777,298	968,892
Others	7,257	12,357
	$ 12,622,114	$ 9,913,125

(12) Corporate bonds payable

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Domestic secured corporate bonds	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,000,000
Less: current portion or exercise of put options	-	-
	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,000,000

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

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

B.Coupon rate: 1.28% fixed per annum

C.Principal repayment and interest payment

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

D.Collaterals

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

(13) Long-term loans

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Secured bank loans	$ 20,270,198	$ 13,520,422
Unsecured bank loans	21,603,500	17,721,811
Add : unrealized foreign exchange loss	884,380	603,840
Less : deferred expenses - hosting fee credit	(6,985)	(6,895)
	42,751,093	31,839,178
Less: current portion	(10,495,373)	(7,717,401)
	$ 32,255,720	$ 24,121,777
Maturity range	105.01~115.03	104.01~115.03
Interest rate	1.13%~1.80%	0.89%~1.88%

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

(14) Other non-current liabilities

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Accrued pension liabilities	$ 1,535,254	$ 1,429,915
Guarantee deposits received	10,044	9,554
	$ 1,545,298	$ 1,439,469

(15) Pension

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

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

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Present value of defined benefit obligations	($ 1,997,170)	($ 1,887,464)
Fair value of plan assets	461,916	457,549
Net defined benefit liability	($ 1,535,254)	($ 1,429,915)

(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, 2015			
Balance at January 1	($ 1,887,464)	$ 457,549	($ 1,429,915)
Current service cost	(15,590)	-	(15,590)
Interest (expense) income	(31,748)	7,618	(24,130)
	(1,934,802)	465,167	(1,469,635)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	4,533	4,533
Change in financial assumptions	(93,601)	-	(93,601)
Experience adjustments	(79,075)	-	(79,075)
	(172,676)	4,533	(168,143)
Pension fund contribution	-	98,425	98,425
Paid pension	110,308	(106,209)	4,099
Balance at December 31	($ 1,997,170)	$ 461,916	($ 1,535,254)

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Year ended December 31, 2014			
Balance at January 1	($ 1,874,129)	$ 418,269	($ 1,455,860)
Current service cost	(11,983)	-	(11,983)
Interest (expense) income	(31,976)	7,377	(24,599)
	(1,918,088)	425,646	(1,492,442)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	2,588	2,588
Change in demographic assumptions	10,443	-	10,443
Experience adjustments	(44,013)	-	(44,013)
	(33,570)	2,588	(30,982)
Pension fund contribution	-	88,047	88,047
Paid pension	64,194	(58,732)	5,462
Balance at December 31	($ 1,887,464)	$ 457,549	($ 1,429,915)

(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 asset fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 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, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Discount rate	1.25%	1.75%
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, 2015				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 47,716)	$ 49,637	$ 29,365	($ 28,304)
December 31, 2014				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 42,967)	$ 44,670	$ 22,306	($ 21,465)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on other conditions that are unchanged but only one assumption is changed. 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.

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2016 amounts to $101,749.

(g) As of December 31, 2015, the weighted average duration of that retirement plan is 10 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	$ 158,302
1-2 year(s)	108,476
2-5 years	402,289
Over 5 years	2,553,725
	$ 3,222,792

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, 2015 and 2014 were $59,306 and $53,252, respectively.

(16) Capital stock

A.As of December 31, 2015, the Company’s authorized capital was $36,000,000, and the paid-in capital was $35,123,560, divided into 3,512,356 thousand shares of common stocks with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share.

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

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

(17) Capital reserve

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

	Year ended December 31, 2015			
	Share premium	Adjustments to share of changes in equity of associates and joint ventures	Donated assets	Others
At January 1	$ 5,895,171	$ 1,390,128	$ 446	$ 6,713
Recognition of change in equity of associates in protion to the Company's ownership	-	694,175	-	-
At December 31	$ 5,895,171	$ 2,084,303	$ 446	$ 6,713

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

(18) Retained earnings

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
At January 1	$ 7,240,507	$ 1,109,539
Profit (loss) for the period	(4,408,079)	1,155,924
Distribution (appropriation) of earnings	15,820	4,986,053
Remeasurement on post employment benefit obligations, net of tax	(286,423)	(11,009)
At December 31	$ 2,561,825	$ 7,240,507

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

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

E. The appropriation of 2014 earnings resolved by the shareholders on June 17, 2015 is as follows:

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

F. In response to future operating plans, the Company has retained all distributable earnings and has not appropriated bonus to shareholders, directors' and supervisors' remuneration and employees' bonus for the year ended December 31, 2015.

As of March 29, 2016, the above-mentioned 2015 earnings appropriation had not been resolved by the shareholders.

G. For information relating to employees' remuneration (bonuses) and directors' and supervisors' remuneration, please refer to Note 6(26).

(19) Other equity items

	Hedging reserve	Available-for-sale investment	Currency translation	Total
At January 1, 2015	($ 365,777)	$ 636,519	$ 1,356,698	$ 1,627,440
Revaluation – gross	-	666,959	-	666,959
Revaluation – tax	-	4,074	-	4,074
Revaluation – associates	-	154,298	-	154,298
Cash flow hedges:				
– Fair value gains (loss) in the period				
– associates	(155,372)	-	-	(155,372)
Currency translation differences:				
–Parent	-	-	649,891	649,891
–Tax of Parent			(26)	(26)
–Associates	-	-	148,523	148,523
At December 31, 2015	($ 521,149)	$ 1,461,850	$ 2,155,086	$ 3,095,787

	Hedging reserve	Available-for-sale investment	Currency translation	Total
At January 1, 2014	$ 12,331	($ 36,456)	($ 804,815)	($ 828,940)
Revaluation – gross	-	(83,883)	-	(83,883)
Revaluation – tax	-	(1,301)	-	(1,301)
Revaluation – associates	-	758,159	-	758,159
Cash flow hedges:				
– Fair value gains (loss) in the period				
– associates	(378,108)	-	-	(378,108)
Currency translation				
–Parent	-	-	1,935,866	1,935,866
–Tax of Parent	-	-	(37)	(37)
–Associates	-	-	225,684	225,684
At December 31, 2014	($ 365,777)	$ 636,519	$ 1,356,698	$ 1,627,440

(20) Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Marine freight income	$ 23,609,015	$ 24,650,532
Ship rental income and slottage income	560,409	507,053
Commission income and agency service	291,421	272,896
Other income	673,228	721,357
	$ 25,134,073	$ 26,151,838

(21) Other gains -net

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ 192,757	$ 1,996,633

(22) Other income

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Rental revenue	$ 96,494	$ 99,040
Dividend income	56,990	57,837
Interest income:		
Interest income from bank deposits	93,824	142,190
Interest income from financial assets other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,588	10,271
Other income – others	76,273	545,591
	$ 334,169	$ 854,929

(23) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Net losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$ -	($ 5,258)
Impairment loss on available-for-sale financial assets	(717,713)	-
Net currency exchange gains	128,991	104,068
Gains (losses) on disposal of investments	(4,839)	1,806
Losses on disposal of investments	(19,146)	(19,146)
Other non-operating expenses	(42,763)	(187,351)
	($ 655,470)	($ 105,881)

(24) Finance costs

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Interest expense:		
Bank loans	$ 497,843	$ 466,803
Corporate bonds	38,400	45,693
	536,243	512,496
Less: capitalisation of qualifying assets	(14,977)	(39,307)
Finance costs	$ 521,266	$ 473,189

(25) Expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Employee benefit expense	$ 1,754,935	$ 1,693,584
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	1,627,260	1,660,216
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	7,973	9,967
Stevedorage	7,024,753	5,614,357
Inland haulage and canal due	5,734,728	5,326,838
Bunker fuel	3,350,673	5,046,242
Operating lease payments	2,585,291	2,499,626
Port charge	1,101,748	1,010,863
Commission	831,100	877,479
Professional service and data service expenses	255,860	204,538
Ship supplies and lubricant oil	225,363	192,744
Other operating costs and expenses	357,947	422,679
	$ 24,857,631	$ 24,559,133

(26) Employee benefit expense

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Wages and salaries	$ 1,469,879	$ 1,432,034
Labor and health insurance fees	106,481	102,160
Pension costs	99,026	89,834
Other personnel expenses	79,549	69,556
	$ 1,754,935	$ 1,693,584

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

However, in accordance with the Company Act amended on May 20, 2015, a company shall distribute employee remuneration, based on the current year’s profit condition, in a fixed amount or a proportion of profits. If a company has accumulated deficit, earnings should be channeled to cover losses. Aforementioned employee remuneration could be paid by cash or stocks. Specifics of the compensation are to be determined in a board meeting that registers two-thirds of directors in attendance, and the resolution must receive support from half of participating members. The resolution should be reported to the shareholders’ meeting. Qualification requirements of employees, including the employees of subsidiaries of the company meeting certain specific requirements, entitled to receive aforementioned stock or cash may be specified in the Articles of Incorporation. The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the amended Articles of Incorporation of the Company on March 29, 2016. According to the amended articles, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees', directors’ and supervisors’ remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 0.5% for employees’ remuneration and shall not be higher than 5% for directors’ and supervisors’ remuneration. The amended articles will be resolved in the shareholders’ meeting in 2016.

B. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company generated loss and thus did not accrue employees’, directors’ and supervisors’ remuneration.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, employees’ remuneration was accrued at $15,160; directors’ and supervisors’ remuneration was accrued at $11,000. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses. The expenses recognised for the year of 2014 were accrued based on the net income of 2014, taking into account other factors such as legal reserve. Employees’ bonus and directors’ and supervirsors’ remuneration of 2014 as resolved by the shareholders at the shareholders’ meeting were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the profit or loss of 2014.

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

(27) Income tax

A.Income tax expense

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

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 266	$ 496,399
Tax on undistributed earnings	-	194,069
Adjustments in respect of prior years	3	10,490
Total current tax	269	700,958
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(306,773)	63,911
Total deferred tax	(306,773)	63,911
Income tax (benefit) expense	($ 306,504)	$ 764,869

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

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Fair value gains/losses on available-for-sale financial assets	$ 4,074	($ 1,301)
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(26)	(37)
Actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit obligations	28,584	5,267
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	(16,211)	(15,036)
	$ 16,421	($ 11,107)

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

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Reduction in capital surplus caused by recognition of foreign investees based on the shareholding ratio	($ 72)	($ 60)
	($ 72)	($ 60)

B.Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	($ 801,479)	$ 326,535
Expenses disallowed by tax regulation	504,855	252,219
Tax exempted income by tax regulation	(10,149)	(9,246)
Effect from tax credit of investment	-	(9,198)
Prior year income tax (over) underestimation	3	10,490
Effect from Alternative Minimum Tax	266	-
Tax on undistributed earnings	-	194,069
Income tax (benefit) expense	($ 306,504)	$ 764,869

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

	Year ended December 31, 2015				
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in equity	December 31
Temporary differences:					
—Deferred tax assets:					
Bad debts expense	$ 442	$ 62	$ -	$ -	$ 504
Loss on valuation of financial assets	-	-	3,742	-	3,742
Deferred profit from disposal of loading and unloading equipment	5,416	(1,445)	-	-	3,971
Unrealized expense	6,655	532	-	-	7,187
Unrealized exchange loss	10,088	17,878	-	-	27,966
Pension expense	244,130	(10,677)	-	-	233,453
Actuarial losses/(gains)	-	-	27,539	-	27,539
Net operating loss carryforward	-	59,402	-	-	59,402
Subtotal	$ 266,731	$ 65,752	$ 31,281	$ -	$ 363,764
—Deferred tax liabilities:					
Gain on valuation of financial assets	($ 332)	$ -	$ 332	$ -	$ -
Equity-accounted investment income	(1,089,791)	241,021	(16,237)	(72)	(865,079)
Actuarial losses/(gains)	(1,045)	-	1,045	-	-
Subtotal	(1,091,168)	241,021	(14,860)	(72)	(865,079)
Total	($ 824,437)	$ 306,773	$ 16,421	($ 72)	($ 501,315)

	Year ended December 31, 2014				
	January 1	Recogniseds in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in equity	December 31
Temporary differences:					
—Deferred tax assets:					
Bad debts expense	$ 404	$ 38	$ -	$ -	$ 442
Loss on valuation of financial assets	23,311	(22,342)	(969)	-	-
Deferred profit from disposal of loading and unloading equipment	13,145	(7,729)	-	-	5,416
Unrealized expense	5,975	680	-	-	6,655
Unrealized exchange loss	3,233	6,855	-	-	10,088
Pension expense	253,807	(9,677)	-	-	244,130
Investment tax credits	122,803	(122,803)	-	-	-
Subtotal	$ 422,678	($ 154,978)	($ 969)	$ -	$ 266,731
—Deferred tax liabilities:					
Unrealised exchange gain	$ -	$ -	($ 332)	$ -	($ 332)
Equity-accounted investment income	(1,165,725)	91,067	(15,073)	(60)	(1,089,791)
Actuarial losses/(gains)	(6,312)	-	5,267	-	(1,045)
Subtotal	(1,172,037)	91,067	(10,138)	(60)	(1,091,168)
Total	($ 749,359)	($ 63,911)	($ 11,107)	($ 60)	($ 824,437)

D.Expiration dates of unused net operating loss carryforward and amounts of unrecognised deferred tax assets are as follows:

December 31, 2015				
Year incurred	Amount filed	Unused tax credits	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Final year tax credits are due
2015	$ 349,421	$ 349,421	$ -	2125

E.The Company has not recognised taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries as deferred tax liabilities. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the amounts of temporary difference unrecognised as deferred tax liabilities were $17,146,238 and $20,551,693, respectively.

F.As of December 31, 2015, the Company's income tax returns through 2013 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

G.Unappropriated retained earnings:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Earnings generated in and before 1997	$ 1,643,560	$ 1,643,560
Earnings generated in and after 1998	918,265	5,596,947
	$ 2,561,825	$ 7,240,507

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

(28) Earnings (loss) per share

	Year ended December 31, 2015		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Loss per share (in dollars)
Basic loss per share			
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	($ 4,408,079)	3,512,356	($ 1.26)
Diluted loss per share			
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	($ 4,408,079)	3,512,356	($ 1.26)

	Year ended December 31, 2014		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 1,155,924	3,510,822	$ 0.33
Diluted earnings per share			
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 1,155,924	3,510,822	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Convertible bonds	-	1,534	
Employees' bonus	-	687	
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 1,155,924	3,513,043	$ 0.33

(29) Non-cash transactions

A.Investing activities with partial cash payments

(a)Property, plant and equipment

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 1,532,133	$ 1,613,195
Add: opening balance of payable on equipment	1,556	1,118
Less: ending balance of payable on equipment	(10,360)	(1,556)
Cash paid during the period	$ 1,523,329	$ 1,612,757

(b)Advance on equipment

		Year ended December 31, 2015		Year ended December 31, 2014
Acquisition of prepayments for equipment	$	6,065,292	$	4,725,126
Add: opening balance of payable on equipment		277,413		4,597
Less: ending balance of payable on equipment	(	5,767)	(	277,413)
Capitalized interest	(	14,977)	(	39,307)
Cash paid during the period	$	6,321,961	$	4,413,003

B.Financing activities with no cash flow effects

		Year ended December 31, 2015		Year ended December 31, 2014
Convertible bonds being converted to capital stocks	$	-	$	45,200

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

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

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

(31) Significant related party transactions and balances

A.Sales of services:

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Sales of services:		
Subsidiaries	$ 2,597,619	$ 2,509,663
Associates	736,280	912,249
Other related parties	3,577,317	3,498,645
	$ 6,911,216	$ 6,920,557

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, 2015		Year ended December 31, 2014
Purchases of services:				
Subsidiaries	$	2,488,895	$	2,161,098
Associates		869,702		1,165,780
Other related parties		2,756,408		2,446,328
	$	6,115,005	$	5,773,206

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

C. Receivables from related parties:

		December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014
Accounts receivable:				
Subsidiaries	$	34,939	$	14,281
Associates		34,567		57,249
Other related parties		123,437		75,396
	$	192,943	$	146,926

		December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014
Other receivables:				
Subsidiaries	$	8,942	$	6,889
Associates		4,942		784
Other related parties		139,973		6,868
	$	153,857	$	14,541

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, 2015		December 31, 2014
Accounts payable:				
Subsidiaries	$	78,765	$	62,327
Associates		2,087		46,296
Other related parties		937		7,599
	$	81,789	$	116,222

		December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014
Other payables:				
Associates	$	1,282	$	4,272
Other related parties		34,401		13,917
	$	35,683	$	18,189

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, 2015	December 31, 2014
Subsidiaries	$ 14,491	$ 27,938
Associates	-	9,989
	$ 14,491	$ 37,927

(b)Credit balance of agency accounts

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Subsidiaries	$ 52,582	$ 18,034
Associates	50,600	15,521
Other related parties	48,779	23,051
	$ 151,961	$ 56,606

F. Shipowner's accounts:

(a)Debit balance of shipowner's accounts

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Associates	$ 241,795	$ 394,527
Other related parties	497,844	354,312
	$ 739,639	$ 748,839

(b)Credit balance of shipowner's accounts

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Credit balance of shipowner's accounts		
Subsidiaries	$ 812,268	$ 507,815
Other related parties	150,639	136,127
	$ 962,907	$ 643,942

G.Property transactions:

(a)Acquisition of property, plant and equipment:

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Subsidiaries	$ -	$ 157,493
Associates	3,010	28
Other related parties	1,035	233
	$ 4,045	$ 157,754

(b)Disposal of property, plant and equipment:

	Year ended December 31, 2015		Year ended December 31, 2014	
	Disposal proceeds	(Loss) gain on disposal	Disposal proceeds	(Loss) gain on disposal
Associates	$ 3,413	$ 3,410.00	$ -	$ -
Other related parties	20	20	1,455	(329)
	$ 3,433	$ 3,430	$ 1,455	($ 329)

H.Endorsements and guarantees provided to related parties:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Subsidiaries	$ 81,544,813	$ 74,438,427
Associates	2,199,352	1,751,630
	$ 83,744,165	$ 76,190,057

(32) Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 46,352	$ 55,477
Post-employment benefits	3,524	3,492
	$ 49,876	$ 58,969

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

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

	Book value		
Pledged assets	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	Purpose
Other financial assets			
- Pledged time deposits	$ 474,731	$ 121,648	Guarantee
Property, plant and equipment			
-Land	514,312	514,312	Long-term loan
-Buildings	203,089	210,452	"
-Ships	21,536,126	15,864,818	"
-Loading and unloading equipment	1,288,079	-	"
Investment property			
-Land	1,285,781	1,285,781	Long-term loan
-Buildings	507,722	526,129	"
	$ 25,809,840	$ 18,523,140	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

A.As of December 31, 2015, the Company had delegated ANZ Bank to issue Standby Letter of Credit amounting to USD 5,000 thousand.

B.A former stockholder of the Company sold some of its shares through issuance of global depository receipts (GDRs). The issuance of GDRs was approved by the SEC on June 19, 1996 as per Letter (85) Tai-Cai-Zheng (1) No. 35410. On August 2, 1996, the GDRs were approved by the UK governing authority to be listed on the London Stock Exchange and were issued in Asia, Europe and the US. The total amount of the issuance of GDRs was USD 115,000 thousand. The initial number of units issued was 5,449,592, representing 54,495,920 shares of the Company's common stock at $50.50 (in dollars) per share, and the number of supplementary units issued was 817,438. In total, the number of units issued was 6,267,030, representing 62,670,300 shares of the Company's common stock at $50.50 (in dollars) per share, and the GDRs issued amounted to USD 115,000 thousand. Another 2,089,061 units, representing 20,890,685 shares of the Company's common stock, were issued during the period from 1997 to December 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2015, 7,993,688 units were redeemed and 362,403 units were outstanding, representing 3,624,105 shares of the Company's common stock.

C.As of December 31, 2015, 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 $46,782,803 and the unutilized credits was $4,024,724.

D.Operating lease

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

	December 31, 2015	
Within 1 year	USD	42,730
1~5 year		228,232
Over 5 years		209,619
	USD	480,581

E.As of December 31, 2015, the amount of guaranteed notes issued by the Company for loans borrowed was 53,591,218.

F.To meet operational needs, the Company signed the shipbuilding contracts with Taiwan Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. and Imabari Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. As of December 31, 2015, the total price of the contracts, wherein the vessels have not yet been delivered, amounted to USD 381,900 thousand, USD 343,710 thousand of which remain unpaid.

G.To meet operational needs in Vietnam, the Board of Directors has resolved on November 13, 2015, that the Company to participate in VIP Greenport Joint Stock Co.'s capital increase. The investment amount was VND 125,000,000 thousand and the effective date was set on January 16, 2016. The shareholding ratio was 21.74% after the capital increase and VIP Greenport Joint

Stock Co. was accounted for using equity method.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

The Company's Board of Directors proposed the appropriation of earnings on March 29, 2016 and the related information is described in Note 6(18).

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital risk management

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

(2) Financial instruments

A.Fair value information of financial instruments

(a)Except for those listed in the table below, the carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments not measured at fair value (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, other financial assets, refundable deposits, guarantee deposits received, held-to-maturity financial assets, short-term loans, accounts payable and other payables) are approximate to their fair values. The fair value information of financial instruments measured at fair value is provided in Note 12(3).

	December 31, 2015	
	Book value	Fair value
Financial liabilities:		
Bonds payable	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,051,987
Long-term loans (including current portion)	42,751,093	45,004,361
	$ 45,751,093	$ 48,056,348

	December 31, 2014	
	Book value	Fair value
Financial liabilities:		
Bonds payable (including current portion)	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,038,469
Long-term loans (including current portion)	31,839,178	33,129,147
	$ 34,839,178	$ 36,167,616

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

i.Bonds payable: Regarding the ordinary corporate bonds issued by the Company, the coupon rate is approximate to the current market rate. Therefore, the fair value is estimated using the present value of the expected cash flows.

ii.Long-term loans: The fair value is estimated using the present value of the expected cash flows.

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

<u>Foreign exchange risk</u>

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 and certain subsidiaries' 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, 2015			
		Foreign currency amount (In Thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD	$	687,292	32.8875	$ 22,603,316
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD:NTD	$	599,743	32.8875	$ 19,724,048

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

iv.The total 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, 2015 and 2014 amounted to $128,991 and $104,068, respectively.

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

	Year ended December 31, 2015				
	Sensitivity analysis				
	Degree of variation		Effect on profit or loss		Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)					
Financial assets					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	1%	$	226,033	$	-
Financial liabilities					
Monetary items					
USD:NTD	1%	$	197,240	$	-

	Year ended December 31, 2014		
	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%	$ 266,189	$ -
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1%	$ 250,113	$ -

Price risk

i. The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Company and classified on the balance sheet either as available-for-sale or at fair value through profit or loss. The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

ii. The Company's investments in equity securities comprise domestic listed and unlisted stocks. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, other components of equity for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, would have increased/decreased by $13,467 and $13,934, respectively, as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as available-for-sale.

Interest rate risk

i. The Company's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by cash and cash equivalents held at variable rates. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company's borrowings at floating rate were denominated in the NTD and USD.

ii. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, 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, 2015 and 2014 would have been $336,632 and $227,802 lower/higher, respectively, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

(b)Credit risk

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

ii. For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, no credit limits were exceeded during the reporting periods, and management does not expect any significant losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

iii.For credit quality information of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired, please refer to Note 6(4).

(c)Liquidity risk

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

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

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2015	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Accounts payable	$2,167,097	$ 1,175	$ -	$ -	$ -	$2,168,272
Accounts payable - relate parties	81,789	-	-	-	-	81,789
Other payables	327,808	26,301	-	-	-	354,109
Other payables - related parties	35,683	-	-	-	-	35,683
Bonds payable	-	38,400	3,038,400	-	-	3,076,800
Long-term loans (including current portion)	3,006,794	8,053,692	5,261,763	19,492,486	9,195,428	45,010,163
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	-	-	10,044	10,044

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2014	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	$2,289,867	$ 6	$ -	$ -	$ -	$2,289,873
Accounts payable - relate parties	116,222	-	-	-	-	116,222
Other payables	674,756	52,461	-	-	-	727,217
Other payables - related parties	18,189	-	-	-	-	18,189
Bonds payable	-	38,400	38,400	3,038,400	-	3,115,200
Long-term loans (including current portion)	1,863,859	6,255,166	11,288,109	6,876,956	6,891,390	33,175,480
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	-	-	9,554	9,554

(3) Fair value estimation

A. Details of the fair value of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value are provided in Note 12(2)A. Details of the fair value of the Company's investment property measured at cost are provided in Note 6(9).

B.The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

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

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

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

C.The related information of financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities at December 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

December 31, 2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Equity securities	$ 1,231,965	$ -	$ 117,398	$ 1,349,363

December 31, 2014	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Equity securities	$ 1,266,490	$ -	$ 133,627	$ 1,400,117

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

(a)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

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

(c)When assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, for example, debt instruments without active market, interest rate swap contracts, foreign exchange swap contracts and options, 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.

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

(e)The output of valuation model is an estimated value and the valuation technique may not be able to capture all relevant factors of the 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 consolidated balance sheet. The inputs and pricing information used during valuation are carefully assessed and adjusted based on current market conditions.

(f) 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, 2015 and 2014, 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, 2015 and 2014:

	Equity securities	Derivative financial instruments	Total
At January 1, 2015	$ 133,627	$ -	$ 133,627
Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income (Note 1)	(16,229)	-	($ 16,229)
At December 31, 2015	$ 117,398	$ -	$ 117,398

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

	Equity securities	Derivative financial instruments	Total
At January 1, 2014	$ 110,678	$ 5,173	$ 115,851
Gains and losses recognised in net income (Note 1)	-	(5,173)	(5,173)
Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income (Note 2)	22,949	-	22,949
At December 31, 2014	$ 133,627	$ -	$ 133,627

Note 1: Recorded as non-operating income and expense.

Note 2: Recorded as unrealised valuation gain or loss of available-for-sale financial assets.

G.For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, 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, 2015	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	$ 107,229	Market comparable companies	Price to earnings ratio multiple	34.75~ 34.82	The higher the multiple and control premium, the higher the fair value
			Price to book ratio multiple	0.77~1.47	The higher the multiple and control premium, the higher the fair value
			Discount for lack of marketability	20%~30%	The higher the weighted average cost of capital and discount for lack of control, the lower the fair value
Venture capital shares Private equity fund investment	10,169	Net asset value	Net asset value		The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value

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

			December 31, 2015			
			Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets						
Equity instrument	Price to earnings ratio/ price to book ratio/ discount for lack of marketability	±1%	$ -	$ -	$ 1,072	$ 1,072
	Net asset value	±1%	-	-	102	102
			$ -	$ -	$ 1,174	$ 1,174

			December 31, 2014			
			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%	$ -	$ -	$ 1,235	$ 1,235
	Net asset value	±1%	-	-	102	102
			$ -	$ -	$ 1,337	$ 1,337

(4) Significant transactions information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Please refer to table 9.

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

13. SEGMENT INFORMATION

None.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.
Loans to others
For the year ended December 31, 2015

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Number (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account (Note 2)	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the year ended December 31, 2015 (Note 3)	Balance at December 31, 2015 (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	$ 494,850	$ 493,313	$ 322,752	1.3068%~1.5021%	2	$ -	Working capital requirement	$ -	None	$ -	$ 7,096,240	$ 17,740,599	
1	Peony Investment S.A.	Clove Holding Ltd.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	362,890	361,763	345,319	1.3115%~1.5175%	2	-	Working capital requirement	-	None	-	14,192,479	17,740,599	
2	Clove Holding Ltd.	Whitney Equipment LLC.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	98,970	98,663	98,663	1.3240%	2	-	Working capital requirement	-	None	-	1,157,005	1,446,256	
3	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Everpeort Terminal Services INC.	Receivables from related parties	Yes	989,700	986,625	-	1.9938%	2	-	Working capital requirement	-	None	-	8,759,150	10,948,938	

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, 2015
Note 4: The column of'Nature of loan' shall fill in'Business transaction or'Short-term financing'.
Note 5: Fill in the amount of business transactions when nature of the loan is related to business transactions, which is the amount of business transactions occurred between the creditor and borrower in the current year.
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 lastest financial statements.
PEONY：USD 1,078,866*32.8875*20%=7,096,240
The Company held 100% voting shares directly and indirectly in foreign company, that the total amount of loans granted to a single company should not exceed 40% of the net worth stated in the financial statements.
PEONY：USD 1,078,866*32.8875*40%=14,192,479
Clove Holding Ltd.：USD 87,952*32.8875*40%=1,157,005
Greencompass Marine S.A.：USD 665,842*32.8875*40%=8,759,150
2. According to the Company's credit policy, the total amount of loans granted to a single company should not exceed 40% of the net worth stated in the financial statements.
PEONY：USD 1,078,866*32.8875*50%=17,740,599
Clove Holding Ltd.：USD 87,952*32.8875*50%=1,446,256
Greencompass Marine S.A.：USD 665,842*32.8875*50%=10,948,938

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

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

For the year ended December 31, 2015

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Number (Note 1)	Endorser/Guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed		Limit on endorsements/ guarntees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2015 (Note 4)	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2015 (Note 5)	Actual amount drawn down (Note 6)	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/ guarantor company	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided (Note 3)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China (Note 7)	Footnote
		Company name	Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor (Note 2)											
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Greencompass Marine S.A.	3	$ 116,002,094	$ 34,986,633	$ 34,986,633	$ 16,910,458	$ -	60.32%	$ 145,002,617	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Peony Investment S.A.	2	116,002,094	488,252	486,735	322,298	-	0.84%	145,002,617	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	3	116,002,094	45,147,669	42,891,173	40,355,291	-	73.95%	145,002,617	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Whitney Equipment LLC.	3	116,002,094	1,203,194	958,520	940,124	-	1.65%	145,002,617	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Hemlock Equipment LLC.	3	116,002,094	750,266	610,264	597,393	-	1.05%	145,002,617	Y	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Colon Container Terminal S.A.	6	290,005,523	1,498,355	1,498,355	537,728	-	2.58%	145,002,617	N	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	6	290,005,523	911,706	700,997	700,997	-	1.21%	145,002,617	N	N	N	
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	2	116,002,094	1,766,988	1,611,488	1,611,488	-	2.78%	145,002,617	Y	N	N	

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

(1)The Company is ‘0’.

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

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

(1) Having business relationship.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The calculation is as follows:

The Company: 58,001,047*250% = 145,002,617

Limit on endorsement or guarantees provided by the Company for a single entity is $29,000,523 (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 $116,002,094.

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

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

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

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

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2015

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of shares/thousands

Securities held by	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note 2)	Genearl ledger account	As of December 31, 2015				Footnote (Note 4)
				Number of shares	Book value (Note 3)	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
Evergreen Marine Corporation	Stock:							
	Power World Fund Inc.		Available-for-sale financial asset-non-current	1,017	$ 10,169	5.68%	$ 10,169	
	Taiwan HSR Consortium		〃	50,694	526,711	0.90%	526,711	
	Linden Technologies, Inc.		〃	50	9,677	1.44%	9,677	
	TopLogis, Inc.		〃	2,464	5,784	17.48%	5,784	
	Ever Accord Construction Corp.		〃	9,317	91,768	17.50%	91,768	
	Central Reinsurance Corp.		〃	47,492	705,254	8.45%	705,254	
	Financial bonds:							
	Bank of Taichung Unsecured Subordinated Financial Debentures		Held-to-maturity financial asset-current	-	200,000	-	200,000	
	Bank of Taichung Unsecured Subordinated Financial Debentures		Held-to-maturity financial asset-non-current	-	20,000	-	20,000	
	Ta Chong Commercial Bank 1st Unsecured Subordinate Financial Debentures-B Issue in 2009		〃	-	100,000	-	100,000	
	Sunny Bank 1st Subordinate Financial Debentures-B Issue in 2010		〃	-	50,000	-	50,000	
	Sunny Bank 2nd Subordinate Financial Debentures-B Issue in 2015		〃	-	50,000	-	50,000	
Peony Investment S.A.	Dongbu Pusan Container Terminal Co., Ltd.		Available-for-sale financial asset-non-current	300	USD 6,154	15.00	USD 6,154	
	Hutchison Inland Container Depots Ltd.		〃	0.75	USD 259	7.50	USD 259	
	South Asia Gateway Terminals (Private) Ltd.		〃	18,942	USD 30,840	5.00	USD 30,840	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	RTW Air Services (S) Pte Ltd.		〃	30	SGD 44	2.00	SGD 44	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Green Siam Air Service Co., Ltd.		〃	4	THB 1,160	2.00	THB 1,160	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	Zoll Pool Hafen Hamburg AG		〃	10	EUR 10	2.86	EUR 10	

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

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

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

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

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2015

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of shares/thousands of NTD

Investor	Marketable securities (Note 1)	General ledger account	Counterparty (Note 2)	Relationship with the investor (Note 2)	Balance as at January 1, 2015		Addition (Note 3)		Disposal (Note 3)				Balance as at December 31, 2015	
					Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Selling price	Book value	Gain (loss) on disposal	Number of shares	Amount
Evergreen Marine Corporation	Beneficiary Certificates:													
	Yuanta Wan Tai Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current			-	$ -	46,937	$ 700,000	46,937	$ 700,094	$ 700,000	$ 94	-	$ -
	Fubon Chi-Hsiang Money Market	〃			-	-	48,567	750,000	48,567	750,070	750,000	70	-	-
	FSITC Taiwan Money Market	〃			-	-	29,878	750,000	29,878	750,192	750,000	192	-	-
	Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	〃			-	-	123,962	1,650,000	123,962	1,650,594	1,650,000	594	-	-
	Capital Money Market	〃			-	-	25,233	400,000	25,233	400,322	400,000	322	-	-
	Allianz Glbl Investors Taiwan Money Market	〃			-	-	24,346	300,000	24,346	300,046	300,000	46	-	-
	Mega Diamond Bond Fund	〃			-	-	52,783	650,000	52,783	651,033	650,000	1,033	-	-
	Yuanta De- Bao Money Market Fund	〃			-	-	31,118	500,000	31,118	500,121	500,000	121	-	-

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

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

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

Note 4: Paid-in capital referred to herein is the paid-in capital of parent company.

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2015

Table 5

Expressed in thousands

Purchaser/Seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions (Note 1)		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		Footnote (Note 2)
			Purchases/ sales	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/ sales	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
Evergreen Marine Corporation	Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchases	$ 808,698	3%	30~60 days	$ -	-	($ 72,041)	3%	
	Evergreen International Corp.	Investee of the Company's major shareholder	Sales	1,789,395	7%	30~60 days	-	-	86,737	5%	
			Purchases	453,294	2%	30~60 days	-	-	(24)	-	
	Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corp.	Investee accounted for using equity method	Sales	100,878	-	30~60 days	-	-	24,863	1%	
			Purchases	418,020	2%	30~60 days			(382)	-	
	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Company	Sales	1,457,628	6%	30~60 days	-	-	25,828	1%	
			Purchases	1,100,531	4%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Indirect subsidiary of the Company	Sales	1,136,736	5%	30~60 days	-	-	9,111	-	
			Purchases	246,154	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Subsidiary	Purchases	206,319	1%	10 days	-	-	(6,723)	-	
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam	Sales	635,401	3%	30~60 days	-	-	9,704	1%	
			Purchases	234,220	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Gaining Enterprise S.A.	Subsidiary of EITC accounted for using equity method	Purchases	1,641,038	7%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Company's major shareholder	Sales	1,696,471	7%	30~60 days	-	-	30,355	2%	
			Purchases	347,596	1%	30~60 days	-	-	(572)	-	
	Taipei Port Container Terminal Corp.	Investee accounted for using equity method	Purchases	104,427	-	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.	Investee of the Company's major shareholder	Purchases	225,600	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
Taiwan Terminal Services Co.,Ltd.	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The parent	Sales	808,698	99%	30~60 days	-	-	72,041	99%	
Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The parent	Sales	USD 6,495	8%	10 days	-	-	USD 204	3%	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 18,858	24%	10 days	-	-	USD 1,643	23%	
	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 9,540	12%	10 days	-	-	USD 1,148	16%	
	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 27,710	35%	10 days	-	-	USD 2,074	30%	
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam	Sales	USD 5,334	7%	10 days	-	-	USD 494	7%	
	Seaside Transportation Service LLC.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 6,370	8%	10 days	-	-	USD 163	2%	
Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 37,636	2%	30~60 days	-	-	USD 1,194	1%	
			Purchases	USD 17,754	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The parent	Sales	USD 34,645	2%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 45,886	2%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 785)	1%	
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	Subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 3,861	-	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 9,540	-	10 days	-	-	(USD 1,148)	1%	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 77,304	4%	30~60 days	-		USD 2,183	1%	
			Purchases	USD 22,131	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen International S.A.	Major shareholder of the Parent Company's	Purchases	USD 12,666	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen International Corp.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 9,941	-	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.	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam	Sales	USD 31,259	2%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 26,613	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Marine (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 36,364	2%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Netherlands) B.V.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 3,652	-	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Insurance Company Limited	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 5,780	-	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 963)	1%	
Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Parent Company	Sales	USD 17,754	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 37,636	2%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 1,194)	1%	
	Evergreen Marine Corp.	The Parent	Sales	USD 7,749	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 35,784	2%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 277)	-	
	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	Subsidiary of the Parent Company	Purchases	USD 27,710	2%	10 days	-	-	(USD 2,074)	1%	
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam	Sales	USD 17,139	1%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
			Purchases	USD 28,963	2%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 27,589	2%	30~60 days	-	-	USD 651	1%	
			Purchases	USD 17,283	1%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 552)	-	
	Evergreen International Corp.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 8,845	1%	30~60 days	-	-	(USD 1)	-	
	Evergreen Insurance Company Limited	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Purchases	USD 5,752	-	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 Heavy Industrial Corp.(Malaysia) Berhad	Gaining Enterprise S.A.	Investee of EITC	Sales	MYR 211,353	72%	45 days	-	-	MYR 39,414	100%	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	MYR 81,226	28%	45 days	-	-	-	-	
Island Equipment LLC	Seaside Transportation Service LLC.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	USD 4,068	24%	5 days	-	-	USD 212	26%	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (France) S.A.S.	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	Sales	EUR 3,367	46%	30 days	-	-	-	-	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Company	Sales	EUR 3,480	28%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	
	Italia Marittima S.p.A.	Investee of Balsam	Sales	EUR 3,118	25%	30~60 days	-	-	EUR 239	2%	
	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Company's major shareholder	Sales	EUR 3,082	25%	30~60 days	-	-	EUR 237	2%	
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Netherlands) B.V.	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Indirect subsidiary of the Company	Sales	EUR 3,292	32%	30~60 days	-	-	-	-	

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, 2015

Table 6

Expressed in thousands

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at December 31, 2015 (Note 1)	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
					Amount	Action taken		
Evergreen Marine Corp.	Evergreen International Corporation	Investee of the Company's major shareholder	$ 225,205	-	$ -	-	$ 222,447	$ -
Evergreen Heavy Industrial Corp. (Malaysia) Berhad	Evergreen Marine (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Investee of the Parent Company's major shareholder	MYR 39,414	-	-	-	-	-

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, 2015

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			
				General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.	1	Operating cost	$ 808,698	Note 4	0.60
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Greencompass Marine S.A.	1	Shipowner's account - credit	253,300	"	0.13
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Greencompass Marine S.A.	1	Operating revenue	1,457,628	"	1.09
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Greencompass Marine S.A.	1	Operating cost	1,100,531	"	0.82
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	1	Shipowner's account - credit	558,968	"	0.29
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	1	Operating revenue	1,136,736	"	0.85
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	1	Operating cost	246,154	"	0.18
0	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	1	Operating cost	206,319	"	0.15
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	3	Operating revenue	1,195,543	"	0.89
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	3	Operating cost	555,867	"	0.42
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	3	Operating cost	303,060	"	0.23
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	3	Operating cost	122,661	"	0.09
1	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Netherlands) B.V.	3	Operating cost	116,017	"	0.09
2	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	3	Operating cost	880,229		0.66
3	Peony Investment S.A.	Clove Holding Ltd.	3	Other receivables	345,340	"	0.18

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

(1) Parent company is ‘0’.

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

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

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary

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

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

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

Evergreen Marine Corporation (Taiwan) Ltd.

Information on investees

For the year ended December 31, 2015

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of shares/thousands of NTD

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as of December 31, 2015			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2015 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2015 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as of December 31, 2015	Balance as of December 31, 2014	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Evergreen Marine Corp.	Peony Investment S.A.	Republic of Panama	Investment activities	$ 15,670,894	$ 15,670,894	4,765	100.00	$ 35,315,697	($ 5,672,263)	($ 5,723,234)	Subsidiary of the Company
	Taiwan Terminal Services Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Loading and discharging operations of container yards	55,000	55,000	5,500	55.00	40,626	30,983	17,041	〃
	Everport Terminal Services Inc.	U.S.A	Terminal services	3,289	3,289	1	100.00	61,474	(88,338)	(88,338)	〃
	Charng Yang Development Co.,Ltd.	Taiwan	Development, rental, sale of residential and commercial buildings	320,000	320,000	58,542	40.00	521,634	166,648	66,659	Investee accounted for using equity method
	Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	Taiwan	Container transportation and gas stations	4,753,514	4,753,514	424,062	39.74	8,394,827	843,743	338,140	〃
	Evergreen Security Corporation	Taiwan	General security guards services	25,000	25,000	6,336	31.25	81,366	45,495	14,217	〃
	EVA Airways Corporation	Taiwan	International passengers and cargo transportation	10,767,879	10,767,879	629,483	16.31	7,970,003	6,436,425	1,059,087	〃
	Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation	Taiwan	Container distribution and cargo stevedoring	1,094,073	1,094,073	109,378	21.03	980,212	(119,212)	(25,075)	〃
	Evergreen Marine (Latin America), S.A.	Republic of Panama	Management consultancy	3,453	3,453	105	17.50	4,268	1,653	289	〃
Peony Investment S.A.	Clove Holding Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Investment holding company	1,728,214	1,728,214	10	100.00	2,892,513	89,906	89,906	Indirect subsidiary of the Company
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	Germany	Shipping agency	273,492	273,492	-	100.00	232,079	9,368	9,368	〃
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Ireland) Ltd.	Ireland	Shipping agency	3,124	3,124	0.1	100.00	4,733	657	657	〃
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Korea) Corporation	South Korea	Shipping agency	79,785	79,785	121	100.00	60,019	21,219	21,219	〃
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Netherlands) B.V.	Netherlands	Shipping agency	130,794	130,794	0.047	100.00	79,517	(54,236)	(54,236)	〃
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Poland) SP. ZO. O	Poland	Shipping agency	21,772	21,772	2	100.00	10,963	401	401	〃
	Greencompass Marine S.A.	Republic of Panama	Marine transportation	11,625,731	11,625,731	3,535	100.00	21,897,876	(3,752,950)	(3,752,950)	〃
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (India) Pvt. Ltd.	India	Shipping agency	38,701	38,701	100	99.99	97,025	23,962	23,961	〃
	Evergreen Argentina S.A.	Argentina	Leasing	4,604	4,604	150	95.00	3,253	(15,763)	(14,974)	〃

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as of December 31, 2015			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2015 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2015 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as of December 31, 2015	Balance as of December 31, 2014	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Peony Investment S.A.	Evergreen Shipping Agency France S.A.S.	France	Shipping agency	$ 29,829	$ 29,829	5	100.00	$ 61,627	$ 3,251	$ 3,251	Indirect subsidiary of the Company
	PT. Multi Bina Pura International	Indonesia	Loading and discharging operations of container yards and island transportation	257,869	257,869	17	95.03	417,413	60,413	57,411	〃
	PT. Multi Bina Transport	Indonesia	Container repair, cleaning and island distribution	26,451	26,451	2	17.39	15,072	13,480	2,344	〃
	Evergreen Heavy Industrial Corp. (Malaysia) Berhad	Malaysia	Container manufacturing	897,659	897,659	42,120	84.44	1,200,172	238,522	201,408	〃
	Armand Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Curacao	Investment holding company	378,618	378,618	4	70.00	314,356	(14,499)	(10,149)	〃
	Evergreen Shipping (Spain) S.L.	Spain	Shipping agency	127,275	127,275	3	55.00	101,060	91,989	50,594	〃
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Italy) S.p.A.	Italy	Shipping agency	77,351	77,351	0.55	55.00	59,972	9,265	5,096	〃
	Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	U.K	Marine transportation	1,055,776	1,055,776	765	51.00	1,997,072	(1,268,043)	(646,702)	〃
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	Australia	Shipping agency	8,126	8,126	0.675	67.50	26,776	34,608	23,361	〃
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Russia) Ltd.	Russia	Shipping agency	27,889	27,889	-	51.00	10,995	44,520	22,705	〃
	Evergreen Shipping Agency(Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Shipping agency	70,938	70,938	765	51.00	155,349	69,826	35,611	〃
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Shipping agency	48,476	48,476	408	51.00	55,787	68,043	34,702	〃
	Evergreen Agency (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	Shipping agency	19,100	19,100	5,500	55.00	113,445	114,608	63,034	〃
	PT. Evergreen Shipping Agency Indonesia	Indonesia	Shipping agency	32,000	32,000	0.441	49.00	109,668	70,373	34,483	Investee company of Peony accounted for using equity method
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Vietnam) Corp.	Vietnam	Shipping agency	14,931	14,931	-	49.00	187,477	66,243	33,784	〃
	Luanta Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Curaçao	Investment holding company	1,554,839	1,484,019	460	50.00	2,035,947	(918,676)	(459,338)	〃
	Balsam Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Curaçao	Investment holding company	9,917,437	8,513,307	0.451	49.00	249,716	(3,600,078)	(1,764,038)	〃
	Green Peninsula Agencies SDN. BHD.	Malaysia	Investment holding company	238,599	238,599	1,500	30.00	238,460	216,312	64,893	〃
	Evergreen Shipping Agency Co. (U.A.E.) LLC	United Arab Emirates	Shipping agency	68,472	68,472	-	49.00	93,603	109,001	53,411	〃
	Greenpen Properties Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Renting estate and storehouse company	14,012	2,982	1,500	30.00	44,306	18,721	5,616	〃

Investor	Investee (Notes 1 and 2)	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as of December 31, 2015			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2015 (Note 2(2))	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2015 (Note 2(3))	Footnote
				Balance as of December 31, 2015	Balance as of December 31, 2014	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Armand Investment (Netherlands) N.V.	Armand Estate B.V.	Netherlands	Investment holding company	$ 556,980	$ 556,980	0.045	100.00	$ 450,838	($ 13,760)	($ 13,760)	Indirect subsidiary of the Company
Armand Estate B.V.	Taipei Port Container Terminal Corporation	Taiwan	Container distribution and cargo stevedoring	506,019	506,019	50,602	9.73	452,710	(119,212)	(11,599)	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	751,808	751,808	22,860	40.00	2,852,856	185,048	74,019	Investee company of Clove Holding Ltd. accounted for using equity method
	Island Equipment LLC.	U.S.A	Investment holding company	4,736	4,736	-	36.00	153,983	55,062	19,822	Indirect subsidiary of the Company
Island Equipment LLC	Whitney Equipment LLC.	U.S.A	Equipment leasing company	6,578	6,578	-	100.00	151,886	30,287	30,287	〃
	Hemlock Equipment LLC.	U.S.A	Equipment leasing company	6,578	6,578	-	100.00	304,439	51,485	51,485	Indirect subsidiary of the Company
Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited	Island Equipment LLC.	U.S.A	Investment holding company	1,973	1,973	-	15.00	64,160	55,062	8,259	〃
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (UK) Limited	U.K	Shipping agency	0.07	0.07	-	100.00	43,187	11,090	11,090	〃
	Evergreen Marine (Latin America), S.A.	Republic of Panama	Management consultancy	3,256	3,256	99	16.50	4,024	1,653	273	Investee company of Evergreen Marine (UK) Limited accounted for using equity method
PT. Multi Bina Pura International	PT. Multi Bina Transport	Indonesia	Container repair cleaning and inland transportation	108,575	108,575	8	72.95	63,227	13,480	9,834	Indirect subsidiary of the Company
Evergreen Shipping Agency (Deutschland) GmbH	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Austria) GmbH	Austria	Shipping agency	651	651	-	100.00	7,305	427	427	〃
	Evergreen Shipping Agency (Switzerland) S.A.	Switzerland	Shipping agency	2,466	2,466	0.1	100.00	9,966	932	932	〃

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, 2015' 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 nine-month period ended December 31, 2015' 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 nine-month period ended December 31, 2015' 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, 2015

Table 9

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2015	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/Amount remitted back to Taiwan for year ended December 31, 2015		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2015	Net income (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2015	Ownership held by the Company (direct of indirect) (%)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2015 (Note 2(2)2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2015	Accumulted amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2015	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
Ningbo Victory Container Co., Ltd.	Island container transportation, container storage, loading, discharging, repair and related activities	$ 122,918	(2)	$ 33,463	$ -	$ -	$ 33,463	$ 16,472	40.00	$ 6,589	$ 77,939	$ -	
Qingdao Evergreen Container Storage & Transportation Co., Ltd.	Island container transportation, storage, loading, discharging, repair, cleaning and related activities	468,651	(2)	146,248	-	-	146,248	181,886	40.00	72,754	285,542	-	
Kingtrans Intl. Logistics (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.	Island container transportation, storage, loading, discharging, repair, cleaning and related activities	394,829	(2)	131,550	-	-	131,550	(8,403)	40.00	(3,361)	205,176	-	

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2015	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Minstry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) (Note 3)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
Evergreen Marine Corp.	$ 311,261	$ 1,186,986	$ 36,776,761

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

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

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

(3) Others

Note 2: In the 'Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2015' column:

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

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

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

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

C. Others.

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

長榮海運股份有限公司
EVERGREEN MARINE CORP. (TAIWAN) LTD.

104 台北市民生東路二段166號
166, Sec. 2, Minsheng East Road,
Taipei 104, Taiwan
TEL: 886-2-25057766
FAX: 886-2-25055256

338 桃園市蘆竹區新南路一段163號
163, Sec. 1, Hsin-Nan Road, Luchu Dist,
Taoyuan City, 338, Taiwan
TEL: 886-3-3123508
FAX: 886-3-3123525, 3123550

Designed and Printed by Cultural Development Division
Evergreen International Corporation Tel: 886-2-2500-1256