
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

Registration statement pursuant to Section 12(b) or 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

or

Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

or

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

or

Shell company report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report

Commission file number 000-30702

Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Taiwan, Republic of China
(Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

No. 123, Sec. 3, Da Fong Road, Tantz, Taichung, Taiwan, R.O.C.
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Eva Chen, telephone: +886 (4) 2534-1525, fax: +886 (4) 2534-6278,
No. 123, Sec. 3, Da Fong Road, Tantz, Taichung, Taiwan, R.O.C.
(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

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<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange On Which Registered</u>
American Depositary Shares, each representing 5 Common Shares	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (The NASDAQ Global Select Market)
Common Shares, par value NT\$10 per share	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (The NASDAQ Global Select Market)*

* Not for trading, but only in connection with the registration of American Depositary Shares representing such Common Shares pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:
None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the Issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

3,116,361,139 Common Shares were outstanding as of December 31, 2013

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued
by the International Accounting Standards Board

Other

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow. Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Yes No

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SILICONWARE PRECISION INDUSTRIES CO., LTD.

FORM 20-F ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

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Supplemental Information

All references to “we,” “us,” “our” and “our company” in this annual report are to Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd. and our consolidated subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires. All references to “shares” and “common shares” are to our common shares, par value NT\$10 per share, and to “ADSs” are to our American depository shares, each of which represents five of our common shares. The ADSs are issued under the deposit agreement, as amended, supplemented or modified from time to time, originally dated as of June 7, 2000, among Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd. and Citibank, N.A., as depository, and the holders and beneficial owners of American Depositary Receipts issued thereunder. All references to “Taiwan” are to the island of Taiwan and other areas under the effective control of the Republic of China. All references to “the government” or “the Republic of China government” are to the government of the Republic of China. All references to the “Securities and Futures Bureau” are to the Securities and Futures Bureau of the Republic of China or its predecessors, as applicable. “R.O.C. GAAP” means the generally accepted accounting principles of the Republic of China, and “U.S. GAAP” means the generally accepted accounting principles of the United States. All references to “IFRS” in this annual report are references to the International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board. All references to “Taiwan IFRS” are references to IFRS as endorsed by the Republic of China Financial Supervisory Commission for use in the Republic of China. Unless otherwise stated, all of our financial information presented in this annual report has been prepared in accordance with IFRS. Any discrepancies in any table between totals and sums of the amounts listed are due to rounding. Unless otherwise indicated, or the context otherwise requires, references in this annual report to financial and operational data for a particular year refer to the fiscal year of our company ended December 31 of that year.

We publish our consolidated financial statements in New Taiwan dollars, the lawful currency of the Republic of China. In this annual report, “NT\$” and “NT dollars” mean New Taiwan dollars, “\$,” “US\$” and “U.S. dollars” mean United States dollars.

Forward-Looking Statements in This Annual Report May Not Be Accurate

Our disclosure and analysis in this annual report contain or incorporate by reference some forward-looking statements. Our forward-looking statements contain information regarding, among other things, our financial condition, future expansion plans and business strategy. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and projections about future events. You can identify these statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. Although we believe that these expectations and projections are reasonable, such forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions about us, including, among other things:

- the intensely competitive semiconductor and personal computer industries and markets;
- risks associated with international business activities;
- our dependence on key personnel;
- natural disasters, such as earthquakes and droughts, which are beyond our control;
- general economic and political conditions, including those related to the semiconductor and personal computer industries;
- possible disruptions in commercial activities caused by human-induced disasters, including terrorist activity and armed conflict, and outbreaks of contagious diseases, such as avian influenza which reduce end-user purchases relative to expectations and orders;
- fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates;
- additional disclosures we make in our previous and future Form 20-F annual reports and Form 6-K periodic reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC; and
- those other risks identified in “Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors” of this annual report.

The words “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “plan,” “will,” “shall” and similar expressions, as they relate to us, are intended to identify a number of these forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events discussed in this annual report might not occur and our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements.

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PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers

Not applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable.

Item 3. Key Information

A. Selected Financial Data

The selected consolidated financial data set forth below as of and for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. Prior to December 31, 2012, we prepared our consolidated financial information in accordance with R.O.C. GAAP. A description of the principal differences between our previous accounting standards and IFRS and the impacts of transition to IFRS is provided in note 37 to our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Pursuant to the transitional relief granted by the SEC in respect of the first-time application of IFRS, financial and operating data as of and for the three years ended December 31, 2009, 2010 and 2011 derived from our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have not been included below.

The selected financial data shown below should be read in conjunction with “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects,” and the financial statements and the notes to those statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2013	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$(1)
(in millions, except earnings or dividends per share and per ADS data)			
Income Statement Data:			
Net operating revenues	64,655	69,356	2,325.0
Operating costs	(52,916)	(54,926)	(1,841.3)
Gross profit	11,739	14,430	483.7
Operating expenses	(5,351)	(6,495)	(217.7)
Operating income	6,388	7,935	266.0
Equity investment income (loss)	(9)	(85)	(2.8)
Other income	327	271	9.1
Other gains and losses	169	326	10.9
Financial costs	(197)	(271)	(9.1)
Others	114	(727)	(24.4)
Income before income tax	6,792	7,449	249.7
Income tax expense	(1,230)	(1,607)	(53.9)
Income from continuing operations	5,562	5,842	195.8
Net income	5,562	5,842	195.8
Earnings per share			
Basic	1.81	1.89	0.06
Diluted	1.80	1.87	0.06
Shares used in per share calculation (average, as adjusted)			
Basic	3,078	3,098	3,098
Diluted	3,094	3,117	3,117
Earnings per ADS			
Basic	9.03	9.43	0.32
Diluted	8.99	9.37	0.31
Dividends per share	1.42	1.80	0.06
ADSs used in per ADS calculation (average, as adjusted)			
Basic	616	620	620
Diluted	619	623	623
Other Data:			
Capital expenditures	15,142	14,979	502.1
Depreciation and amortization	10,100	11,034	369.9

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	As of December 31,		
	2012	2013	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$(¹)
(in millions, except earnings or dividends per share and per ADS data)			
Statement of Financial Position Data:			
Cash and cash equivalents	15,852	16,975	569.1
Working capital	14,221	15,295	512.7
Total assets	91,853	101,819	3,413.3
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	5,617	5,688	190.7
Long-term debt	12,038	15,356	514.8
Total liabilities	32,935	39,947	1,339.2
Capital stock	31,164	31,164	1,044.7
Total stockholders' equity	58,918	61,872	2,074.1

(1) Amounts translated for convenience at NT\$29.83 to US\$1.00, which was the noon buying rate as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on December 31, 2013.

Currency Translations and Exchange Rates

We have translated certain New Taiwan dollars, or NT dollars, amounts included in this annual report into U.S. dollars for the convenience of the readers. The rate we used for the translations was NT\$ 29.83 = US\$1.00, which was the noon buying rate as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on December 31, 2013. The translation does not mean that NT dollars could actually be converted into U.S. dollars at that rate. The following table shows the noon buying rates for NT dollars expressed in NT dollar per US\$1.00.

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>Average⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>At Period End</u>
2009	32.96	35.21	31.95	31.95
2010	31.39	32.43	29.14	29.14
2011	29.42	30.67	28.50	30.27
2012	29.47	30.28	28.96	29.05
2013	29.73	30.20	28.93	29.83
October	29.38	29.49	29.32	29.42
November	29.52	29.65	29.37	29.59
December	29.72	30.03	29.53	29.83
2014 (through April 11, 2014)	30.28	30.65	29.90	30.08
January	30.14	30.31	29.90	30.31
February	30.31	30.37	30.25	30.29
March	30.40	30.65	30.24	30.45
April (through April 11, 2014)	30.17	30.29	29.99	30.08

Source: Federal Reserve Statistical Release, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

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- (1) Annual averages are calculated using the average of the exchange rates on the last day of each month during the period. Monthly averages are calculated using the average of the daily rates during the relevant period.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

Our business and operations are subject to various risks, many of which are beyond our control. If any of the risks described below actually occurs, our services, financial condition or results of operations could be seriously harmed.

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Risks Relating to Our Financial Condition and Business

Any global systemic economic and financial crisis could negatively affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition

The systemic economic and financial crisis in 2008 and 2009 that affected global businesses including the banking and financial sectors also had an impact on the semiconductor markets, resulting in sharp declines in demand for our semiconductor packaging and testing services from which we generate our revenues. The global economy has been slowly recovering since the end of 2009. However, the global economy is still uncertain and may deteriorate in the future. There were, and could be in the future, domino effects from the global markets turmoil on our business, including significant decreases in orders from our customers, insolvency of key suppliers resulting in service delays, inability of customers to obtain credit to finance purchases of our services, customer insolvencies, weak consumer confidence, diminished consumer and business spending and asset depreciation negatively impacting our operations. Any systemic economic or financial crisis could cause revenues for the semiconductor industry as a whole to decline dramatically and could materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

The cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry makes us particularly vulnerable to economic downturns and changes in the semiconductor industry

Because our manufacturing services are, and will continue to be, dependent on the requirements of semiconductor companies for independent testing and assembly services, any downturn in the highly cyclical semiconductor industry, caused by economic downturns or other reasons, may reduce demand for our manufacturing services and adversely affect our results of operations. Variations in order levels from our customers and in service fee rates may result in volatility in our net operating revenues and earnings. The markets for semiconductors are also characterized by rapid technological change, evolving industry standards and periods of heightened competition. If demand for semiconductor capacity does not keep pace with the growth of supply, or further declines, our manufacturing services would be subject to more intense competition and our results of operations may suffer because of the resulting downward pricing pressure and capacity underutilization. Any increased competition may cause average selling prices of many of our semiconductor packages and testing services to decrease significantly, which may lead to pressure on our gross margins and negatively affect our operating results. Future downturns in the semiconductor industry may be severe. In the event of any future downturn, our average selling prices may decline without a corresponding decrease in our high fixed costs. This could lead to a decline in our profitability, which would seriously harm our manufacturing services.

Our operating results fluctuate significantly, which may affect the value of your investments

Our historical net operating revenues and results of operations have varied, at times significantly, from quarter to quarter. Our future net operating revenues, gross profit and operating income may vary significantly due to a combination of factors. These factors include:

- our ability to develop and implement new technologies. If we are unable to successfully implement new technologies in a timely manner, our operating results could suffer because we would allow our competitors to seize the opportunities in developing new markets.
- changes in our mix of manufacturing services or our customers' preferences. When we discontinue or add manufacturing service or when our customers' demand changes, our operating results usually fluctuate.
- changes in capacity utilization. When capacity utilization is low, such as in times of market downturns, we may need to adjust our mix of manufacturing services to respond to changes in demand and to adjust our prices sufficiently enough to maintain the level of our capacity utilization.

Moreover, the substrate packaging which uses higher-cost raw materials has caused the costs of production for semiconductor packaging to rise significantly. If our revenues do not grow and we are unable to reduce our expenses, our profitability will suffer.

We do not have any significant backlog because our customers do not place purchase orders far in advance, which makes us vulnerable to sudden changes in customer demand

Our customers generally do not place purchase orders far in advance, and our contracts with major domestic customers do not generally require minimum purchase of our manufacturing services. In addition, our customers' purchase orders have varied significantly from period to period because demand for their products is often volatile. As a result, we do not typically operate with any significant backlog. The lack of a significant backlog makes it difficult for us to forecast our net operating revenues in future periods and causes our operating results to fluctuate from period to period. Moreover, our expense levels are based in part on our expectations of future revenue and we may be unable to adjust costs in a timely manner to compensate for revenue shortfalls. We expect that in the future our net operating revenues in any quarter will continue to be substantially dependent upon purchase orders received in that quarter. We cannot assure you that any of our customers will continue to place orders with us in the future at the same levels as in prior periods. We also cannot assure you that our customers' orders will be consistent with our expectations when we made or will make the necessary investments in raw materials, labor and equipment.

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If we are unable to maintain a steady return to our former capacity utilization rates, our profitability would be adversely affected

Our operations, in particular our bumping and testing operations have high fixed costs. Our profitability is affected by the capacity utilization rates for our machinery and equipment. In periods of slow demand, we experience relatively low capacity utilization rates in our operations, which lead to reduced margins. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain or surpass our past gross margin levels if we cannot consistently achieve or maintain relatively high capacity utilization rates. The factors affecting our capacity utilization in 2013 included:

- the continued soft demand for personal computer products and peripherals resulting from after effects of the European debt crisis and macroeconomic uncertainty which the strong demand for cellular phone products could not make up for; and
- the packaging technology migrating from wire bond to flip chip, which resulted in underutilization of existing wire bonders, as customers demanded flip chip packaging in place of wire bonding services.

Such uncontrollable factors caused diverse capacity utilization in our different manufacturing processes. The continuing instability in demand has made it difficult to meet original planned weight in different services and sustain a high utilization rate. Any uncertainty in the semiconductor industry as a result of such events would harm our capacity utilization, and as a result may adversely affect our profitability and results of operations in the future. Given the high fixed costs of our services, high capacity utilization allows us to maintain higher gross margins because it allows us to allocate fixed costs over a greater number of units we package and test. Increases or decreases in capacity utilization rates will have a significant effect on our manufacturing services. Accordingly, our ability to enhance our gross margins will depend, in part, on our ability to continue to increase our capacity utilization rates.

In order to increase or sustain our capacity utilization, we must:

- ensure that our packaging and testing technologies meet our customers' demands;
- install advanced equipment in anticipation of new business; and
- prevent disruption of operations caused by fire, accidents, mechanical and technical failures, expansion, introduction of new packages or relocation of equipment.

If demand for our manufacturing services does not meet our expectations, our capacity utilization would decrease and our profitability would suffer.

We depend on a small number of customers for a substantial portion of our revenues and a loss of any one of these customers would result in the loss of a significant portion of our revenues

We are dependent on a small group of customers for a substantial portion of our manufacturing services. In 2012 and 2013, 57.0% and 60.0% of our net operating revenues, respectively, were derived from sales to our top ten customers. In 2013, our largest customer accounted for 8.3% of our net operating revenues. We expect that we will continue to depend on a relatively limited number of customers for a significant portion of our net operating revenues because of the concentration of demand in the semiconductor industry for our manufacturing services. Our ability to maintain close and satisfactory relationships with our customers is important to the ongoing success and profitability of our manufacturing services. Few of our customers are presently obligated to purchase packaging or testing services or to provide us with forecasts of product purchases for any period. If any of our significant customers reduces, delays or cancels its orders to a significant degree, our manufacturing services would be harmed because each of these customers accounts for a significant portion of our net operating revenues.

If capital resources required for our future expansion plans are not available, we may be unable to successfully implement our services strategy

We have engaged in equipment and facilities expansion in recent years to upgrade our technology and equipment. Our business growth in the future will continue to require substantial capital expenditures to fund such equipment and facilities expansions. We periodically review and adjust our capital expenditure plans to address our expectation of demand for our services and prevailing industry trends. The growing demand for our manufacturing services has and will continue to require significant capital expenditures on packaging technology and equipment. In making these planned capital expenditures, we may need to obtain additional capital. In addition, we may be unable to accurately estimate the timing and amount of our capital requirements, which depend on a number of factors, including demand for our manufacturing services and availability of equipment and whether or when the market will recover. In addition, we cannot assure you that additional financing will be available on satisfactory terms to us, or at all, when we require additional financing, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

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If we cannot compete successfully in our industry, our current and potential customers would likely decide not to use our manufacturing services, which would seriously harm our business

The independent semiconductor packaging and testing industry is very competitive. We face substantial competition from established packaging and testing companies, including Advanced Semiconductor Engineering, Inc. (Taiwan), Amkor Technology Inc. (USA) and STATS ChipPAC Ltd. (Singapore). We may face additional competition from new competitors in our industry in emerging countries, such as the People's Republic of China, or the P.R.C., where demand is expected to grow for our manufacturing services. To a lesser extent, we also compete with the internal packaging and testing capabilities of our customers who have in-house packaging and testing capabilities. Some of our competitors have greater technology resources. Some of our competitors have greater financial and other resources than we do, including established relationships with many large semiconductor companies which are our current or potential customers. These relationships and lengthy qualification periods required by most of our potential customers may prevent us from securing new customers.

If the outsourcing trend for packaging and testing services does not continue, we could lose a significant number of our current customers and we may be unable to implement our manufacturing services strategy plan in the future

We depend on outsourcing of packaging and testing services by fabless semiconductor companies and integrated device manufacturers. In recent years, semiconductor companies have increasingly subcontracted parts of the semiconductor production process, including packaging and testing, to independent companies to reduce costs and shorten production cycles. However, we cannot assure you that the outsourcing trend will continue. If integrated device manufacturers become dissatisfied with the services of independent semiconductor packaging and testing companies, they may return to utilizing in-house packaging and testing capabilities. A reversal of, or slowdown in, the outsourcing trend would harm our business and make it difficult for us to implement our growth plan in the future.

The trend of adopting protectionist measures in certain countries, including the United States, could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition

Governments in the United States, China, Europe and certain other countries have implemented fiscal and monetary programs to stimulate economic growth as a result of the recent economic downturn, and many of these programs include protectionist measures that encourage the use of domestic products and labor. If the governments in the countries where our customers are located enact protectionist measures that encourage the use of domestic products and labor, demand for our services could be adversely affected. Recent policy developments by the governments in China also suggest an increased unwillingness to allow international companies to invest in or acquire local businesses. Since some of our direct customers and other downstream customers in the supply chain are located in or have operations in the countries where protectionist measures were adopted, such protectionist measures could have a material adverse effect on our business in the future.

Our production schedule may be delayed and our business may be adversely affected if we are unable to obtain raw materials from our suppliers at acceptable prices, qualities and quantities

We must obtain sufficient quantities of raw materials at acceptable prices in a timely manner. We source most of our raw materials, including critical materials, such as gold wire, substrates and lead-frames, from a limited group of suppliers. We purchase all of our materials on a purchase order basis at prevailing market prices and have no long-term contracts with any of our suppliers. From time to time, suppliers have extended lead times or limited the supply of required materials to us because of supply capacity constraints during market upturns for the semiconductor industry. Consequently, we have experienced from time to time difficulty in obtaining acceptable quantities of raw materials on a timely basis. In addition, from time to time, we may reject materials that do not meet our specifications, resulting in declines in output or yield. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain in the future sufficient quantities of raw materials and other supplies of an acceptable quality. Our inability to obtain raw materials in a timely and cost effective manner would cause us to delay our production and delivery schedules, which may result in the loss of our customers and revenues.

Gold wire is a substantial raw material to us. The spot price of gold fluctuates and may be unpredictable. The increase in the price of gold wire will result in the decrease in our gross margin. To the extent we are not able to offset any increases in our raw material costs, our gross margins may be adversely impacted.

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If we are unable to obtain equipment from our suppliers, we may be forced to delay any future expansion plans

We need to purchase new packaging and testing equipment if we decide to expand our operations. From time to time, increased demand for new equipment may cause lead times to extend beyond those normally required by equipment vendors. For example, in the past, increased demand for equipment caused some equipment suppliers to only partially satisfy our equipment orders in the normal lead time frame during market upturns for the semiconductor industry. The unavailability of equipment or failures to deliver equipment could delay implementation of our future expansion plans and impair our ability to meet customer orders. If we are unable to implement our future expansion plans or meet customer orders, we could lose potential and existing customers. Generally, we do not enter into binding equipment purchase agreements and we acquire our equipment on a purchase order basis, which exposes us to substantial risks. For example, sudden changes in foreign currency exchange rates, particularly the U.S. dollar and Japanese yen, could result in increased prices for equipment purchased by us, which could harm our results of operations.

If we are unable to manage our growth effectively, our expansion plans could be jeopardized

We have in the past and again recently experienced growth in the scope and complexity of our operations and in the number of our employees. This growth has strained our managerial, financial, manufacturing and other resources. In order to manage our future growth, we must continue to implement additional operating and financial controls and hire and train additional personnel. We cannot assure you that we will be able to do so in the future, and our failure to do so could jeopardize our future expansion plans.

We depend on key management and the loss of any key management personnel may disrupt our manufacturing services

Our success depends upon the continued service of key senior management. Members of our senior management have served us for an average of over ten years and have made substantial contributions to our growth. We do not have employment contracts with many of our senior management and none of our senior management is bound by any non-competition agreement. If we lose the services of key senior management we would be unable to find and integrate replacement personnel, which could adversely affect our services expansion.

We depend on our technical personnel and the inability to attract and retain them would jeopardize our operations and future expansion plans

Our business depends on technology and, accordingly, our success depends on our ability to attract, retain and motivate highly skilled employees, particularly engineering and technical personnel. Without sufficient numbers of skilled employees, our operations would suffer, resulting in deteriorating ability to solve operating and other issues in a timely and effective manner. Competition for qualified engineering and technical employees in Taiwan is intense and replacement of qualified employees is difficult. If we are unable to attract, retain and motivate our technical personnel, our operations would be jeopardized and our operating efficiency would deteriorate.

Our failure to comply with environmental regulations or to defend against environmental claims could expose us to serious liabilities

The semiconductor packaging and testing processes produce wastewater, industrial waste (liquid waste and solid waste) and flue gas, which are regulated by the government. For example, wastewater is produced when silicon wafers are diced into chips using diamond saws and cooled with running water. Wastewater is also produced when lead-frames are plated with solder and cleansed with water after wafer chips are bonded onto them and encapsulated by mold resin. Environmental claims or the failure to comply with any environmental regulations could result in damages or fines against us or suspension of production. We may be required by new regulations to acquire costly equipment or to incur other significant expenses. If we fail to control the use of hazardous substances, we could incur future liabilities, including clean-up costs.

We and our customers and suppliers are vulnerable to natural disasters and other events beyond our control, the occurrence of which may seriously harm our manufacturing services

Our operations and those of our customers and suppliers are particularly vulnerable to fires, earthquakes, typhoons, droughts, floods, power losses, and similar events. Disruptions or delays in our supply chain may result in shortages of components we utilize which may in turn affect our ability to successfully perform our semiconductor packaging and testing services. Any failure on our part to provide our services to customers may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We cannot guarantee that future natural disasters will not cause material damage to our facilities or property, including work in progress, or cause significant business interruptions. Although we maintain property and business interruption insurance for such risks, there is no guarantee that future damages or business loss from natural disasters will be covered by such insurance, that we will be able to collect from our insurance carriers, should we choose to claim under our insurance policies, or that such coverage will be sufficient.

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In addition, the production facilities of many of our suppliers and customers' providers of complementary semiconductor manufacturing services, including foundries, are located in Taiwan. If our customers are affected, it could result in a decline in the demand for our testing and assembly services. If our suppliers and providers of complementary semiconductor manufacturing services are affected, our production schedule could be interrupted or delayed. As a result, a major earthquake, natural disaster or other disruptive event in Taiwan could severely disrupt the normal operation of business and have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Climate change, other environmental concerns and green initiatives present commercial challenges, economic risks and physical risks that could harm our results of operations or affect the manner in which we conduct our business

Increasing climate change and environmental concerns could affect the results of our operations if any of our customers would request us to exceed any standard(s) set for environmentally compliant products and services. If we are unable to offer such products or offer products that are compliant, but are not as reliable due to the lack of reasonably available alternative technologies or materials, we may lose market share to our competitors. Customers may request us to provide information on a particular product's carbon footprint, which is expressed in terms of the carbon dioxide emission from our manufacture of a product. If we are unable to provide the requested information to customers, or if we provide a higher carbon footprint figure than customers expect, we may also lose market share, which may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Further, energy costs in general could increase significantly due to climate change regulations. Therefore, our energy costs may increase significantly if utility or power companies pass on their costs, fully or partially, such as those associated with carbon taxes, emission cap and carbon credit trading programs.

In addition, more frequent droughts and floods, extreme weather conditions and rising sea levels could occur due to climate change. The impact of such changes could be significant as our facilities are located in Taiwan, which is an island. For example, transportation suspension caused by extreme weather conditions could harm the delivery of our supplies and the distribution of our products. We cannot predict the economic impact, if any, of disasters or climate change.

Disruptions in the international trading environment may seriously decrease our international sales

A substantial portion of our net operating revenues is derived from sales to customers located outside of Taiwan. In 2012 and 2013, sales to our overseas customers accounted for 78.7% and 78.1%, respectively, of our net operating revenues. We expect sales to customers outside of Taiwan to continue to represent a significant portion of our net operating revenues. As a result, our manufacturing services will continue to be vulnerable to disruptions in the international trading environment, including adverse changes in foreign government regulations, political unrest and international economic downturns.

These disruptions in the international trading environment affect the demand for our manufacturing services and change the terms upon which we provide our manufacturing services overseas, which could seriously decrease our international sales.

Compliance with laws relating to conflict minerals may increase our costs and lead to reputational challenges.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act contains provisions to improve transparency and accountability concerning the supply of certain minerals originating from the Democratic Republic of Congo, or the DRC, and adjoining countries that are believed to be benefiting armed groups. As a result, the SEC has adopted due diligence, disclosure and reporting requirements for companies which manufacture products that include components containing gold, columbite-tantalite (tantalum), cassiterite (tin) and wolframite (tungsten), regardless of whether the minerals are actually mined in the DRC or adjoining countries. Our first report under these rules will be due on May 31, 2014. In order to comply with the rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC, we will verify all relevant factual data with our vendors in accordance with the industry accepted procedures and the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition and Global e-Sustainability conflict minerals reporting template, and file the required reports annually. Although we expect that we and our vendors will be able to comply with the requirements, there can be no guarantee that we will be able to gather all the information required. In addition, such regulations could decrease the availability and increase the prices of components used in our products, particularly if we choose (or are required by our customers) to source such components from different suppliers than we use now. Furthermore, as our supply chain is complex, we expect that the compliance process will be both time-consuming and costly. We may face reputational challenges if we are unable to timely verify the origins of minerals contained in the components included in our products, or if our due diligence process reveals that materials we source originate in the DRC or adjoining countries and benefit armed groups.

Similarly, many countries are considering regulations concerning disclosure and enforcement of human rights within supply chains. Although our own operations comply with the employment and employee rights requirements under the laws of the countries where we have operations, such proposals extend to the operations of suppliers, wherever they may be located. While we require our suppliers and/or our supply chain to abide by the laws and/or requirements of being conflict free, and we believe our suppliers comply with applicable human rights requirements, there can be no guarantee that they will continue to do so, or that we will be able to obtain the necessary information on their activities to comply with whatever future requirements may be enacted.

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Risks Relating to Our Technologies

If we cannot respond to rapid technology changes in the semiconductor packaging and testing industry, our profitability will suffer

The semiconductor packaging and testing industry is characterized by rapid increases in the diversity and complexity of semiconductor packaging and testing services. As a result, we expect that we will need to continue to develop and offer more advanced packaging and testing processes in order to respond to our customers' requirements as industry conditions change. Developing and maintaining advanced packaging and testing processes requires significant research and development and capital expenditures.

In addition, advances in technology typically lead to rapid and significant price erosion and decreased margins for older manufacturing services and may cause our current manufacturing services to become less competitive. Our failure to develop or obtain advanced packaging and testing technologies will materially and adversely affect our mix of manufacturing services and would harm our profitability.

If we are unable to successfully perform manufacturing services within the acceptable range of precision, we will not be able to achieve satisfactory production yields and our results of operations will suffer

The semiconductor packaging and testing processes are complex and involve a number of precise steps. Defective packaging and testing can result from a number of factors, including:

- the level of contaminants in the manufacturing environment;
- human error;
- equipment malfunction;
- incorrect process condition setting;
- use of defective raw materials; and
- inadequate sample testing.

From time to time, we expect to experience lower than anticipated production yields as a result of the above factors, particularly in connection with the expansion of our capacity or change in our processing methods. In addition, our yield provided by new manufacturing services will be lower than average as we develop the necessary expertise and experience to perform those manufacturing services. If we fail to maintain high quality production standards, our reputation may suffer and our customers may cancel their orders or ask for discount.

We rely on technology provided by third parties

We rely on certain technologies that we have obtained through alliances or licenses. For example, we have licensed from Freescale Semiconductor Inc., or Freescale, formerly part of Motorola, Inc., or Motorola, the technology for ball grid array. We make royalty payments to Freescale and have the license to use this technology until December 2015. We implement new package technologies by entering into technology alliances and by licensing package technologies from certain technology companies. There can be no assurance that third parties will continue to license advanced technologies to us on terms satisfactory or acceptable to us after these licensing agreements expire, or at all. In the event that we are unable to license such advanced technologies from the third parties, we may be required to develop designed around technologies internally. There can be no assurance that we will be able to develop such technologies internally.

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Disputes over intellectual property rights could be costly and could deprive us of technologies to stay competitive

We may suffer legal liabilities and damages if we infringe on the proprietary rights of others or incur costs resulting from legal claims and adverse proceedings against us. Despite this, we have no means of knowing what patent applications have been filed in the United States or elsewhere until they are granted or published. The semiconductor industry is characterized by frequent litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights, although such litigations in the semiconductor packaging and testing industry tend to not be so prevalent. If any third party were to make valid intellectual property infringement claims against us or our customers, we could be required to:

- discontinue using disputed process technologies which would prevent us from offering some of our packaging and testing services;
- pay substantial monetary damages;
- seek to develop non-infringing technologies, which may not be feasible; or
- seek to acquire licenses to the infringed technology, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

We could also be required to expend substantial resources to defend any claim alleging our infringement of patents or other intellectual property rights. If we fail to obtain necessary licenses or if litigation relating to patent infringement or other intellectual property matters occurs, it could seriously harm our company.

In addition, we have acquired patents and trademarks to protect some of our proprietary technologies and manufacturing services. We cannot assure you, however, that these measures will provide meaningful protection of our intellectual property. For example, our competitors may be able to develop similar or superior manufacturing service technology, or we may not successfully protect or enforce our intellectual property rights.

On March 1, 2006, we were informed of a lawsuit, or the California Litigation, brought by Tessera Inc., or Tessera, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California against us, our subsidiary Siliconware U.S.A., Inc. and five other semiconductor companies and their subsidiaries. Tessera alleged that some of our packaging services infringe patents owned by Tessera and that we have breached license agreements with Tessera. In April 2013, we entered into a settlement agreement with Tessera. The settlement amount of US\$30 million was recognized in our 2013 first quarter financial report. For more information, see “Item 4. Information on the Company — B. Business Overview — Litigation.”

Political and Economic Risks

We face substantial political risks associated with doing business in Taiwan, particularly due to the tense relationship between the Republic of China, or the R.O.C., and the P.R.C.

Our principal executive offices and all of our assets are substantially located in Taiwan. Accordingly, our services, financial condition and results of operations and the market price of our common shares and the ADSs may be affected by changes in R.O.C. governmental policies, taxation, inflation or interest rates and by social instability and diplomatic and social developments in or affecting Taiwan which are outside of our control. Taiwan has a unique international political status. Since 1949, Taiwan and the Chinese mainland have been separately governed. The P.R.C. claims that it is the sole government in China and that Taiwan is part of China. Although significant economic and cultural relations have been established during recent years between the R.O.C. and the P.R.C., relations have often been strained. The P.R.C. government has refused to renounce the use of military force to gain control over Taiwan and, in March 2005, further passed an Anti-Secession Law that authorizes non-peaceful means and other necessary measures should Taiwan move to gain independence from the P.R.C. Past developments in relations between the R.O.C. and the P.R.C. have on occasion depressed the market prices of the securities of companies in the R.O.C. The R.O.C. also maintains important trade relations with the U.S., which has sometimes led to increased friction between the U.S. and the P.R.C. Any deterioration in relations among the U.S., the R.O.C. and the P.R.C. and other factors affecting military, political or economic conditions in Taiwan could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations, as well as the market price and the liquidity of our securities.

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The trading price of our American Depositary Shares may be adversely affected by the general activities of the Taiwan Stock Exchange and U.S. stock exchanges, the trading price of our shares, fluctuations in interest rates and the economic performance of Taiwan and global markets

Our shares are listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange. The trading price of our ADSs may be affected by the trading price of our shares on the Taiwan Stock Exchange. The Taiwan Stock Exchange is a smaller market and, more volatile than the securities markets in the United States and a number of European countries. The Taiwan Stock Exchange has experienced substantial fluctuations in the prices and volumes of sales of listed securities, and there are currently limits on the range of daily price movements on the Taiwan Stock Exchange. During 2013, the Taiwan Stock Exchange Index peaked at 8,623.43 on December 30 and reached a low of 7,616.64 on January 17. From January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013, daily closing values of our shares ranged from NT\$30.2 per share to NT\$39.0 per share. The Taiwan Stock Exchange is particularly volatile during times of political instability, including when relations between Taiwan and the P.R.C. are strained. Moreover, the Taiwan Stock Exchange has experienced problems including market manipulation, insider trading and settlement defaults. The recurrence of these or similar problems could decrease the market price and liquidity of our shares and ADSs.

The market price of the ADSs may also be affected by general trading activities on the U.S. stock exchanges, which have experienced significant price volatility with respect to shares of technology companies. Fluctuations in interest rates and other general economic conditions, such as recession and economic downturns caused by the debt crisis, high energy costs and other concerns, in Taiwan and other countries where our products are sold may also have an effect on the market price of our ADSs. Daily closing values of our ADSs ranged from US\$1.88 to US\$12.54 between June 7, 2000, the date on which our ADSs were listed on NASDAQ National Market, or NASDAQ, and December 31, 2013. Over the same period, the NASDAQ Composite Index ranged from 1,114.11 to 4,274.67.

Currency fluctuations could increase our costs relative to our revenues, which could adversely affect our profitability

Volatility in foreign exchange rates may have a material effect on our business. We are affected by fluctuations in exchange rates among the U.S. dollar, the Japanese Yen, the NT dollar and other currencies. Some of our net operating revenues are denominated in currencies other than NT dollars, such as U.S. dollars, while more than half of our costs of direct labor, raw materials and overhead are incurred in NT dollars. Therefore, any significant fluctuation in exchange rates could be harmful to our financial condition. In 2013, the foreign exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the NT dollar has ranged from a high of NT\$30.03 per US\$1.00 to a low of NT\$29.42 per US\$1.00. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the NT dollar will also affect the U.S. dollar value of the ADSs and the U.S. dollar value of any cash dividends we pay, which could have a corresponding effect on the market price of the ADSs.

Any future outbreak of contagious diseases may materially and adversely affect our manufacturing services and operations, as well as our financial condition and results of operations

Any future outbreak of contagious diseases, such as severe acute respiratory syndrome or H7N9 avian influenza, may affect our ability to maintain sufficient operating staff and services, and may generally disrupt our operations. An outbreak of influenza on the human population could result in a widespread health crisis which could adversely affect the economies and financial markets of many countries, particularly in Asia. There is no guarantee that any future outbreak of contagious diseases or the measures taken by various countries of the world in response to a future outbreak of contagious diseases will not seriously interrupt our operations or those of our suppliers and customers. If any of our employees is suspected of having contracted any contagious disease, we may, under certain circumstances, be required to quarantine such employees and the affected areas of our premises. As a result, we may have to temporarily suspend part or all of our operations. Furthermore, any future outbreak may restrict the level of economic activity in affected regions, including Taiwan, which may also adversely affect our manufacturing services and prospects. As a result, we cannot assure you that any future outbreak of contagious diseases would not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our future tax obligations may adversely affect our profitability

The *Amendments of the Income Tax Law* promulgated on May 27, 2009 reduced the income tax rate for profit-seeking enterprises from 25% to 20%, which is effective from January 1, 2010. However, the corporate income tax rate is further reduced from 20% to 17%, which is effective from January 1, 2010, based on the *Amendments of the Income Tax Law* promulgated on June 15, 2010. In addition, according to the *Industrial Innovation Act* issued on May 12, 2010, the deductible rate of investment tax credit for qualifying research and development expenditures was reduced from 30% to 15% starting January 1, 2010. Any reduction or elimination of our preferential tax benefits would increase our tax obligations and could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

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Risks Relating to the P.R.C.

Our operations in the P.R.C. may expose us to political, regulatory, economic and foreign investment risks in the P.R.C.

Some of our customers and foreign competitors have expanded their operations to the P.R.C. In order to remain competitive and to position ourselves to gain market share, we established a subsidiary named Siliconware Technology (Suzhou) Limited, or Siliconware Suzhou, in 2002, which currently is primarily engaged in the assembly and testing service. Prior to 1978, the P.R.C. operated under a central economic planning system. All production and economic activities in the country were governed by the economic goals set out in the five-year plans and annual plans adopted by central authorities. Since 1978, the P.R.C. government has permitted foreign investment and implemented economic reforms, gradually changing from a planned economy to a market-oriented economy. However, many of the reforms and economic policies adopted or to be adopted by the P.R.C. government are unprecedented or experimental in nature and may have unforeseen results, which may have an adverse effect on enterprises with substantial business in the P.R.C., including us.

Since 1979, many laws and regulations dealing with general economic matters or particular economic activities have been promulgated in the P.R.C. However, enforcement of existing laws and regulations may be uncertain and sporadic and implementation and interpretation thereof may be inconsistent. The P.R.C. judiciary is relatively inexperienced and underdeveloped in enforcing the laws and regulations that currently exist, leading to a degree of uncertainty as to the outcome of any litigation. Further, it may be difficult to obtain swift and equitable enforcement or to obtain enforcement of a judgment by a court of another jurisdiction. The P.R.C.'s legal system is based on written statutes and, therefore, decided legal cases do not have binding legal effect, although they are often followed by judges as guidance. The introduction of new P.R.C. laws and regulations and the interpretation of existing laws and regulations may be subject to policy changes reflecting domestic political or social changes. As the P.R.C. legal system develops, there can be no assurance that changes in such legislation or interpretation thereof would not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of our operations and future prospects.

Changes in P.R.C. foreign exchange regulations may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition

The exchange rate between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies is affected by, among other things, changes in China's political and economic conditions. On July 21, 2005, the P.R.C. government changed its decade-old policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the U.S. dollar. Under the new policy, the Renminbi is permitted to fluctuate within a narrow and managed band against a basket of foreign currencies. Since July 2008, however, the Renminbi has traded within a narrow range against the US dollar. On June 20, 2010, the People's Bank of China announced that the P.R.C. government would further reform the Renminbi exchange rate regime and increase the flexibility of the exchange rate. In April 2012, the People's Bank of China announced that it would expand the floating range of the trading price of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar from 0.5% to 1.0%. In March 2014, the People's Bank of China announced that it would further expand the floating range of the trading price of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar from 1.0% to 2.0%. The Renminbi appreciated 26.9% against the U.S. dollar between July 21, 2005 and December 31, 2013. Although it is difficult to predict how Renminbi exchange rates may change going forward, a more flexible currency policy could result in a further and more significant appreciation of Renminbi against the U.S. dollar. Any increase in the value of the Renminbi might adversely affect the growth of the Chinese economy, increase our operating expenses as well as the competitiveness of various industries in China, including our industry, which could in turn affect our financial condition and results of operations.

An increase in labor costs may undermine our cost competitiveness, erode our profitability and thus affect our financial performance

We, along with our suppliers and customers, rely on our workers in our various manufacturing facilities. Labor costs in the various countries where we have manufacturing facilities may increase as those countries develop and have populations that are more affluent. For example, as factory workers have sought higher wages in China, we have been adjusting the wages of our workers in line with market conditions. In addition, increased labor costs of our suppliers could be passed along to us.

These increases in labor cost may undermine our cost competitiveness, erode our profitability and materially harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Risks Related to Ownership of Our Shares or ADSs

Restrictions on the ability to deposit shares into our ADS program may adversely affect the liquidity and price of the ADSs

The ability to deposit shares into our ADS program is restricted by R.O.C. law. Under current R.O.C. law, no person or entity, including you and us, may deposit shares into our ADS program without specific approval of the R.O.C. Securities and Futures Bureau, or R.O.C. SFB except for the deposit of the shares into our ADS program and for the issuance of additional ADSs in connection with:

- distribution of share dividends or free distribution of our shares;
- exercise of the preemptive rights of ADS holders applicable to the shares evidenced by ADSs in the event of capital increases for cash; or
- if permitted under the deposit agreement and the custody agreement, purchases of our shares in the domestic market in Taiwan by the investor directly or through the depository or the surrender of shares under the possession of investors and then delivery of such shares to the custodian for deposit into our ADS program, subject to the following conditions: (i) the depository may accept deposit of those shares and issue the corresponding number of ADSs with regard to such deposit only if the total number of ADSs outstanding after the deposit does not exceed the number of ADSs previously approved by R.O.C. SFB, plus any ADSs issued pursuant to the events described in the above two bullet points; and (ii) this deposit may only be made to the extent previously issued ADSs have been cancelled.

As a result of the limited ability to deposit shares into our ADS program, the prevailing market price of our ADSs on NASDAQ, may differ from the prevailing market price of the equivalent number of our shares on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

Holders of our ADSs will not have the same proposal or voting rights as the holders of our shares, which may affect the value of your investment

Due to the amendment to the R.O.C. Company Act and the amendment made to our articles of incorporation accordingly, except for treasury shares, each common share is generally entitled to one vote and no voting discount will be applied. However, except as described in this annual report and in the deposit agreement, holders of our ADSs will not be able to exercise voting rights attaching to the shares evidenced by our ADSs on an individual basis. Holders of our ADSs will appoint the depository or its nominee as their representative to exercise the voting rights attaching to the shares represented by the ADSs. The voting rights attaching to the shares evidenced by our ADSs must be exercised as to all matters brought to a vote of shareholders collectively in the same manner.

Moreover, holders of the ADSs do not have individual rights to propose any matter for shareholders' votes at our shareholders' meetings. However, holders of at least 51% of the ADSs outstanding at the relevant record date may request the depository to submit to us one proposal per year for consideration at our annual ordinary shareholders' meeting, provided that such proposal meets certain submission criteria and limitations, including the language and the length of the proposal, the time of submission, the required certification or undertakings, and the attendance at the annual ordinary shareholders' meeting. A qualified proposal so submitted by the depository will still be subject to review by our board of directors and there is no assurance that the proposal will be accepted by our board of directors for inclusion in the agenda of our annual ordinary shareholders' meeting. Furthermore, if we determine, at our discretion, that the proposal submitted by the depository does not qualify, we have no obligation to notify the depository or to allow the depository to modify such proposal.

Furthermore, if holders of at least 51% of the ADSs outstanding at the relevant record date instruct the depository to vote in the same manner regarding a resolution, including election of directors, the depository will appoint our Chairman, or his designee, to represent the ADS holders at the shareholders' meetings and to vote the shares represented by the ADSs outstanding in the manner so instructed. If by the relevant record date the depository has not received instructions from holders of ADSs holding at least 51% of the ADSs to vote in the same manner for any resolution, then the holders will be deemed to have instructed the depository to authorize and appoint our Chairman, or his designee, to vote all the shares represented by ADSs at his sole discretion, which may not be in your interest.

The rights of holders of our ADSs to participate in our rights offerings may be limited, which may cause dilution to their holdings

We may from time to time distribute rights to our shareholders, including rights to acquire our securities. Under the deposit agreement, the depository will not offer those rights to ADS holders unless both the rights and the underlying securities to be distributed to ADS holders are either registered under the Securities Act or exempt from registration under the Securities Act. We are under no obligation to file a registration statement with respect to any such rights or underlying securities or to endeavor to cause such a registration statement to be declared effective. Accordingly, holders of our ADSs may be unable to participate in our rights offerings and may experience dilution in their holdings.

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Our public shareholders may have more difficulty protecting their interests than they would as shareholders of a U.S. corporation

Our corporate affairs are governed by our articles of incorporation and by the laws governing R.O.C. corporations. The rights of our shareholders to bring shareholders' suits against us or our board of directors under R.O.C. law are much more limited than those of the shareholders of U.S. corporations. Therefore, our public shareholders may have more difficulty protecting their interests in connection with actions taken by our management, members of our board of directors or controlling shareholders than they would as shareholders of a U.S. corporation. Please refer to "Item 10. Additional Information—B. Memorandum and Articles of Association" included elsewhere in this annual report for a detailed discussion of the rights of our shareholders to bring legal actions against us or our directors under R.O.C. law.

Holders of our ADSs will be required to appoint several local agents in Taiwan if they withdraw shares from our ADS program and become our shareholders, which may make ownership burdensome

Non-R.O.C. persons wishing to withdraw shares represented by their ADSs from our ADS program and hold our shares represented by those ADSs are required to appoint a local agent or representative with qualifications set forth by the R.O.C. SFB to open a securities trading account with a local brokerage firm, pay R.O.C. taxes, remit funds and exercise shareholders' rights. In addition, the withdrawing holders are also required to appoint a custodian bank with qualifications set forth by the Ministry of Finance to hold the securities in safekeeping, make confirmations, settle trades and report all relevant information. Without making this appointment and opening of the accounts, the withdrawing holders would not be able to subsequently sell our shares withdrawn from a depository receipt facility on the Taiwan Stock Exchange. Under R.O.C. law and regulations, citizens of the P.R.C. are not permitted to hold our shares or withdraw shares represented by ADSs from our ADS program.

You may not be able to enforce a judgment of a foreign court in the R.O.C.

We are a company limited by shares incorporated under the R.O.C. Company Act. Most of our assets and most of our directors, supervisors and executive officers and experts named in the registration statement are located in Taiwan. As a result, it may be difficult for you to enforce judgments obtained outside Taiwan upon us or such persons in Taiwan. Any judgment obtained against us in any court outside the R.O.C. arising out of or relating to the ADSs will not be enforced by R.O.C. courts if any of the following situations shall apply to such final judgment:

- the court rendering the judgment does not have jurisdiction over the subject matter according to R.O.C. law;
- the judgment or the court procedures resulting in the judgment is contrary to the public order or good morals of the R.O.C.;
- the judgment was rendered by default, except where the summons or order necessary for the commencement of the action was duly served on us within the jurisdiction of the court rendering the judgment within a reasonable period of time and in accordance with the laws and regulations of such jurisdiction, or with judicial assistance of the R.O.C.; or
- the judgments of R.O.C. courts are not recognized and enforceable in the jurisdiction of the court rendering the judgment on a reciprocal basis.

We may become a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, which could result in adverse U.S. tax consequences to U.S. investors

Based upon the past and projected composition of our income and valuation of our assets, including goodwill, we believe we were not a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for 2013, and do not expect to become one in the future, although there can be no assurance in this regard. If, however, we were or were to become a PFIC, such characterization could result in adverse U.S. tax consequences to you if you are a U.S. investor. For example, if we are a PFIC, our U.S. investors will become subject to increased tax liabilities under U.S. tax laws and regulations and will become subject to burdensome reporting requirements. The determination of whether or not we are a PFIC is made on an annual basis and will depend on the composition of our income and assets from time to time. Specifically, we will be classified as a PFIC for U.S. tax purposes if either: (i) 75% or more of our gross income in a taxable year is passive income, or (ii) the average percentage of our assets by value in a taxable year which produce or are held for the production of passive income (which includes cash) is at least 50%. The calculation of the value of our assets will be based, in part, on the quarterly market value of our shares, which is subject to change. We cannot assure you that we will not be a PFIC for 2013 or any future taxable year. See "Item 10. Additional Information — E. Taxation — U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations for U.S. Persons — Passive Foreign Investment Company."

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Item 4. Information on the Company

A. History and Development of the Company

Our legal and commercial name is Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd. We were incorporated under the R.O.C. Company Act as a company limited by shares on May 17, 1984. We provide services in Taiwan through our facilities located in Taichung, Hsinchu and Changhua. Our principal executive offices are located at No. 123, Sec. 3, Da Fong Road, Tantz, Taichung, Taiwan, Republic of China, and the telephone number is 886-4-2534-1525. Our Internet website address is “<http://www.spil.com.tw>.” Our shares were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange in 1993. On June 7, 2000, we issued 30,000,000 ADSs, each representing five shares. Our ADSs have been listed on the NASDAQ National Market under the symbol “SPIL” since June 2, 2000. In 2002, we established Siliconware Suzhou in P.R.C., a wholly-owned subsidiary to provide assembling and testing service in Suzhou, China. On August 31, 2009, we merged our wholly-owned subsidiary, Siliconware Investment Company Ltd., in order to simplify our investment structure and reduce management costs.

Taiwan is home to the world’s largest independent wafer foundries and as such is home to one of the world’s leading suppliers of outsourcing semiconductor manufacturing. Our close proximity to and relationships with Taiwan’s leading wafer foundries allow us to benefit significantly from the trend towards outsourcing in the semiconductor industry and to quickly respond to our customers’ needs. Our location in Taiwan also enables our customers to secure seamless services within Taiwan for all of their manufacturing needs, thereby minimizing the time required to deliver finished semiconductor devices to the market.

For information relating to our capital expenditure, see “— B. Business Overview — Capital Expenditures and Divestitures.”

B. Business Overview

Our Business

We are one of the world’s leading independent providers of semiconductor packaging and testing services. We offer a full range of packaging and testing solutions, including substrate packages and lead-frame packages, as well as testing for logic and mixed signal devices. We also offer our customers turnkey service, from packaging and testing to shipment service.

We provide packaging and testing services to more than 100 customers worldwide. For 2013, our top customers included the following leading semiconductor suppliers: Advanced Micro Devices Inc., Broadcom Corporation, Intel Corporation, MediaTek Inc., Marvell Semiconductor Inc., NVIDIA Corp., SanDisk Corporation and Xilinx, Inc. In general, we deal with the Asian subsidiaries of these leading semiconductor suppliers. We currently target customers in the personal computer, communications, consumer integrated circuits and non-commodity memory semiconductor markets. We strive to provide the highest level of customer service to meet and anticipate our customers’ current and future requirements.

The manufacturing services we offer are customized to the needs of our individual customers. In 2013, 80.7% of our net operating revenues were from packaging services and 19.3% of our net operating revenues were from testing and other services. The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the amount of our packaging and testing revenues by categories of manufacturing services and the revenues from the manufacturing services we provide as a percentage of our total net operating revenues:

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2012		2013	
	NT\$	%	NT\$	%
	(in millions, except percentages)			
Substrate base packages	35,042	54.2	39,649	57.2
Lead-frame base packages	16,368	25.3	15,290	22.0
Other packages	1,758	2.7	1,014	1.5
Total packaging revenues	53,168	82.2	55,954	80.7
Testing and other revenues	11,487	17.8	13,402	19.3
Total net operating revenues	64,655	100.0	69,356	100.0

Our objective is to be the leading worldwide, full service independent provider of semiconductor packaging and testing services. Key elements of our strategy include:

- providing a full range of packaging and testing services, including turnkey capabilities to simplify our customers’ supply chain management;
- offering leading packaging and testing technology to attract and retain customers;

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- focusing on customer service and working with our customers on developing and fulfilling their current and future semiconductor packaging and testing needs;
- leveraging our existing foundry relationships and Taiwan location to enable our customers to easily integrate all of their outsourced semiconductor manufacturing needs; and
- diversifying and expanding our customer base geographically, by customer type and by end-market application, to capitalize on growing markets including communications and increased outsourcing from vertically integrated semiconductor device manufacturers and systems original equipment manufacturers.

Because our services are, and will continue to be, dependent on the requirements of semiconductor companies for independent testing and assembly services, any downturn in the highly cyclical semiconductor industry may reduce demand for our services and adversely affect our results of operations. Therefore, our operations are subject to seasonal effects.

Our Packaging Services

We offer a broad range of package formats designed to provide our customers with a full array of packaging solutions. The packaging solutions we currently offer to our customers include substrate packages, which include ball grid array and system in packages (incorporating multiple semiconductor chips) and flip-chip ball grid array packages, together with lead-frame packages. Semiconductor packaging serves to protect semiconductor chips, to facilitate their integration into electronic systems and to enable the dissipation of heat produced by the final product. The packaging process begins with dicing patterned silicon wafers into separated dies. Each die is attached to a substrate or lead-frame interposer with gold, copper or silver wires or bumps. Each chip is then encapsulated, generally by molding compound or underfilled in a flip chip ball grid array.

Semiconductor packages have evolved from lead-frame packages to substrate packages in response to the increasing demands of today's high-performance electronics products. The differentiating characteristics of these packages include:

- the size of the package;
- the number of electrical connections the package can support; and
- the thermal and electrical requirements of the package.

As modern applications for semiconductor devices require smaller chips, the size of packages has also decreased. In leading-edge packages, the size of the package is miniaturized to just slightly larger than the size of the individual chip itself known as chip scale packages.

As semiconductor devices increase in complexity, the number of required electrical connections also increases. Our lead-frame packaging has electrical connections from the semiconductor device to the electronic product through leads on the perimeter of the package. Our substrate packaging has balls on the bottom of the package that create the electrical connections with the electronic system and can support larger numbers of electrical connections.

New methods of packaging have also enhanced the thermal and electrical characteristics of semiconductor packages to meet the high-bandwidth, high-speed and high-power demands of modern semiconductor devices. Flip-chip packages enable direct interconnection from the chip to the substrate. Electrical connection is first deposited on one side of a chip; then, the chip is flipped onto the substrate. Flip-chip technology eliminates the need for wire bonding and provides superior electrical performance. Chip scale packages have been designed for devices which require reduced height, board space and weight by reducing the size of the package to be only slightly larger than the size of the die and are ideally suited for the latest generation of wireless and consumer electronics. System in packages allow for the combination of multiple chips into a single package, enabling increased application functionality while miniaturizing overall size.

We price our packaging on a per unit basis, taking into account the complexity of the manufacturing required, the prevailing market conditions, the order size, the strength and history of our relationship with the customer and our capacity utilization at the time.

In order to reduce the impact from fluctuations in the price of gold wire, we have also been improving our manufacturing process to reduce the diameters of the gold wire used. In addition, we have developed and currently offer copper wire and silver wire bonding processes to replace conventional processes based on gold wire. Copper wire and silver wire bonding processes have gained popularity recently due to the fact that copper and silver prices do not fluctuate as widely as gold prices. Presently, copper wire and silver wire bonding is running at a high growth stage of production for lead-frame and substrate packaging.

Substrate Packages

This category generally employs the ball grid array design, which utilizes a laminated substrate rather than a lead-frame and places the electrical connections on the bottom of the package rather than around the perimeter.

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The ball grid array format was developed to address the need for higher lead counts required by advanced semiconductor devices. Benefits of ball grid array packaging over leaded packaging include:

- smaller size;
- greater pin count;
- greater reliability;
- better electrical signal integrity; and
- easier attachment to a printed circuit board.

As the number of leads surrounding the package increased, the proximity of the leads to one another became closer in an attempt to maintain the size of the package. The close proximity of one lead to another resulted in electrical shorting problems, and required the development of increasingly sophisticated and expensive techniques for producing circuit boards to accommodate the high number of leads.

The ball grid array format solved this problem by effectively creating leads on the bottom of the package in the form of solder balls. These balls can be evenly distributed across the entire bottom surface of the package, allowing greater distance between the individual leads. For the highest lead count devices, the ball grid array configuration can be manufactured less expensively and requires less delicate handling at installation.

To address the electronics market demand for higher frequency, higher input/output and better thermal performance, we have made efforts to develop high value-added advanced packaging technologies, such as flip-chip and wafer bumping technologies. In addition to the development of the 8-inch wafer bumping technology, in order to meet the trend of wafer size moving to 12-inch from 8-inch, we successfully established the first 12-inch wafer bumping technology in the world. Flip-chip ball grid array is a high-end, high-growth packaging technology typically used in advanced semiconductor products such as microprocessor units, micro peripherals, field programmable gate arrays and application specific integrated circuits. The flip-chip technology enables direct interconnection from the chip to the substrate, eliminates the need for wire bonding and provides superior electrical performance. We have also developed thin and small package, or CSPs, on flexible or rigid substrates as well as lead-frames, which are suitable for the portable consumer market. Furthermore, we have developed module packages, with multiple chips integrated into one package, in order to meet the growing demand for “System-in-Package,” or SiP, for applications in personal computers, communications devices and consumer products.

Lead-Frame Packages

Lead-frame packages are characterized by a semiconductor chip encapsulated in a plastic molding compound with metal leads on the perimeter. This package category has evolved from a design where the leads are plugged into holes on the circuit board to a design where the leads are soldered to the surface of the circuit board. Lead-frame packages are divided into two general types of packages: quad flat packages and small outline packages.

To satisfy the demand for miniaturization of portable electronic products, we are developing increasingly smaller versions of lead-frame packages to keep pace with continually shrinking semiconductor device sizes. Our advanced lead-frame packages are similar in design to our older lead-frame packages. However, our advanced lead-frame packages generally are thinner and smaller, have more leads and have advanced thermal and electrical characteristics. As a result of continued development of manufacturing service technology, we offer lead-frame packaging with a wide range of lead counts and body sizes to satisfy variations in the size of customers' semiconductor devices.

Testing and Other Services

Semiconductor testing measures and ensures the performance, functionality and reliability of a packaged semiconductor device. Testing semiconductor devices requires significant technical expertise and knowledge of the specific applications and functions of the device under testing. In addition to maintaining different types of advanced testing equipment which enable us to test a variety of semiconductor device functions, we work closely with our customers to develop and convert programs to test particular semiconductor products on multiple equipment platforms effectively. The cost of any specific test is dependent on the test time (usually measured in seconds) required to run a test which varies depending on the complexity of the semiconductor device and the customer's specification with the percentage of fault coverage.

We also provide a variety of testing services as the following:

Wafer Probing. Wafer probing is the step immediately before packaging of integrated circuits and involves sorting the processed wafer for defects to ensure that it meets customer acceptance criteria. Integrated circuits on an accepted wafer are then individually inspected visually under microscopes before packaging and final testing.

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Final Testing. We provide final testing services for a wide variety of logic and mixed signal and RF integrated circuit packages and other integrated circuit packages, including complex and high-performance integrated circuits, as well as lower-performance ones. High-performance products include personal computer-related components such as CPU chipsets and graphic processors, while major lower-performance products include integrated circuits used in consumer electronics products.

Tooling Design. We provide change kit and socket design services for mixed signal and RF integrated circuits.

Other Testing Services. In addition to wafer probing and final testing services described above, we also provide “system-level testing” service for testing products on motherboards, “lead/ball scanner” service to screen out abnormal products, including bent lead or ball defective devices, so as to prevent them from being shipped to the end customers, “marking” service to specify the unique customer logo and batch identification on products and “tape and reel” service to packaging devices into one complete reel for surface mount operation.

Customers

We currently have more than 100 customers worldwide, and our customers include many of the largest semiconductor companies in the world. In 2012 and 2013, 57.0% and 60.0% of our net operating revenues were derived from sales to our top ten customers, respectively. In 2013, our largest customer accounted for 8.3% of our net operating revenues. Our representative customers as of December 31, 2013 include Advanced Micro Devices Inc., Broadcom Corporation, Intel Corporation, MediaTek Inc., Marvell Semiconductor Inc., NVIDIA Corp., SanDisk Corporation and Xilinx, Inc. In general, we deal with the Asian subsidiaries of these leading semiconductor suppliers.

Industry-leading companies require early access to advanced packages because they manufacture products which have first-to-market technologies. Our close relationships with industry-leading customers help us further develop their technologies and position us to benefit from the high unit volumes of these major semiconductor customers.

Set forth below is a geographic breakdown of our net operating revenues for the periods presented below, categorized by geographic region based on the jurisdiction in which each customer is headquartered:

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2012		2013	
	NT\$	%	NT\$	%
	(in millions, except percentages)			
U.S. and Canada	32,442	50.2	33,974	49.0
Taiwan	13,752	21.3	15,183	21.9
Others ⁽¹⁾	18,461	28.5	20,199	29.1
Total	<u>64,655</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>69,356</u>	<u>100.0</u>

(1) Include primarily Singapore, China, Germany and Korea.

Sales from purchase orders received from outside of Taiwan accounted for 78.7% and 78.1% of our net operating revenues in 2012 and 2013, respectively. We primarily target semiconductor companies that contract their wafer foundry services to major independent R.O.C. foundries. Our customers, including AMD and NVIDIA Corp., are world-leading suppliers of graphic chipsets. Our customers mainly require chip scale packages and flip chip packages.

We believe we have benefited from our location in Taiwan where outsourced semiconductor manufacturing infrastructure is well established. Our long-term relationships with two of the world’s largest independent wafer foundries are important to the continued growth of our services. A very large portion of the semiconductor devices we package and test is manufactured in Taiwan’s leading wafer foundries. As these wafer foundries grow, we expect that their demand for our services will continue to grow. Moreover, we believe that we can leverage these relationships to jointly market seamless outsourced semiconductor manufacturing services from design to drop shipment and remain at the forefront in semiconductor technology. We also believe that our close proximity and close relationships to wafer foundries enable our customers to more efficiently manage their supply chains and find comprehensive solutions to their semiconductor needs.

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Due to the fast-changing technology and functionality of semiconductor chip design, customers requiring semiconductor packaging and testing services generally do not place purchase orders far in advance. However, we engage customers in advance of the placement of purchase orders based on each customer's expected packaging and testing requirements. In addition, we purchase materials based on customer forecasts, and our customers are generally responsible for any dedicated unused materials in excess of the quantity they indicated they would need to meet their product commitments. Although we have long-term sales relationships with a number of customers, our customers generally may cancel or reschedule orders without significant penalties. In the past, very few customers have cancelled firm orders for our packaging and testing services. This is due in part to the fact that firm orders usually immediately precede shipment of wafers to be packaged by us. Our customers, however, routinely change their forecasts for future purchases from us, and we adjust our production plans accordingly. We do not maintain reserves for customer cancellations and variations in customer orders. Accordingly, our backlog as of any particular date may not be indicative of future sales.

In addition, packaging and testing service customers generally require that our facilities undergo a stringent "qualification" process during which the customer evaluates our operations and production processes. The qualification process can take many weeks. Due to this lengthy qualification process, we believe that semiconductor manufacturers are generally reluctant to switch semiconductor packaging and testing companies once these companies have been qualified. For test qualification, after we are qualified by a customer and before the customer delivers wafers to us for testing in volume, a process known as "correlation" is undertaken. During the correlation process, the customer provides us with test criteria, information regarding process flow and sample semiconductors to be tested and either provides us with the test program or requests that we develop a new or conversion program. In some cases, the customer also provides us with a data log of results of any testing of the semiconductor that the customer may have conducted previously. The correlation process typically takes up to two weeks but can take longer depending on the requirements of the customer.

Sales, Marketing and Customer Relationships

Our sales and marketing strategy is focused on providing high-quality semiconductor device packaging and testing services, consistent on-time delivery and competitive pricing. We believe that this strategy is best implemented by servicing a select number of customers whom we consider to have a high level of anticipated growth. We cooperate with these customers to achieve their best needs.

We engage in semi-annual and quarterly reviews of all of our customers; we regularly collect data from different segments of the semiconductor industry and, when possible, we work closely with our customers to design and develop packaging and testing solutions for their new products. These "co-development" or "sponsorship" projects can be critical when customers seek large-scale, early market entry with a significant new product.

Our sales and marketing efforts are carried out by our sales team in Taichung and Hsinchu among many of Taiwan's leading domestic semiconductor companies.

In addition, our subsidiary Siliconware U.S.A. has offices in San Jose, San Diego and Huntington Beach, California, Tempe, Arizona and Lewisville, Texas, which facilitate communications and maintain relationships with companies headquartered in North America. We also have established our Japan office in Tokyo and Singapore office to give our customers support in closer proximity.

Quality Control

We employ quality control procedures at every critical manufacturing stage, with the aim of identifying and solving problems at the earliest possible stage of the production process. Our quality control procedures include statistical process control, which involves sampling tests to control and monitor the production process. Such tests include optical scanning and reliability tests, which include temperature and humidity tests, pressure and stress tests and test for resistance to solvents. If a problem is detected, failure analysis will be used to determine the cause. Visual inspection and optical scanning are performed on all assembled semiconductor devices to test for lead coplanarity and integrity. Assembled chips are tested on a sample basis for open shorts in inter connections. To ensure that our quality control procedures are effectively applied, production line employees are provided with periodic training. We have also implemented systems on our production floor which are designed to ensure the accurate use of required materials, parts, equipment and machinery for manufacturing each product.

Our comprehensive quality control and environmental protection programs have received numerous accredited International Standards Organization certifications, including ISO 9002 in 1992, ISO 9001 in 1993, QS 9000 in 1999 and ISO 14001 in May 1999. We undergo periodic audits to maintain our ISO certifications. Although some semiconductor companies view the ISO certification as a basis for initiating contact with a potential subcontractor, they generally perform separate production and quality audits of the subcontractors themselves. We also received TS16949 certification for our quality control in 2003, OHSAS 18001 certification for safety and health management system in 2004, QC080000 certification for hazardous substance process management in 2008, TL9000 certification for telecommunications quality management system in July 2012, and ANSI/ESD S20.20 certification for ESD control program to protect sensitive products from electrostatic discharge damage in June 2013.

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As a result of our ongoing focus on quality, we achieved average quarterly packaging yields of 99.8% in 2013. Packaging yield, which is the industry standard for measuring production yield, is equal to the number of IC packages that are shipped for packaging divided by the number of individual integrated circuits that are attached to substrates, lead-frames, wafer level packages or system in packages.

As part of our overall focus on quality service, we also closely monitor our delivery performance against scheduled delivery times.

Research and Development

We focus our research and development on developing advanced packaging technologies and also on improving the efficiency and capability of our production processes in order to enhance our cost competitiveness in the industry.

Our packaging technologies development includes:

- reduction of the size and thickness of semiconductor device packages;
- increasing input/output density of semiconductor device packages;
- enhancing the electrical, thermal and reliability performance of semiconductor device packages;
- increasing packaging yield, shortening production cycle times; and
- investigating the use of new or replacement raw materials with lower cost.

Our key areas for research and development are:

- lead-frame and substrate packaging;
- advanced flip chip packaging;
- copper pillar bumping and packaging;
- integrated passive devices (IPD);
- System in Package (SiP) design and process technologies;
- Through Silicon Via technology;
- Panel Fan Out technology; and
- 3D IC design and testing technologies.

We believe that technology development is one of the key success factors in the semiconductor packaging and testing industry. We work with our customers, equipment manufacturers or materials suppliers to develop advanced processing capabilities. Moreover, we work with customers early in the process of wafer design to ensure that their packaging needs are met and that our packaging services provide our customers with the flexibility they require. Our research and development personnel are divided among our technology and package development department, design and characterization department and manufacturing technology development department. In addition, our quality assurance and manufacturing personnel also participate in research and development activities. In 2012 and 2013, our research and development expenses amounted to NT\$2,559 million and NT\$3,407 million (US\$114.2 million), respectively.

We maintain laboratory facilities to analyze the characteristics of semiconductor device packages by computer simulation and verify their performances by measurement devices. The use of computer-aided engineering tools substantially reduces the time required to validate the proper function of packages, as compared to physical testing methods.

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Raw Materials and Equipment

Raw Materials

Our packaging operations require adequate supplies of materials and equipment on a timely basis. The principal raw materials used in packaging are substrates, lead-frames, gold wire and molding compound. We generally have not entered into long-term supply agreements and purchase our raw materials on a purchase order basis at prevailing market prices. The price of gold wire has been volatile and has fluctuated with the spot price of gold in recent years. In 2013, the spot price of gold fluctuated from a low of approximately US\$1,195.25 per ounce to a high of approximately US\$1,693.75 per ounce. We have continued to implement measures to reduce our dependency on certain raw materials, such as gold wire. For example, we are continuing to develop improvements to our manufacturing process that will shorten the length and reduce the diameters of the gold wire used. In addition, we are continuing to develop copper wire bonding processes. Our major suppliers of raw materials, which include Nanya Printed Circuit Board Corp., Unimicron Technology Corp. and Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp., are leading companies in the types of materials they supply. We work closely with them and provide them with rolling forecasts. For 2012 and 2013, our raw material costs were 49.7% and 45.3%, respectively, of operating costs.

We do not maintain large inventories of raw materials. We purchase materials based on customer forecasts, and our customers are generally responsible for any unused materials in excess of the quantity they indicated they would need to meet their product commitments. Based upon regular estimates of orders from customers, we usually maintain limited inventories of raw materials. Our principal suppliers usually dedicate portions of their inventories as reserves to meet our production requirements. Nevertheless, on occasion when customer orders have exceeded the supply of raw materials, we have typically been able to obtain extensions from our customers to allow sufficient supply to become available. Such arrangements help us remain cost competitive.

Equipment

In addition to raw materials, the availability of packaging and testing equipment is critical to our services. We generally seek to maintain equipment from different suppliers with broad functionality and flexibility for different packaging types to enhance capacity utilization. We purchase packaging equipment from major international manufacturers, including Kulicke & Soffa Industries Inc., DISCO Corporation and Applied Materials South East Asia Pte, Ltd.

Testing equipment is one of the critical components of the wafer probing and device testing process. We generally seek to maintain testers from different suppliers with similar functionality and the ability to test a variety of different semiconductors. In general, certain semiconductors can only be tested on a limited number of specially configured testers. Our major suppliers of testing equipment include Advantest Taiwan Inc., Teradyne Inc. and Kanematsu Corporation.

As of December 31, 2013, we operated 6,050 wire bonders and 331 testers in Taiwan. In addition, our subsidiary, Siliconware Suzhou has 1,709 wire bonders and 51 testers in the P.R.C. We must order equipment in advance of customer demand to expand our capacity, based on our expectation of future demand for our packaging and testing services.

Competition

We face substantial competition from established packaging and testing service providers, including companies with greater manufacturing, financial and other resources. These companies include Advanced Semiconductor Engineering, Inc. (Taiwan), Amkor Technology Inc. (USA) and STATS ChipPAC Ltd. (Singapore). These companies have also established relationships with many large semiconductor companies that are our current or potential customers. To a lesser extent, we also compete with the internal semiconductor packaging and testing capabilities of many of our customers.

The principal elements of competition in the independent semiconductor packaging and testing market include:

- the breadth of package and test offerings;
- technical competence;
- manufacturing yields;
- manufacturing cycle times;
- customer service; and
- price.

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Integrated Device Manufacturers, or IDMs, that use our services continually evaluate our performance against their own in-house testing and assembly capabilities. These IDMs may have access to more advanced technologies and greater financial and other resources than we do. We believe, however, that we can offer greater efficiency and lower costs while maintaining an equivalent or higher level of quality for three reasons:

- we offer a broader and more complex range of services as compared to the IDMs, which tend to focus their resources on improving their front-end operations;
- we generally have lower unit costs because of our higher utilization rates; and
- we offer a wider range of services in terms of complexity and technology.

Strategic Investments and Dispositions

We enter into equity joint ventures with and make strategic investments and dispositions in companies located in Taiwan, Singapore and the United States engaged in related semiconductor packaging and testing businesses. We believe that our participation in these companies allows us to enhance and complement our manufacturing services offerings, secure access to raw materials and keep us up to date with technological changes in the semiconductor industry. These participations include:

- Unimicron Technology Corporation, or Unimicron. As of December 31, 2013, we held a 4.97% equity interest in Unimicron, a supplier of semiconductor raw materials, including substrates.
- ChipMOS Technologies (Bermuda) Ltd., or ChipMOS Bermuda. As of December 31, 2013, we held a 7.06% equity interest in ChipMOS Bermuda, a semiconductor packaging and testing and LCD driver and IC manufacturing company.
- ChipMOS Taiwan. As of December 31, 2013, we held a 15.78% equity interest in ChipMOS Taiwan, which is engaged in packaging and testing services for flat-panel display drivers and advanced memory products.
- In order to enhance our assembly-related techniques, we purchased preferred stock of Vertical Circuits, Inc, or VCI. Our ownership in VCI remained approximately 30.68% as of December 31, 2013. VCI's board of directors resolved to file for bankruptcy protection in July 2012. Accordingly, we recognized an impairment loss of NT\$94.4 million in 2012.
- AcSiP Technology Corp., or AcSiP. As of December 31, 2013, we owned approximately 11.99% of AcSiP, a provider of single and integrated wireless system-in-package solutions.
- In order to develop new generation substrates and increase substrate supply sources, we acquired 22,865,385 shares of Microcircuit Technology (S) Pte. Ltd., or MCT, a substrate supplier located in Singapore, for US\$20.5 million in July 2012. In December 2013, we invested another US\$ 1.06 million and our total holdings increased to 24,039,552 shares. Our percentage of ownership in MCT remains at approximately 42.27%.

Intellectual Property

As of December 31, 2013, we held 383 Taiwan patents, 358 U.S. patents and 95 P.R.C. patents related to various semiconductor packaging technologies, including patents for improvements of thermal and electrical performance used in the semiconductor packaging process. As of December 31, 2013, we also had a total of 166 pending patent applications in the United States, 325 in Taiwan and 223 in the P.R.C. In addition, "SPIL" is registered as a trademark and as a servicemark in Taiwan.

We have licensed from Freescale, formerly part of Motorola prior to April 2004, the technology for ball grid array packages. This license will expire in December 2015.

We have also entered into other technology alliances by licensing package technologies, including:

- Wafer Bumping and Redistribution technology, which enables us to form and/or redistribute bumps on the chip to make a silicon die, is able to be directly attached to the substrate using the aforementioned bumps rather than wire bonding. This license does not have an expiration date.
- Wafer Level CSP technology, which enables us to produce a chip scale package at the stage of wafer level. This license does not have an expiration date.

Our ongoing royalty expenses to license intellectual property for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013 were immaterial compared to our revenues.

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We expect to continue to file patent applications where appropriate to protect our proprietary technologies. We may need to enforce our patents or other intellectual property rights or to defend ourselves against claimed infringement of the rights of others through litigation, which could result in substantial cost and diversion of our resources.

The semiconductor industry is characterized by frequent claims regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. If a third party were to bring a valid legal claim against us, we could be required to:

- discontinue the use of disputed process technologies;
- pay substantial damages;
- develop non-infringing technologies; or
- acquire licenses to the technologies that we had allegedly infringed.

Environmental Matters

The principal pollutants produced during semiconductor packaging are wastewater, industrial waste (liquid waste and solid waste) and flue gas from the processes including solder plating, wafer grinding and die sawing. During these processes, wastewater is produced when water is used for cooling and rinsing wafers while they are being sawed and ground or for rinsing semiconductor chips when lead-frames are being plated.

In addition, solid waste materials are produced during the packaging process including scraps such as metal lead-frame, printed-circuit-board-like substrate and excess molding resin.

As for the newly developed bumping process, wastewater is produced when water is used for rinsing wafers in the processes of etching and solder deposition. Flue gas comes from the emissions of solvents that are used for coating, developing during the bumping process. Liquid waste is mainly derived from photo resistant strip and bumping plating.

To mitigate environmental claims, we maintain pollution control facilities in good conditions at all of our factories. We have installed various types of pollution control equipment dedicated to different properties of pollutants for the best treatment of flue gas and wastewater in our factories. As part of our pollution control programs, we also subcontract certain industrial waste disposal and recycling work to suppliers who are qualified by the Environmental Protection Administration. Furthermore, we also actively monitor any changes in the international environmental requirements in the electronic and semiconductor industries in order to respond quickly to such changes. We believe that we are in compliance with the applicable environmental requirements of semiconductor industries and regulations in Taiwan in all respects.

We have consistently followed the environmental practice of reducing pollution from our manufacturing processes and continual performance improvement. Our environmental management meets and complies with R.O.C. and all international environmental requirements. We have implemented an international environmental management system since 1998 and received the ISO-14001 certification in 1999. By continually improving our environmental performance over the years, we have changed the pollution control method from production operations to source management, which focuses on prohibiting or restricting the use of environmentally hazardous substances in materials. We made this change to meet the growing consumer trend for green products. In March 2003, we passed Sony Corporation's Green Partner qualification with a perfect score. In addition, in 2008 our hazardous substance process management system has received QC080000 certification, which is a new industrial management standard for the production of environmentally friendly products.

We also have taken various energy saving and carbon reduction measures to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. Since 2005, we have conducted annual greenhouse gas emission inventories. We also have been disclosing through the Carbon Disclosure Project since 2007. In 2010, we completed our greenhouse gas inventory and verification of all factories and dormitories in Taiwan according to the ISO 14064-1 standard. Moreover, we completed product carbon footprint inventory and verification for a particular product (TFBGA) in 2011, in accordance with the PAS 2050 standard. In order to control energy usage, we have conducted the ISO 50001 energy management system and obtained the certification in 2013.

Insurance

We have insurance policies covering physical damage to buildings, equipment and inventories caused by natural disasters and other perils, and the loss of gross profit caused by the insured perils. We also insure ordinary transit and transportation risks for delivery of our inventories and products resulting from our services.

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There is an emergency response team in place capable of responding to situations on a real time basis in order to prevent or minimize the possibility of loss to personnel or our facilities, equipment, machinery and inventories.

We have directors and officers liability insurance in place to cover losses that a director or officer becomes legally obligated to pay on account of a claim made against that director or officer from an alleged or actual wrongful act committed in an executive capacity.

Employees

See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees — D. Employees” for certain information relating to our employees.

Capital Expenditures and Divestitures

Our capital expenditures amounted to NT\$15,142 million and NT\$14,979 million (US\$502.1 million) in 2012 and 2013, respectively. Our initial budget for capital expenditures for 2014 is approximately NT\$14,700 million (US\$492.8 million), which is mostly funded from our retained earnings and borrowings. We expect our capital expenditures in 2014 will primarily consist of expanding our advanced packaging and testing capacity. We may adjust the amount of our capital expenditures upward or downward based on the progress of our capital projects, market conditions and our anticipation of future business outlook. See “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—B. Liquidity and Capital Resources.”

We have made, and expect to continue to make, capital expenditures in connection with the expansion of our production capacity. The table below sets forth our principal capital expenditures, paid or committed, for the periods indicated.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2013</u>
	<u>NT\$</u>	<u>NT\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>
	(in millions)		
Equipment purchases	14,157	12,632	423.45
Land and building construction and purchases	985	2,347	78.68

Litigation

On March 1, 2006, we were informed of the California Litigation brought by Tessera, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California against us, our subsidiary Siliconware U.S.A., Inc. and five other semiconductor companies and their subsidiaries. Tessera alleged that some of our packaging services infringe patents owned by Tessera and that we breached a license agreement with Tessera. In April 2013, we settled the California Litigation by agreeing to pay US\$30 million. See “Item 3. Key Information — D. Risk Factors — Risks Relating to Our Technologies — Disputes over intellectual property rights could be costly and could deprive us of technologies to stay competitive.”

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C. Organizational Structure

The following table sets forth certain information as of December 31, 2013 regarding certain companies in which we consolidated and the principal business of each such entity.

<u>Company</u>	<u>Main Activities</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Total Paid-in Capital of Such Entity</u> (in millions)	<u>Direct/Indirect Equity Interest</u>
SPIIL (B.V.I.) Holding Limited	Investment activities	British Virgin Islands	US\$ 128.4	100.00%
Siliconware U.S.A. Inc.	Communicating and maintaining relationships with companies headquartered in North America	San Jose, CA, USA	US\$ 1.3	100.00%
SPIIL (Cayman) Holding Limited	Investment activities	Cayman Islands	US\$ 130.2	100.00%
Siliconware Technology (Suzhou) Limited	Assembly and testing services	Suzhou, Jiangsu, China	US\$ 130.0 ⁽¹⁾	100.00%

(1) Contributed capital.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our investees as of December 31, 2013.

<u>Company</u>	<u>Main Activities</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Total Paid-in Capital of Such Entity</u> (in millions)	<u>Direct/Indirect Equity Interest</u>
ChipMOS Technologies (Bermuda) Inc.	Investment activities	Hsinchu, Taiwan	US\$ 1.3	7.06%
Unimicron Technology Corp.	Researching, developing, manufacturing and selling ball grid array substrate	Taoyuan, Taiwan	NT\$ 15,386	4.97%
ChipMOS Technologies Inc.	Assembly and testing services of integrated circuits	Hsinchu, Taiwan	NT\$ 8,429	15.78%
Hsieh Yong Capital Co., Ltd	Investment activities	Taipei, Taiwan	NT\$ 7,631	7.58%
Mega Mission Limited Partnership	Investment activities	Cayman Islands	US\$ 150 ⁽¹⁾	4.00%
AcSiP Technology Corp.	Researching, designing and selling RF modules	Taoyuan, Taiwan	NT\$ 202	11.99%
Vertical Circuits, Inc.	Providing advanced packaging technology, products, services and intellectual property	Scotts Valley, CA, USA	US\$ 0 ⁽²⁾	30.68%
Microcircuit Technology (S) Pte. Ltd	Designing, manufacturing, and selling substrates	Singapore	US\$ 65.3	42.27%

(1) Contributed capital.

(2) Vertical Circuits, Inc. filed for bankruptcy protection in July 2012.

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D. Property, Plants and Equipment

We provide services through our Taiwan facilities in Taichung, Hsinchu and Changhua. Our subsidiary Siliconware Suzhou engages in assembly and testing service in the facility located Suzhou, China. The following table shows the location, size and wire bonding or testing capacity of each of the facilities and the property on which each facility is located as of December 31, 2013.

<u>Facility⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Location of Facility</u>	<u>Size of Facility</u> (square meters)	<u>Size of Land</u> (square meters)	<u>Wire Bonding or</u> <u>Testing Capacity</u>
DF Facility I	Taichung, Taiwan	95,000	29,500	6,050 wire bonders and 331 testers ⁽³⁾
CS Facility II	Taichung, Taiwan	141,000	47,000	
HS Facility III	Hsinchu, Taiwan	95,000	26,500 ⁽²⁾	
CH Facility IV	Changhua, Taiwan	130,000	42,000	
SZ Facility V	Suzhou, China	74,000	148,500 ⁽²⁾	1,709 wire bonders and 51 testers

(1) We own all of our facilities except otherwise noted.

(2) Leased.

(3) Includes wire bonders and testers for DF Facility I, CS Facility II, HS Facility III and CH Facility IV.

Our principal executive offices are located at Facility I in Taichung, Taiwan. Our research and development activities are located at Facility II.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

Unless stated otherwise, the discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations in this section apply to our financial information as prepared according to IFRS. You should read the following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations together with the financial statements and the notes to these statements included in this annual report.

A. Operating Results

Overview

We are one of the world's leading independent providers of semiconductor packaging and testing services. We offer a full range of packaging and testing solutions, including advanced substrate packages such as flip-chip ball grid packages, together with lead-frame packages, and testing services for logic and mixed signal devices. We also offer our customers complete turnkey solutions, including packaging, testing and drop shipment service.

We recorded operating income of NT\$6,388 million and NT\$7,935 million (US\$266.0 million) in 2012 and 2013, respectively. This increase was mainly attributable to the increase in revenue and continuing improvements in our cost structure. See "Results of Operations."

Intense competition in the semiconductor industry worldwide resulted in decreases in the average selling prices of our manufacturing services. We expect that average selling prices for most of our semiconductor packages to continue to decline in the future. A decline in average selling prices of our semiconductor packages, coupled with high depreciation cost resulting from our purchase of additional equipment during the previous periods, if not offset by reductions in the other cost of producing those packages, would decrease our gross margins.

To counter the effects of decreasing average selling prices, we will continue to attempt to:

- negotiate better pricing terms with our suppliers, including quantity discounts;
- find less expensive alternative sources of raw materials;
- maximize production efficiency of our equipment; and
- engage in utility conservation programs.

We do not maintain reserves for cancellations or variations in customer orders.

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General Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

General factors affecting our results of operations are the global economy and conditions in the semiconductor markets. In addition, our results of operations were also affected by gold prices, the fluctuation of the New Taiwan Dollar and rising wage levels.

Consolidation

In accordance with IFRS, we consolidated four subsidiaries: SPIL (B.V.I.) Holding Limited, Siliconware U.S.A. Inc., SPIL (Cayman) Holding Limited and Siliconware Technology (Suzhou) Limited, each in which we own a 100% equity interest.

Mix of Services

The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the amount of our packaging by package types and testing revenues, which are more fully described in “Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Our Business.”

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2012		2013	
	NT\$	%	NT\$	%
	(in millions, except percentages)			
Substrate base packages	35,042	54.2	39,649	57.2
Lead-frame base packages	16,368	25.3	15,290	22.0
Other packages	1,758	2.7	1,014	1.5
Total packaging revenues	53,168	82.2	55,954	80.7
Testing and other revenues	11,487	17.8	13,402	19.3
Total net operating revenues	64,655	100.0	69,356	100.0

Expansion and Utilization Rate

As we focus on aligning our capacity to meet changing customer demand, the number of our wire bonders decreased from 7,805 as of December 31, 2012 to 7,759 as of December 31, 2013.

Our operating results are affected by relatively high fixed costs. As a result, capacity utilization rates can significantly affect margins as the unit cost of packaging and testing services generally decreases as fixed charges, including depreciation expenses on our equipment, are allocated over a larger number of units. Our utilization rates have varied from period to period as we have expanded our production capacity. We have been successful in minimizing the industry-wide fluctuation in capacity utilization rates by deploying flexible equipment for different packages and also by utilizing our test equipment for both IC testing and wafers probing purposes. Our ability to maintain or enhance our margins will continue to depend in part on our ability to effectively manage capacity utilization rates. The capacity utilization rates of our facilities were approximately 93% and 88% in 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Recent Accounting Changes

In accordance with the requirements of the FSC beginning on January 1, 2013, we have adopted Taiwan IFRS, for reporting our annual and interim consolidated financial statements in the R.O.C. There are certain material differences between Taiwan IFRS and IFRS. We will furnish a report on Form 6-K in April 2014 explaining the impacts of differences between Taiwan IFRS and IFRS with respect to our consolidated financial results in 2013.

The selected consolidated financial data set forth below as of and for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Historically, we prepared our financial statements in accordance with R.O.C. GAAP. As of January 1, 2013, we have adopted IFRS as issued by the IASB, and prepared our first consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS 1 First-time of adoption of IFRS. Starting January 1, 2013, we have prepared our consolidated financial information in accordance with IFRS. A description of the principal differences between our previous accounting standards and IFRS and the impacts of transition to IFRS is provided in note 37 to our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

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Applications of Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. The preparation of our audited consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to revenue recognition, accounts receivable and allowance for doubtful accounts, inventory reserves, deferred tax asset valuation allowance, employee bonuses, and impairment of long-lived assets and equity investments. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates using different assumptions or conditions. Further discussion of these critical accounting estimates and policies is included in the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by us and our subsidiaries to all periods presented in these consolidated annual financial statements and in preparing the opening IFRS statement of financial position as of January 1, 2012 for the purposes of the transition from R.O.C. GAAP to IFRS, unless otherwise indicated.

We believe the following critical accounting policies involve significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our audited consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

We principally provide assembly and testing services of integrated circuits, which may be assembly only, testing only or turnkey solutions. We recognize revenues when:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity;
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the cost to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

The revenue amount to be recognized is based on the agreed price by both parties of the transaction and the stage of completion. Sales allowance is estimated based on historical experiences and recorded as a deduction to the revenue.

Accounts Receivable and Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable is recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. We record accounts receivable expected to be collected over one year at present value by using predetermined interest rate whereas those expected to be collected within one year are not reported at present value due to the fact that the difference between the maturity value and the fair value discounted by implicit interest rate is immaterial and the frequency of transactions is high. The allowance for doubtful accounts is provided based on the estimated allowance to be incurred and is recorded as deduction of accounts receivable.

Inventory Reserves

In general, raw materials are purchased based on the customers' forecasted demand. If our customers change their forecasted requirements and we are unable to cancel our excess raw material orders, we would experience a buildup in our raw material inventory. We could either seek to recover the cost of the materials from our customers or utilize the inventory in production. However, we may not be successful in recovering the cost from our customers or in using such excess inventory in production, which we would consider as part of our reserve estimate. Our reserve for excess and obsolete inventory is based on forecasted demand we receive from our customers. When a determination is made that the inventory would not be utilized in production, it is written off and disposed of. Actual demand may differ from our forecast and may result in additional reserve.

Inventories are recorded at cost when acquired under a perpetual inventory system. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The allowance for loss on obsolescence and decline in market value is recorded based on inventory aging and obsolescence, when necessary. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less all estimated costs of completion and necessary selling expenses.

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Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We review long-lived assets for the purpose of determining the amount of impairment quarterly under IFRS. We perform impairment test whenever an event occurs or evidence indicates that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is measured as the higher of the fair value less cost to sale or value in use. The fair value less cost to sale is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's-length transaction after deducting any direct incremental disposal costs. The value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise in its remained useful life.

An impairment loss recognized in prior years is reversed if such impairment loss caused by a specific external event of an exceptional nature is not expected to recur. However, the restored amount is limited to the amount of impairment loss previously recognized. Impairment loss for goodwill cannot be reversed.

In 2012 and 2013, we recognized an impairment charge of NT\$192 million and NT\$112 million (US\$3.8 million), respectively, for packaging and testing assets to be disposed of to reduce the carrying value of the assets to their estimated fair value less cost of sale. The fair value of the assets to be disposed of was determined by the estimated net realizable value of the assets. We determined the estimated net realizable value of these assets based on the condition and anticipated future cash flows of these assets. The impairment charge was mainly related to our decision to dispose certain machinery and equipment due to technology phase out and replacement in 2012 and 2013.

Provision for Income Taxes and Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately NT\$138 million (US\$4.6 million) of net deferred income tax assets related principally to investment tax credits that expire at various dates through 2015, and deferred tax liabilities for an additional 10% undistributed earnings tax. Deferred income tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill, and deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively 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. 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.

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Description of Revenue and Cost Items

Net Operating Revenues

We generate our net operating revenues primarily from semiconductor packaging and testing operations. Net operating revenues from our semiconductor packaging activities consist of our service fees and the cost of raw materials we purchase to provide semiconductor packaging services. We price our packaging services on a per unit basis taking into account the complexity of the services to be provided, the prevailing market conditions, the order size, the strength and history of our relationship with the customer and our capacity utilization. We charge our testing services based on the specific test and the time, usually measured in seconds, to run a test, taking into account the complexity of the semiconductor device and the customer's test program. Our customers are generally invoiced at the time when services are rendered, with varying terms of credit between 30 and 90 days from the time of billing.

Operating Costs

Our operating costs consist principally of:

- cost of raw materials purchased for semiconductor packaging services;
- direct labor costs; and
- overhead, including depreciation and maintenance of production equipment, indirect labor costs, indirect material costs and utilities.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses consist of the following:

- **Selling, General and Administrative Expenses.** Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and related personnel expenses, other marketing expenses, fees for professional services, and the cost of computers to support our operations.
- **Research and Development Expenses.** Research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries, bonuses and related costs for technology development, technology license fees allocated to research and development, and depreciation on and maintenance of equipment and various materials used in our research and development processes. We expect our research and development expenses to grow as we hire additional staff and purchase additional equipment for research and development purposes.

Taxation

The corporate income tax rate in Taiwan, which currently applies to us, is 17%. Based on our status as a company engaged in the semiconductor packaging business in Taiwan, we have been granted exemptions from income taxes in Taiwan because we used the proceeds raised through the offering of American depository receipts and capitalization of earnings for the purpose of purchasing equipment. As permitted by Taiwan tax regulation, we can use these exemptions for five years from the date when we begin to generate income from the use of this equipment. However, these tax exemptions expired in December 2012 and May 2013, respectively. Tax savings amounted to approximately NT\$93 million in 2012 and NT\$25 million (US\$ 0.8 million) in 2013.

Furthermore, the Industrial Development Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs granted permission for a five-year income tax exemption of our 2007 registered capitalization plan in 2008. We acquired the work completion certificate from the Taichung City Government Economic Development Bureau in 2013. As such, this five-year tax exemption may start from a year we elect between 2013 and 2016. We have not yet elected a start year for this tax exemption, but intend to do so in 2014.

We also benefit from other tax incentives generally available to technology companies, including tax credits ranging from 30% to 50% for research and development and employee training expenses and tax credits ranging from 7% to 11% for investment in automation equipment and technology and certain qualifying investments. However, according to the *Industrial Innovation Act* issued on May 12, 2010, the deductible rate of investment tax credit for qualifying research and development expenditures was reduced from 30% to 15% starting January 1, 2010. Historically, these tax incentives have resulted in decreases of income tax payable by approximately NT\$ 238 million and NT\$ 336 million (US\$ 11.3 million) in 2012 and 2013, respectively. In 2012 and 2013, our effective income tax rates were 11.34% and 12.30%, respectively.

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Results of Operations

The following table shows some of our results of operations data as a percentage of our net operating revenues for the periods indicated.

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2012	2013
	%	%
Net operating revenues	100.0	100.0
Operating costs	81.8	79.2
Gross profit	18.2	20.8
Operating expenses:		
Selling expenses	1.2	1.2
General and administrative expenses	3.1	3.3
Research and development expenses	4.0	4.9
Operating expenses	8.3	9.4
Operating income	9.9	11.4
Net non-operating (expense) revenue	0.6	(0.7)
Income before income tax	10.5	10.7
Income tax expense	1.9	2.3
Net income	8.6	8.4

The Year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Net operating revenues. Net operating revenues increased by 7.3% from NT\$64,655 million in 2012 to NT\$69,356 million (US\$ 2,325.0 million) in 2013. The increase in net operating revenues was primarily due to the increase in semiconductor demand.

Substrate base package sales increased by 13.1% from NT\$35,042 million in 2012 to NT\$39,650 million (US\$ 1,329.2 million) in 2013. The increase in substrate base package sales was due to the increase in advanced packaging sales. In 2013, substrate base package accounted for 57.2% of our net operating revenues, up from 54.2% in 2012.

Lead-frame base package sales decreased by 6.6% from NT\$16,368 million in 2012 to NT\$15,290 million (US\$512.6 million) in 2013. The decrease in lead-frame base package sales was attributable to the drop in average selling price and customers converting from lead-frame to substrate products. In 2013, lead-frame base package accounted for 22.0% of our net operating revenues, down from 25.3% in 2012.

Gross profit and gross margin. Our gross profit increased by 22.9% from NT\$ 11,739 million in 2012 to NT\$ 14,431 million (US\$ 483.8 million) in 2013 mainly due to the increase of operating revenues. Our gross margin (gross profit as a percentage of net operating revenues) increased from 18.2% in 2012 to 20.8% in 2013, mainly attributed to favorable product mix and effective internal cost management. Our operating costs increased by 3.8% from NT\$52,916 million in 2012 to NT\$54,926 million (US\$1,841.3 million) in 2013, in line with our increase in operating revenues.

Operating expenses. Operating expenses increased by 21.4% from NT\$5,351 million in 2012 to NT\$6,495 million (US\$ 217.7 million) in 2013. Operating expenses as a percentage of net operating revenues was 8.3% and 9.4% in 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Selling expenses. Selling expenses increased by NT\$31 million between these two years mainly due to the increase in commission expense.

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General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses increased by NT\$265 million mainly due to the increase in salary expense.

Research and development expenses. Research and development expenses increased by NT\$848 million mainly due to the increase in salary expense and development expenses for new products.

Operating income and operating margin. We recorded operating income of NT\$ 6,388 million and an operating margin of 9.9% (operating income as a percentage of net operating revenues) in 2012 and generated operating income of NT\$7,935 million (US\$266.0 million) and operating margin of 11.4% in 2013. The increase in operating margin was primarily due to the increase in our sales revenues.

Net non-operating income. Our net non-operating income decreased from gains of NT\$404 million in 2012 to losses of NT\$486 million (US\$16.3 million) in 2013. The decrease in net non-operating income was primarily due to the settlement loss with Tessera.

Income tax expense. We recognized income tax expense of NT\$1,230 million in 2012 compared to NT\$1,607 million (US\$53.9 million) in 2013 primarily due to an increase in taxable income.

Net income. As a result of the factors discussed above, our net income increased from NT\$5,562 million in 2012 to NT\$5,842 million (US\$195.8 million) in 2013.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

We need cash primarily for capacity expansion, equipment purchases and working capital. We believe that our working capital is sufficient for our requirements for the next year. Although we have historically been able to satisfy our working capital needs from cash flow from operations, our ability to expand our capacity has been largely dependent upon, and will continue to depend upon, our ability to finance these activities through the issuance of equity securities, long-term borrowings and the issuance of convertible and other debt securities. Our ability to meet our working capital needs from cash flow from operations will be affected by the demand for our manufacturing services, which in turn may be affected by several factors, many of which are outside of our control, such as economic downturns and declines in the average selling prices of our manufacturing services caused by oversupply in the market. To the extent that we do not generate sufficient cash flow from our operations to meet our cash requirements, we may rely on external borrowings and securities offerings. We have not historically relied, and we do not plan to rely in the foreseeable future, on off-balance sheet financing arrangements to finance our operations or expansion.

Liquidity

As of December 31, 2013, our primary source of liquidity was NT\$16,975 million (US\$ 569.1 million) of cash and cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2013, we had total availability under existing short-term lines of credit of NT\$8,446 million (US\$282.9 million) from seven domestic and foreign financial institutions, of which NT\$2,667 million (US\$89.3 million) were used as letters of credit, guarantees and short-term borrowings. All of our short-term facilities are revolving facilities with a term of one year, which may be extended for terms of one year each with lender's consent. We entered into a multi-purpose credit facility led by Mega International Commercial Bank in October 2010 in the amounts of NT\$5,000 million and US\$150 million for capacity expansion and working capital purposes. This facility is a long-term floating interest rate credit facility expiring on October 29, 2015. On November 5, 2010, we drew down NT\$4,377 million from this credit facility. On September 30, 2011, we drew down NT\$5,000 million from this credit facility. On April 29, 2013, we repaid NT\$833 million and US\$25 million, and on October 29, 2013, we repaid the same amounts again. We entered into a credit facility led by Mega International Commercial Bank in August 2012 in the amounts of NT\$3,257 million and US\$250 million for capacity expansion. This facility is a long-term floating interest rate credit facility expiring on August 10, 2017. On August 31, 2012, we drew down NT\$1,500 million and US\$150 million from this credit facility. On June 30 and September 30, 2013, we drew down NT\$1,757 million and USD\$100 million from this credit facility respectively. We entered into a credit facility led by China Development Industrial Bank in November 2013 in the amount of NT\$1.5 billion for working capital purposes. This facility is a long-term floating interest rate credit facility expiring on December 31, 2016. On December 31, 2013, we drew down NT\$1.5 billion from this credit facility. As of December 31, 2013, we had short-term and long-term borrowings of NT\$2,534 million (US\$84.9 million) and NT\$18,540 million (US\$621.5 million), exclusive of loan arrangement fees of NT\$30 million, respectively, outstanding under these facilities.

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The following table sets forth our cash flows with respect to operating activities, investing activities, financing activities and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash for the periods indicated.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2013	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$
		(in millions)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	13,366	17,748	595.0
Net cash used in investing activities	(15,872)	(15,588)	(522.6)
Net cash provided (used) in financing activities	2,520	(1,150)	(38.6)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(100)	113	3.8
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(86)	1,123	37.6

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

In 2013, net cash provided by operations was NT\$17,748 million (US\$595.0 million) compared to NT\$13,366 million in 2012. The increase in net cash provided by operating activities was primarily the result of an increase of net income and depreciation in 2013.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

In 2013, cash used in investing activities was NT\$15,588 million (US\$522.6 million) compared to NT\$15,872 million in 2012. The decrease in net cash used in investing activities was primarily the result of a decrease in cash invested in the investments accounted for using the equity method.

Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was NT\$1,150 million (US\$38.6 million) in 2013. In 2013, net cash used in financing activities reflected primarily the payment of stockholders' dividends of NT\$5,141 (US\$172.3 million).

Net cash provided by financing activities was NT\$2,520 million in 2012. In 2012, net cash provided by financing activities reflected primarily proceeds from borrowings of NT\$6,980 million and the payment of stockholders' dividends of NT\$4,371 million.

Capital Resources

We have made, and expected to continue to make, substantial capital expenditures in connection with the expansion of our equipment purchases and building improvements in Taichung, Hsinchu, Changhua and Suzhou. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Capital Expenditures and Divestitures." Our initial budget for capital expenditures for 2014 is approximately NT\$14,700 million (US\$492.8 million), which is mostly funded from our retained earnings and borrowings. We expect that our capital expenditures in 2014 will primarily consist of expanding our advanced packaging and testing capacity. We may adjust the amount of our capital expenditures upward or downward based on the progress of our capital projects, market conditions and our anticipation of future business outlook. As a result, we may need to invest in new capacity to improve our economies of scale and reduce our production cost, which would require us to raise additional capital. We cannot assure you that we will be able to raise additional capital should it become necessary on terms acceptable to us or at all. We entered into a multi-purpose credit facility led by Mega International Commercial Bank in October 2010 in the amounts of NT\$ 5,000 million and US\$ 150 million for capacity expansion and working capital purposes. This facility is a long-term credit facility expiring on October 29, 2015. On November 5, 2010, we drew down NT\$4,377 million from this credit facility. On September 30, 2011, we drew down NT\$5,000 million from this credit facility. On April 29, 2013, we repaid NT\$833 million and US\$25 million, and on October 29, 2013, we repaid the same amounts again. We entered into a credit facility led by Mega International Commercial Bank in August 2012 in the amounts of NT\$3,257 million and US\$250 million for capacity expansion. This facility is a long-term credit facility expiring on August 10, 2017. On August 31, 2012, we drew down NT\$1,500 million and US\$150 million from this credit facility. On June 30 and September 30, 2013, we drew down NT\$1,757 million and USD\$100 million from this credit facility respectively. We entered into a credit facility led by China Development Industrial Bank in November 2013 in the amount of NT\$1.5 billion for working capital purposes. This facility is a long-term floating interest rate credit facility expiring on December 31, 2016. On December 31, 2013, we drew down NT\$1.5 billion from this credit facility.

Transactions with Related Parties

We have not extended any loans or credit to any of our directors, supervisors or executive officers, and we have not provided guarantees for borrowings by any of these persons. We have not entered into any fee-paying contract with any of these persons to provide services not within the capacity of director, supervisor or executive officer of our company.

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We have, from time to time, purchased raw materials and sold our manufacturing services to our affiliated companies. We believe that these transactions with related parties have been conducted either on arm's-length terms or on terms more favorable to us than arm's-length terms. See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—B. Related Party Transactions."

Inflation

The inflation rate in Taiwan was 1.42% in 2011, 1.93% in 2012 and 0.79% in 2013. We do not believe that inflation in Taiwan has had a material impact on our results of operations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2013, the IASB issued IFRIC Interpretation 21: Levies, an Interpretation on the accounting for levies imposed by governments. It addresses the accounting for levies imposed by governments in accordance with legislation, other than income tax. A liability to pay a levy shall be recognized in accordance with IAS 37 "Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets." The interpretation is effective for reporting periods starting from January 1, 2014.

We are assessing the influence of the new standards, interpretations and amendments above, and have not yet been able to reliably estimate the impacts on the consolidated financial statements.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.

See "Item 4. Information on our Company — B. Business Overview — Research and Development" and "Item 4. Information on our Company — B. Business Overview — Intellectual Property."

D. Trend Information

Please refer to "— A. Operating Results — Overview" for a discussion of the most significant recent trends in our production, sales and inventory, costs and selling prices since the end of 2013. In addition, please refer to discussions included in this Item for a discussion of known trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that we believe are reasonably likely to have a material effect on our net sales or operating revenues, income from continuing operations, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that would cause reported financial information not necessarily to be indicative of future operating results or financial condition.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2013, we do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations and commitments with definitive payment terms which will require significant cash outlays in the future as of December 31, 2013.

Contractual Obligations ⁽¹⁾	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	More Than 5 Years
		(in NT\$ millions)			
Unsecured long-term loans ⁽²⁾	18,540	3,159	11,807	3,574	—
Short-term loans	2,534	2,534	—	—	—
Operating leases ⁽³⁾	802	596	124	22	60
Total contractual cash obligations	<u>21,876</u>	<u>6,289</u>	<u>11,931</u>	<u>3,596</u>	<u>60</u>

(1) Excludes interest payments and loan arrangement fees.

(2) The interest expenses for long-term loans are calculated based on floating interest rates.

(3) Represents our obligations to make lease payments to use the equipment and the land on which our facilities are located, primarily in Hsinchu, Taiwan and California, U.S.A.

In addition to the contractual obligations mentioned in the above table, other non-current liabilities recorded in our consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2013 include NT\$984 million (US\$33.0 million) of pension plan obligations for which the timing and actual amount of funding required have not been determined. We expect to contribute NT\$50 million (US\$1.7 million) to the pension plan in 2014.

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Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

A. Directors and Senior Management

The following table shows information regarding all of our directors, supervisors and executive officers as of March 31, 2014. The business address of our directors, supervisors and executive officers is the same as our registered address.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Years with us</u>	<u>Principal Business Activities Performed Outside Our Company</u>
Bough Lin	62	Chairman; Executive Vice President	30	Director of SPIL's subsidiaries.
Chi-Wen Tsai	66	Vice Chairman; President	30	Director of SPIL's subsidiaries.
Wen-Lung Lin	62	Director	9	Chairman of Ku-Ming Investment Co.
Yen-Chun Chang	59	Director; Senior Vice President; Chief Operating Officer	30	Director of SPIL's subsidiary.
Wen-Jung Lin	67	Director	23	None
Cheng-Chich Huang	65	Independent Director ⁽¹⁾	3	Chairman of Li Fu Investment
Randy Hsiao-Yu Lo	57	Director	3	President & CEO, Siliconware, USA, Inc.
Ing Dar Liu	63	Independent Director ⁽¹⁾	9	Chairman of Jing-Hong Investment.
Jing-Shan Aur	65	Independent Director ⁽¹⁾	9	Director of RSEA Engineering Corp.
Wen-Lung Cheng	66	Supervisor	12	Chairman of Joinwin Investment; Chairman of Collamatrix Co, Ltd Director of SPIL's subsidiary;
Wen-Ching Lin	58	Supervisor	3	Chairman of Young Fong Investment
Yu-Hu Liu	57	Supervisor	3	None
Kun-Yi Chien	58	Senior Vice President	25	Director of MCT
Mike Ma	54	Vice President	4	None
Chien-Hua Chen	59	Vice President	15	None
Eric Wu	48	Vice President	13	None
C.S Hsiao	55	Vice President	27	None
John Yu	49	Vice President	22	None
Patrick Lin	57	Vice President	13	None
Eva Chen	56	Vice President; Chief Financial Officer	9	None
Ching-Yu Hsu	51	Vice President	26	None
Jas Hsieh	63	Vice President	11	None
River Gu	55	Vice President	26	None
David Tseng	51	Vice President	29	None
M.S. Chang	53	Vice President	27	None

(1) Our independent directors' independency complies with SEC's and NASDAQ's independency requirements.

Bough Lin is our chairman and executive vice president. He has been our director since August 1984. Mr. Lin is also currently a director of our subsidiaries, SPIL (B.V.I.) Holding Ltd. and Siliconware U.S.A., Inc., as our representative. He graduated from National Chiao Tung University in Taiwan in 1973 with a Bachelor's degree in electronic physics. In addition, Mr. Lin is brother of *Wen-Ching Lin*, and the brother-in-law of *Wen-Lung Cheng*, both of whom are our supervisors. Mr. Lin is a cousin of Mr. *Wen-Jung Lin*, our director.

Chi-Wen Tsai is our vice chairman and president. He has been our director since August 1984. Mr. Tsai is also a director of our subsidiaries, SPIL (Cayman) Holding Ltd., Siliconware Technology (Suzhou) Ltd. and Siliconware U.S.A., Inc., as our representative. He graduated from the National Taipei Institute of Technology in Taiwan in 1969 with a Bachelor's degree in electrical engineering.

Wen-Lung Lin has been our director since June 2005. He graduated from Taichung Commercial College in Taiwan with a Bachelor's degree. Mr. Lin is currently the chairman of Ku-Ming Investment Co.

Yen-Chun Chang is our senior vice president and chief operating officer. He has been our director since August 1984. He is also currently a director of our subsidiary, Siliconware Technology (Suzhou) Ltd. as our representative. Mr. Chang graduated from Nan Tai College in Taiwan in 1976 with a Bachelor's degree in electronic engineering.

Wen-Jung Lin has been our director since June 1991. He received a Bachelor's degree in architecture from Feng Chia University in Taiwan in 1970. Mr. Lin is a cousin of Mr. *Bough Lin*, our chairman.

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Cheng-Chich Huang has been our director since June 2011. He received a Bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from the National Taipei Institute of Technology in Taiwan. Mr. Huang was a director of Foxconn in 2010 and also previously the chairman of Premier Image Technology Corp.

Randy Hsiao-Yu Lo has been our director since June 2011. He received a Ph.D. in chemical engineering from Purdue University in the United States. He previously served as the vice president of our Advanced Package R&D division. Mr. Lo is also currently the President and CEO of our subsidiary, Siliconware U.S.A., Inc.

Ing-Dar Liu has been our independent director since June 2005. He received a Master's degree in electrics from National Chiao Tung University in Taiwan. He was the vice chairman of AU Optronics Corp. in 2001.

Jing-Shan Aur has been our independent director since June 2005. He received a Bachelor's degree in National Taiwan Ocean University. He was previously the chairman of APTOS Corp.

Wen-Lung Cheng has been our supervisor since June 2002. Mr. Cheng received a Bachelor's degree in bank and insurance from Tamkang University in Taiwan in 1969. He is the brother-in-law of Mr. Bough Lin, our chairman.

Wen-Ching Lin has been our supervisor since June 2011. He received a Bachelor's degree from Takushoku University in Japan. He is the brother of Mr. Bough Lin, our chairman.

Yu-Hu Liu has been our supervisor since June 2011 and the vice president in charge of our Changhua Facility since 2007. Mr. Liu graduated from Lien Ho College with a Bachelor's degree in electrical engineering.

Kun-Yi Chien is our senior vice president of Administration Management Center. He graduated from Tunghai University in 2009 with an EMBA.

Mike Ma is our vice president of Corporate Research and Development. Before joining us, Mr. Ma was the director in charge of the corporate research and development division of United Microelectronics Corporation. He graduated from North Carolina State University in the U.S.A. in 1992 with a PhD in materials engineering.

Chien-Hua Chen is our vice president of Europe Sales/North America Customer Service. Before joining us, Mr. Chen was the general manager of Ling Sheng Co. He graduated from Arizona State University in the U.S.A. in 1984 with a Master's degree in electrical engineering.

Eric Wu is our vice president of Hsin Chu Branch (Testing). Before joining us, Mr. Wu was the director in charge of test development division of Caesar Tech. Inc. He graduated from ChungYuan Christian University in Taiwan in 1989 with a Bachelor's degree in electronic engineering.

C.S Hsiao is our vice president of Central Engineering. He graduated from Feng Chia University in Taiwan in 1982 with a Bachelor's degree in chemical engineering.

John Yu is our vice president of Asia District Sales. He graduated from National Taiwan University of Science and Technology in Taiwan in 1992 with a Bachelor's degree in industrial engineering and management.

Patrick Lin is our vice president of Operation Supporting Division. Before joining us, Mr. Lin was the director in charge of operation support of Orient Semiconductor Electronics. He graduated from Tamkang University in Taiwan in 1981 with a Bachelor's degree in international trade.

Eva Chen has been our chief financial officer since 2005. She graduated from National Chung Cheng University in Taiwan in 2007 with a Master's degree in accounting and information technology.

Ching-Yu Hsu is our vice president of Operation Business Unit 2. He graduated from Chin-Yi College of Technology in Taiwan in 1983 with a Bachelor's degree in electronic engineering.

Jas Hsieh is our vice president of Quality & Reliability Center. Before joining us, Mr. Hsieh was the vice president in charge of quality & reliability division of Advanced Semiconductor Engineering, Inc. He graduated from Feng Chia University in Taiwan in 1974 with a Bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering.

River Gu is our vice president of Operation Business Unit 1. He graduated from Feng Chia University in Taiwan in 1985 with a Bachelor's degree in electronic engineering.

David Tseng is our vice president of Operation Business Unit 5. He graduated from Oriental Institute of Technology in Taiwan in 1983 with a Bachelor's degree in electrical engineering.

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M.S. Chang is our vice president of Operations Planning Division. He graduated from Feng Chia University in Taiwan in 2005 with a Master's degree in industrial engineering and systems management.

B. Compensation of Directors, Supervisors and Executive Officers

The aggregate compensation paid and in-kind benefits granted to our directors, supervisors and executive officers in 2013 was NT\$234 million (US\$7.9 million). According to our articles of incorporation, remuneration provided to our directors and supervisors shall not exceed 1% of the balance of net income after the payment of income taxes, recovery of past losses and deduction of 10% as legal reserve. The remaining amount may be distributed or reserved in a ratio of 10% and 90% as bonuses to our employees and as dividends to our shareholders, respectively.

C. Board Practices

All of our directors and supervisors were elected on June 22, 2011 for a term of three years. Neither we nor any of our subsidiaries have entered into a contract with any of our directors and supervisors by which our directors or supervisors are expected to receive benefits upon termination of their employment.

Audit Committee

At the date of this filing, we have three independent directors, Jing-Shan Aur, Ing-Dar Liu and Cheng-Chih Huang, to constitute an audit committee. We require our audit committee members to be financially literate with accounting or related financial management expertise in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. Our audit committee charter is in accordance with Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act and NASDAQ Listing Rule 5605(b). We have been in compliance with the requirements thereunder since July 27, 2005.

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Compensation Committee

We currently follow the practice under the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, as amended on November 24, 2010, which requires all publicly listed companies in the R.O.C., including our company, to establish a remuneration committee for directors, supervisors and managers' compensation, which includes salary, stock options and other rewards. On March 18, 2011, the FSC promulgated "Regulations Governing the Appointment and Exercise of Powers by the Remuneration Committee of a Company Whose Stock is Listed on the Stock Exchange or Traded Over the Counter", according to which publicly listed companies of our size were required to establish a remuneration committee composed of no less than three members appointed by the board of directors by September 30, 2011. Such committee members must meet certain professional qualification requirements and must not have served as an employee or non-independent director of the company in the two years prior to their appointment. Pursuant to such regulations, on August 25, 2011, we established a remuneration committee comprised of William W. Sheng, Professor of the National Taichung Institute of Technology, Tsai-Ding Lin, Professor of Tunghai University, and Jing-Shan Aur, one of our independent directors.

Differences between NASDAQ Corporate Governance Requirements and Home Country Practices

See "Item 16G.—Corporate Governance."

D. Employees

As of December 31, 2012 and 2013, we, together with our subsidiaries, had 21,566 and 22,799 full-time employees, respectively. Of these employees, as of December 31, 2013, 19,733 were located in Taiwan, 3,000 were located in Mainland China, and 66 were located in the United States. Employee salaries are reviewed once or twice a year. Salaries are adjusted based on industry standards, inflation and individual performance. As an incentive, additional bonuses in cash may be paid at the discretion of the management based on the performance of individuals. In addition, R.O.C. law requires that employees be given preemptive rights to subscribe to between 10% and 15% of any of our rights issues or share offerings.

According to R.O.C. Labor Pension Act effective since July 1, 2005, we contribute 6% of our employees' monthly salaries to the Bureau of Labor Insurance for those employees who choose to participate in the "portable" pension schemes. For our employees who choose to apply for the pension mechanism under the Labor Standards Act, we contribute 2% of their monthly salaries to the Workers' Retirement Reserve Funds maintained by the Bank of Taiwan.

Our employees participate in our profit distribution under our articles of incorporation. Employees are entitled to receive bonus shares based on a percentage of our allocable surplus income. We accrued employees' cash bonuses of NTS\$469 million (US\$15.7 million) in 2013.

We do not have any collective bargaining arrangement with our employees, and we have never experienced a work stoppage caused by our employees. We believe we have good relations with our employees. We do not have any labor unions.

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E. Share Ownership

Each of our directors, supervisors and executive officers holds our shares either directly for their own account or indirectly as the representative of another legal entity on our board of directors. The following table sets forth the share ownership of our directors, supervisors and executive officers as of March 31, 2014, our most recent record date.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Number of Shares Owned</u>	<u>Percentage of Shares Owned</u>
Bough Lin	68,674,075	2.20%
Chi-Wen Tsai	43,675,555	1.40%
Wen-Lung Lin	20,754,751	*
Yen-Chun Chang	11,683,417	*
Wen-Jung Lin	4,481,914	*
Cheng-Chich Huang	746,737	*
Ing-Dar Liu	350,000	*
Jing-Shan Aur	146,292	*
Randy Hsiao-Yu Lo	472	*
Wen-Lung Cheng	10,133,937	*
Yu Hu Liu	7,438,972	*
Wen-Ching Lin	11,200,000	*
Kun-Yi Chien	516,029	*
Chien-Hua Chen	36,668	*
C.S Hsiao	140,408	*
John Yu	203,894	*
Eric Wu	32,737	*
Mike Ma	120,000	*
Ching-Yu Hsu	0	*
Patrick Lin	206,039	*
Eva Chen	600,164	*
Jas Hsieh	166,000	*
River Gu	40,000	*
David Tseng	70,000	*
M.S. Chang	225,000	*

* Less than 1%.

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Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

A. Major Shareholders

The following table presents information known to us concerning the record ownership of our shares as of July 24, 2011, July 22, 2012 and July 21, 2013 (our most recent record date) (i) the ten largest shareholders of our company as of such record date and (ii) all directors, supervisors and executive officers as a group.

Name of beneficial owner	July 24, 2011		July 22, 2012		July 21, 2013 ⁽¹⁾	
	Number of Shares Owned	Percentage of Shares Owned	Number of Shares Owned	Percentage of Shares Owned	Number of Shares Owned	Percentage of Shares Owned
Citibank ⁽²⁾	537,737,915	17.26%	370,936,720	11.90%	328,687,565	10.55%
JPMorgan in Custody for Capital Income Builder Inc.	173,970,300	5.58%	173,970,300	5.58%	202,563,300	6.50%
Cathay Life Insurance Company Ltd.	45,282,000	1.45%	122,634,000	3.94%	102,437,000	3.29%
Shin Kong Life Insurance Company Ltd.	66,008,000	2.12%	72,602,000	2.33%	94,744,000	3.04%
Nan Shan Life Insurance Company Ltd.	10,461,864	0.34%	15,513,864	0.5%	76,594,864	2.46%
Bough Lin	68,674,075	2.20%	68,674,075	2.20%	68,674,075	2.20%
JP Morgan in Custody for Capital World Growth and Income Fund Inc.	139,165,000	4.47%	66,700,000	2.14%	66,700,000	2.14%
Ku-Ming Investment Company Ltd. ⁽³⁾	56,112,878	1.80%	56,112,878	1.80%	56,112,878	1.80%
Chi-Wen Tsai	43,175,555	1.39%	43,175,555	1.39%	43,675,555	1.40%
Government of Singapore	30,880,463	0.99%	53,001,463	1.70%	42,290,463	1.36%
Directors and Supervisors as a group	179,490,122 ⁽⁴⁾	5.76% ⁽⁴⁾	179,279,122 ⁽⁵⁾	5.76% ⁽⁵⁾	179,286,122 ⁽⁶⁾	5.75% ⁽⁶⁾

* Was not one of the ten largest shareholders of our company as of the applicable record date.

(1) Our most recent record date.

(2) As record owner of our ADSs.

(3) Wen-Lung Lin is the chairman of Ku-Ming Investment Company Ltd.

(4) As of March 31, 2012.

(5) As of March 31, 2013.

(6) As of March 31, 2014.

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Except for holders of our ADSs, none of our major shareholders have different voting rights from those of other shareholders.

As of March 31, 2014, a total of 54,496,997 ADSs and 3,116,361,139 of our shares (including the shares represented by these ADSs) were outstanding. With certain limited exceptions, holders of common shares that are not R.O.C. persons are required to hold these common shares through a brokerage or custodial account in the R.O.C. As of March 31, 2014, 272,485,115 common shares were registered in the name of a nominee of Citibank, N.A., the depository of our ADS facility. Citibank, N.A. has advised us that as of March 31, 2013, 54,496,997 ADSs, representing 272,485,115 common shares, were held of record by Cede & Co. and 13 other registered shareholders. We have no further information as to common shares held, or beneficially owned, by U.S. persons.

None of our major shareholders have different voting rights from those of other shareholders.

B. Related Party Transactions

Related Party Transactions Policies

We from time to time have engaged in a variety of transactions with our affiliates. We conduct transactions with our affiliates on terms substantially as favorable to us as would be obtainable at the time in a comparable arm's-length transaction with non-affiliates.

Vertical Circuits, Inc.

In recent years, we have been licensing packaging technologies from VCI. In order to enhance assembly-related techniques, we purchased preferred stocks of VCI for US\$5 million in December 2010. Our percentage of voting right in VCI is approximately 30.68%. Therefore, VCI became a related party of our company. VCI's board of directors resolved to file for bankruptcy protection in July 2012. Accordingly, we recognized an impairment loss to all of its residual book value of NT\$94.4 million.

AcSiP Technology Corp.

In order to develop our System in Package (SiP) module business, we purchased 1.75 million common shares of AcSiP for NT\$50.75 million (US\$1.68 million) and obtained 20% of the voting rights of AcSiP in May 2011. As a result of an increase in AcSiP's issued shares, our ownership share in AcSiP decreased to 11.99% as of December 31, 2013. We assess and determine that we maintain significant influence over the investee through representation on and participation in AcSiP's board of directors, and therefore we continue to record the investment in AcSiP under the equity method.

Microcircuit Technology (S) Pte. Ltd.

In order to develop new generation substrates and increase substrate supply sources, we acquired 22,865,385 shares of MCT, a substrate supplier located in Singapore, for US\$20.5 million in July 2012. In December 2013, we invested another US\$1.06 million and our total holdings increased to 24,039,552 shares. Our percentage of ownership in MCT remains at approximately 42.27%.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Information

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

Please refer to Item 18 for a list of all financial statements filed as part of this annual report on Form 20-F.

Litigation

See "Item 4. Information on the Company—B. Business Overview—Litigation."

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Dividend Policy and Distributions

For our policy on dividend distributions, see “Item 10. Additional Information — Memorandum and Articles of Association — Dividends and Distributions.” The following table sets forth the stock dividends per share and total number of shares issued as stock dividend adopted by the annual shareholders’ meeting and shares outstanding at the end of each such year, except as otherwise noted.

	<u>Cash Dividend per share</u> (NT\$)	<u>Stock Dividend per share⁽¹⁾</u> (NT\$)	<u>Total Number of Shares Issued as Stock Dividend⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Outstanding Shares at Year End</u>
1995	0	4.00	70,048,800	280,668,000
1996	0	6.00	168,400,800	457,800,000
1997	0	4.00	183,120,000	654,200,000
1998	0	3.60	235,512,000	904,162,000
1999	0	2.30	207,957,260	1,127,092,402
2000	0	1.40	157,793,537	1,449,882,870
2001	0	1.45	235,421,212	1,852,761,683
2002 ⁽³⁾	0	0	—	1,853,668,683
2003 ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	—	1,876,625,683
2004	0.35	1.00	189,447,578	2,105,073,060
2005	0.75	0.80	168,889,805	2,328,919,337
2006	1.73	1.00	241,014,905	2,887,757,426
2007	3.40	0.20	58,672,538	3,073,424,534
2008	4.50	0.10	30,746,975	3,152,589,871
2009	1.80	0	0	3,116,361,139
2010	2.58	0	0	3,116,361,139
2011	1.62	0	0	3,078,319,139
2012	1.42	0	0	3,078,319,139
2013	1.67 ⁽⁵⁾	0	0	3,116,361,139

- (1) Our stock dividend is declared in NT dollar amount per share. The number of shares received by a shareholder equals to the NT dollar amount per share of dividend declared multiplied by the number of shares owned by the shareholder and divided by the par value of NT\$10 per share.
- (2) Total number of shares issued as stock dividends include shares issued from retained earnings and from capital reserve.
- (3) We did not declare a dividend in 2002 because we incurred a net loss in 2001.
- (4) We did not declare a dividend in 2003 because our shareholders did not resolve to declare such dividend, even though we generated net income in 2002.
- (5) Of which NT\$0.30 per share is from our capital reserve and NT\$1.37 per share is from earnings distribution.

B. Significant Changes

Our net operating revenues on a consolidated basis for the three months ended March 31, 2014 amounted to NT\$18,060 million. Our net operating revenues for the first three months of 2014 are not indicative of our financial performance on either an unconsolidated or a consolidated basis for the remaining months of 2014. In addition, we cannot predict whether the demand for our services will continue to improve in the near future.

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Item 9. The Offer and Listing

A. Offer and Listing Details

Market Price Information for Our Shares

Our shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since April 7, 1993. The table below shows, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing prices and the average daily volume of trading activity on the Taiwan Stock Exchange for our shares and the highest and lowest of the daily closing values of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Index.

Period	Closing Price for Each Share ⁽¹⁾		Average Daily Trading Volume (in thousands of shares)	Taiwan Stock Exchange Index	
	High NT\$	Low NT\$		High	Low
2009	48.90	25.90	28,392	8,188.11	4,242.61
2010	46.65	28.85	34,367	8,972.50	7,071.67
2011	41.25	23.45	38,160	9,145.35	6,633.33
2012	36.50	26.80	51,215	8,144.04	6,894.66
First Quarter	35.80	26.80	47,362	8,144.04	6,952.21
Second Quarter	36.50	29.10	48,902	7,862.90	6,894.66
Third Quarter	34.20	28.10	53,272	7,781.91	6,970.69
Fourth Quarter	33.55	27.35	54,871	7,757.09	7,088.49
2013	39.00	30.20	45,141	8,623.43	7,616.64
First Quarter	34.20	30.20	48,600	8,038.72	7,616.64
Second Quarter	37.70	31.45	37,308	8,398.84	7,663.23
Third Quarter	39.00	32.00	48,696	8,299.12	7,814.38
Fourth Quarter	36.65	33.75	46,011	8,623.43	8,099.45
November	35.10	33.75	48,586	8,406.83	8,099.45
December	36.40	34.40	43,144	8,623.43	8,313.87
2014 (through April 11, 2014)	43.25	35.40	40,502	8,948.10	8,264.48
First Quarter	41.85	35.40	40,204	8,849.28	8,264.48
January	38.00	35.50	41,739	8,625.30	8,462.57
February	38.80	35.40	54,698	8,639.58	8,264.48
March	41.85	37.45	27,155	8,849.28	8,554.54
April (through April 11, 2014)	43.25	41.20	42,358	8,948.10	8,857.42

Sources: Taiwan Stock Exchange Statistical Data 1999-2014, Taiwan Stock Exchange and Bloomberg.

(1) As reported.

There is no public market outside U.S. and Taiwan for our shares. The Taiwan Stock Exchange has experienced significant fluctuations in the prices of listed securities and there are currently limits on the range of daily price movements.

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Market Price Information for Our American Depositary Shares

Our ADSs have been listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market's National Market since June 7, 2000. The table below shows, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing prices and the average daily volume of trading activity on the NASDAQ Stock Market's National Market.

Period	Closing Price for Each ADS⁽¹⁾		Average Daily Trading Volume (in thousands of shares)
	High	Low	
	US\$	US\$	
2009	8.11	3.85	2,241,612
2010	5.86	4.46	1,945,648
2011	7.15	3.93	2,166,958
2012	6.04	4.52	969,389
First Quarter	6.04	4.52	1,567,231
Second Quarter	5.99	4.86	1,092,408
Third Quarter	5.80	4.59	633,792
Fourth Quarter	5.67	4.75	584,600
2013	6.50	5.06	620,944
First Quarter	5.83	5.06	758,372
Second Quarter	6.27	5.27	831,314
Third Quarter	6.50	5.24	534,522
Fourth Quarter	6.19	5.64	368,156
November	5.90	5.64	379,855
December	6.08	5.80	363,229
2014 (through April 11, 2014)	7.06	5.62	635,331
First Quarter	6.89	5.62	729,495
January	6.19	5.71	765,038
February	6.36	5.62	565,979
March	6.89	6.31	841,895
April (through April 11, 2014)	7.06	6.78	821,689

Source: NASDAQ Stock Exchange.

(1) As reported.

B. Plan of Distribution.

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our shares are listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange and our ADSs are quoted on the NASDAQ National Market.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

Item 10. Additional Information

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

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B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

The following statements summarize the material elements of our capital structure and the more important rights and privileges of our shareholders conferred by Taiwan law and our articles of incorporation.

Objects and Purpose

The scope of business of our company as set forth in Article 2 of our articles of incorporation includes:

- (a) The production, processing and purchase and sale of products, including IC, transistors, light emitting diode digital displays, light emitting diode display lamps, liquid crystal clock cores, photo diodes, hybrid circuits, thin film circuits and thick film circuits; and
- (b) The import and export of the products mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Directors

The R.O.C. Company Act and our articles of incorporation provide that our board of directors is elected by shareholders and is responsible for the management of our services. Our board of directors is composed of nine directors. The Chairman of our board is elected by our directors. The Chairman presides at all meetings of our board of directors and also has the authority to represent us. The term of office for our directors is three years and our directors are elected by our shareholders by means of cumulative voting. The last election for all of the directors and supervisors was held in June 2011. Upon the end of the term of the directors elected during the 2011 shareholders' meeting, our board is required by the R.O.C. Company Act, the Securities and Exchange Act and other relevant laws and regulations to consist of at least three directors, comprising not less than 20% of the total number of directors. In addition, our shareholders also elect three supervisors whose duties include investigating our services and financial condition, inspecting corporate records, calling shareholders' meetings when our board of directors does not or cannot convene a shareholders' meeting or when such a meeting is necessary for our benefit, representing us in negotiations with our directors and notifying our board of directors to cease acting in contravention of law, our articles of incorporation or the resolutions of our shareholders' meetings. The supervisors cannot concurrently serve as our directors or officers. A person may serve as our director or supervisor in his personal capacity or as the representative of one of our shareholder entities. A director or supervisor who serves as the representative of a legal entity may be removed or replaced at any time, and the replacement director or supervisor may serve the remainder of the term of office of the replaced director or supervisor. Our audit committee consists of three independent auditors, including Jing-Shan Aur, Ing-Dar Liu and Cheng-Chich Huang. In order to facilitate the function of our board of directors, our audit committee and board of directors have established procedures for the complaints pursuant to Rule 10A-3(b)(3) under the Exchange Act and have established a means for communicating with the non-management members of our board of directors.

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, a director who has a personal interest in a matter to be discussed at the meeting of the board of directors, the outcome of which may impair the company's interests, shall abstain from voting on such matter. Our articles of incorporation also provide that the traveling expenses for all directors and supervisors shall be determined at the board of directors' meeting based on common practice regardless of the profit or loss to our company. In addition, according to our articles of incorporation, we should distribute no more than 1% of the balance of our earnings after deduction of payment of all taxes and dues, deduction of any past losses and allocation of 10% of our net income as a legal reserve as remuneration to directors and supervisors. Our board of directors is authorized to determine the compensation for directors and supervisors by taking into consideration their respective contributions to our company as well as international industry practice. Our articles of incorporation do not impose a mandatory retirement age limit for our directors. Furthermore, our articles of incorporation do not impose a shareholding qualification for each director; however, our articles of incorporation require that our directors and supervisors hold our issued shares at the ratios as required by the regulatory authority.

Shares

As of March 31, 2014, our authorized share capital was NT\$36.0 billion, divided into 3.6 billion shares, of which NT\$31.16 billion was issued. As of March 31, 2014, no option rights remained outstanding. Other than our shares and ADSs, we do not have any other equity interests outstanding, including any preferential subscription rights, exchangeable debt securities or warrants as of March 31, 2014. All shares presently issued are fully paid and in registered form, and existing shareholders are not obligated to contribute additional capital. The shares underlying the ADSs are fully paid, in registered form and will not be obligated by any capital calls. We generally are not permitted to directly acquire our shares, except under limited circumstances as permitted by R.O.C. law.

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New Shares and Preemptive Rights

New shares may only be issued with the prior approval of our board of directors. If our issuance of any new shares will result in any change in our authorized share capital, we are required under R.O.C. law to amend our articles of incorporation and obtain approval of our shareholders in a shareholders' meeting. We must also obtain the approval of, or submit a registration with, the R.O.C. SFB and the Ministry of Economic Affairs. According to the R.O.C. Company Act, when a company issues capital stock for cash, 10% to 15% of the issue must be offered to its employees. In addition, if a listed company intends to offer new shares for cash, at least 10% of the issue must also be offered to the public pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Law. This percentage can be increased by a resolution passed at a shareholders' meeting, which will reduce the number of new shares in which existing shareholders may have preemptive rights. Unless the percentage of the shares offered to the public is increased by a resolution, existing shareholders of the company have a preemptive right to acquire the remaining 75% to 80% of the issue in proportion to their existing shareholdings.

Shareholders

We only recognize persons registered in our register as our shareholders. We may set a record date and close our register of shareholders for specified periods to determine which shareholders are entitled to various rights pertaining to our shares.

Transfer of Shares

Under the R.O.C. Company Act, a public company, such as us, may issue individual share certificates, one master certificate or scripless shares to evidence common shares. Shares in registered form are transferred by endorsement and delivery of the related share certificates. Transferees must have their names and addresses registered on our register in order to assert shareholders' rights against us. Our shareholders are required to file their respective specimen seals with our share registrar, Chinatrust Commercial Bank.

Shareholders' Meetings

We are required to hold an annual ordinary shareholders' meeting once every fiscal year and within six months after the end of each fiscal year. Our board of directors may convene an extraordinary meeting whenever the directors think fit, and they must do so if requested in writing by shareholders holding not less than 3% of our paid-in share capital who have held these shares for more than a year. In addition, any of our supervisors may convene a shareholders' meeting when our board of directors do not or cannot convene a shareholders' meeting and/or when such a meeting is necessary for our benefit. At least 15 days advance written notice must be given of every extraordinary shareholders' meeting and at least 30 days advance written notice must be given of every annual ordinary shareholders' meeting. Unless otherwise required by law or by our articles of incorporation, voting for an ordinary resolution requires an affirmative vote of a simple majority of those present. A distribution of cash dividends would be an example of an ordinary resolution. The R.O.C. Company Act also provides that in order to approve certain major corporate actions, including but not limited to any amendment of our articles of incorporation, dissolution, merger or spin-off, the transfer of the whole or major part of the business or assets, removing directors or the distribution of any stock dividend, a special resolution may be adopted by the holders of at least two-thirds of our shares represented at a meeting of shareholders at which holders of at least a majority of our issued and outstanding shares are present. However, if we are the controlling company and hold not less than 90% of our subordinate company's outstanding shares, our merger with the subordinate company can be approved by a board resolution adopted by majority consent at a meeting with two-thirds of our directors present without shareholders' approval.

Voting Rights

Except for treasury shares, each share is generally entitled to one vote. Except as otherwise provided for by law or by our articles of incorporation, a resolution can be adopted by the holders of a simple majority of the total issued and outstanding shares represented at a shareholders' meeting. The quorum for a shareholders' meeting to discuss the ordinary resolutions is a majority of the total issued and outstanding shares. The election of directors and supervisors by our shareholders may be conducted by means of cumulative voting or other voting mechanisms adopted in our articles of incorporation. In all other matters, a shareholder must cast all his votes in the same manner when voting on any of these matters.

Our shareholders may be represented at an ordinary or extraordinary shareholders' meeting by proxy if a valid proxy form is delivered to us five days before the commencement of the ordinary or extraordinary shareholders' meeting. Voting rights attached to our shares exercised by our shareholders' proxy are subject to the proxy regulation promulgated by the R.O.C. SFB.

Any shareholder who has a personal interest in a matter to be discussed at our shareholders' meeting, the outcome of which may impair our interests, shall not vote or exercise voting rights on behalf of another shareholder on such matter.

Any holder of our ADSs generally will not be able to exercise voting rights on the shares underlying its holding of ADSs on an individual basis.

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Dividends and Distributions

We may distribute dividends in any year in which we have current or retained earnings (excluding reserves). Before distributing a dividend to shareholders, we must recover any past losses, pay all outstanding taxes and set aside a legal reserve equivalent to 10% of our net income until our legal reserve equals our paid-in capital.

At the shareholders' annual ordinary meeting, our board of directors submits to the shareholders for their approval proposals for the distribution of a dividend or the making of any other distribution to shareholders from our net retained earnings or reserves. Dividends are paid to shareholders proportionately. Dividends may be distributed either in cash or in shares or a combination of cash and shares, as determined by the shareholders at such meeting. Distribution of stock dividends requires approvals from the R.O.C. SFB and the Ministry of Economic Affairs, as necessary.

Our articles of incorporation provide that our earnings after payment of all income taxes and deduction of any past losses shall be distributed as follows:

- allocation of 10% of our net income as legal reserve; and
- payment of no more than 1% of the balance after deducting the 10% legal reserve as remuneration to our directors and supervisors. The remaining amount may be distributed or reserved in a ratio of 10% and 90%, respectively, to our employees as their bonuses and to our shareholders as their dividends.

For dividend distributions, the surplus dividend policy will be adopted based on the future operational planning, business development, capital expenditure budget and requirement of capital fund.

Distribution of dividends may be made by cash dividends or by stock dividends, provided that the percentage of cash dividends shall exceed 50% of total distributed dividends, and the plan of distribution shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and shall be implemented after the distribution plan is approved by our shareholders' meetings.

In addition to permitting dividends to be paid out of net income, we are permitted under the R.O.C. Company Act to make distributions to our shareholders of additional shares by capitalizing reserves, including the legal reserve and capital surplus of premiums from issuing stock and earnings from gifts received if we do not have losses. However, the amount of legal reserve that may be used to distribute cash dividends shall be limited to the portion of the reserve balance that exceeds 25% of capital stock.

Acquisition of Our Shares by Us

An R.O.C. company may not acquire its own common shares except under certain exceptions provided in the R.O.C. Company Act or the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law.

Under the Securities and Exchange Law, we may, by a board resolution adopted by majority consent at a meeting with two-thirds of our directors' presence, purchase up to 10% of our issued shares on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or by a tender offer, in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the R.O.C. SFB, for the following purposes:

- to transfer shares to our employees;
- to transfer upon conversion of bonds with warrants, preferred shares with warrants, convertible bonds, convertible preferred shares or certificates of warrants issued by us; and
- if necessary, to maintain our credit and our shareholders' interests; provided that the shares so purchased shall be cancelled thereafter.

In addition, we may not spend more than the aggregate amount of the retained earnings, the premium from issuing stock and the realized portion of the capital reserve to purchase our shares.

We may not pledge or hypothecate any purchased shares. In addition, we may not exercise any shareholders' rights attaching to such shares. In the event that we purchase our shares on the Taiwan Stock Exchange, our affiliates, directors, supervisors, managers and their respective spouses and minor children and/or nominees are prohibited from selling any of our shares during the period in which we purchase our shares.

Liquidation Rights

In the event of our liquidation, the assets remaining after payment of all debts, liquidation expenses, taxes and distributions to holders of preferred shares, if any, will be distributed pro rata to our shareholders in accordance with the R.O.C. Company Act.

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Other Rights of Shareholders

Under the R.O.C. Company Act, dissenting shareholders are entitled to appraisal rights in the event of a spin-off or a merger and various other major corporate actions. Dissenting shareholders may request us to redeem all their shares at a fair price to be determined by mutual agreement. If no agreement can be reached, the valuation will be determined by a court. Subject to applicable law, dissenting shareholders may, among other things, exercise their appraisal rights by notifying us before the related shareholders' meeting and /or by raising and registering their dissent at the shareholders' meeting.

One or more shareholders who have held more than 3% of the issued and outstanding shares for more than one year may require our board of directors to call an extraordinary shareholders' meeting by sending a written request to our board of directors.

In addition, the R.O.C. Company Act allows shareholders holding 1% or more of the total issued shares of a company to submit, during the period of ten days or more prescribed by the company, one proposal in writing containing no more than three hundred Chinese characters for discussion at the annual ordinary shareholders' meeting.

Voting of Deposited Securities

A holder may direct the exercise of voting rights regarding the shares represented by the ADSs only pursuant to the deposit agreement as described below and applicable R.O.C. law. See "Risk factors—Holders of our ADSs will not have the same voting rights as the holders of our shares, which may affect the value of your investment."

Except as described below, a holder generally will not be able to exercise voting rights attaching to the shares on an individual basis. According to the R.O.C. Company Act, a shareholder's voting rights must, as to all matters brought to a vote of shareholders, other than the election of directors and/or supervisors, be exercised as to all shares held by the shareholder in the same manner. Accordingly, the voting rights of the shares represented by ADSs must be exercised collectively in the same manner, except in the case of an election of directors and/or supervisors, which may be conducted by means of cumulative voting or other mechanisms adopted in our articles of incorporation. Pursuant to R.O.C. Company Act and our articles of incorporation, the election of directors and/or supervisors is by means of cumulative voting.

By accepting and continuing to hold ADSs or any interest therein, a holder will authorize and direct the depository to appoint our chairman or the chairman's designee as his representative to exercise the voting rights attaching to the shares underlying the ADSs.

Once notified of a shareholders' meeting, the depository will, subject to the terms of the deposit agreement, fix a record date for determining the owners entitled to receive information about this meeting. The depository will mail to the owners:

- the notice of the meeting sent by us; and
- a statement that the owners will be entitled to instruct the depository or its nominee as to the exercise of the voting rights.

If the depository timely receives voting instructions from holders of at least 51% of the outstanding ADSs to vote in the same manner on a resolution, including election of directors and/or supervisors, the depository will cause all of the shares underlying the outstanding ADSs to be voted in the manner instructed. If for any reason, other than our failure to provide timely notice to the depository of a shareholders' meeting, the depository does not receive timely instructions from holders of at least 51% of all ADSs outstanding to vote in the same manner on a resolution, including a resolution for the election of directors and/or supervisors, the holders of all ADSs outstanding shall be deemed, subject to our satisfying the applicable requirements of the deposit agreement, to have authorized and directed the depository to give a discretionary proxy to the chairman of our board of directors, or the chairman's designee, to vote the shares on deposit in respect of their ADSs in his discretion, which may not be in the interest of the holders of ADSs.

An ADS holder will not be able to exercise cumulative voting rights on an individual basis in the elections of directors and/or supervisors under the deposit agreement. This means that if at least 51% of the votes represented by outstanding ADSs are cast for a particular director or supervisor for a particular open position in an election, the depository shall, subject to the terms of the deposit agreement, cause all of the shares underlying the outstanding ADSs to be voted in favor of the director or supervisor.

By accepting and continuing to hold ADSs or any interest therein, a holder will be deemed to have agreed to the voting provisions set forth in the deposit agreement, as such provisions may be amended from time to time to comply with applicable R.O.C. law.

There can be no assurance that a holder will receive notice of shareholders' meetings sufficiently prior to the date established by the depository for receipt of instructions to enable him to give timely voting instructions.

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C. Material Contracts

Immunity Agreement with Freescale Semiconductor, Inc.

We entered into a license agreement with Motorola Inc., or Motorola, in November 1996 under which Motorola licensed to us the technology for ball grid array as well as any future technology relating to ball grid array packages.

In April 2004, Motorola spun off its semiconductor product business into a subsidiary Freescale Semiconductor, Inc. Motorola has assigned this agreement to Freescale Semiconductor, Inc., and Freescale Semiconductor, Inc. has assumed all of its rights, duties and obligations under the agreement, in connection with the spin-off. This license will expire in December 2015.

License Agreement with Flip Chip International, L.L.C.

We entered into a license agreement in November 1999, under which Flip Chip International licensed to us the package design technology that enables us to attach silicon dies directly to substrates using solder bumping rather than wire bonding technology. Under the original terms of this agreement, we made royalty payments based on the number of bumped wafers produced. This original license was set to expire in November 2009.

In December 2008, we amended our license agreement with Flip Chip International, in which for a one-time payment, Flip Chip International granted us a perpetual license for the package design technology.

D. Exchange Controls

We have extracted from publicly available documents the information presented in this section. Please note that citizens of the People's Republic of China and entities organized in the People's Republic of China are subject to special Republic of China laws, rules and regulations, which are not discussed in this section.

General

Historically, foreign investments in the securities market of Taiwan were restricted. However, commencing in 1983, the Taiwan government has from time to time enacted legislation and adopted regulations to make foreign investment in the Taiwan securities market possible. Initially, only overseas investment trust funds of authorized securities investment trust enterprises established in Taiwan were permitted to invest in the Taiwan securities market. Since January 1, 1991, qualified foreign institutional investors are allowed to make investments in the Taiwan listed securities market. Since March 1, 1996, overseas Chinese, non-resident foreign institutional and individual investors (other than qualified foreign institutional investors), called "general foreign investors," are permitted to make direct investments in the Taiwan securities market.

On September 30, 2003, the Executive Yuan amended the Regulations Governing Investment in Securities by Overseas Chinese and Foreign Nationals, or the Investment Regulations, under which the "Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors", or QFI, designations have been abolished and the restrictions on foreign portfolio investors have been revised. According to the Investment Regulations, "Foreign Institutional Investor" means an entity which is incorporated under the laws of countries other than the R.O.C. or the branch of a foreign entity which is established within the territory of the R.O.C., and "Foreign Individual Investor" means an overseas Chinese or a foreign natural person. In addition, the Investment Regulations also lifted some restrictions and simplified procedures of investment application.

On April 30, 2009, the FSC promulgated regulations allowing qualified domestic institutional investors, or QDIIs, under P.R.C. regulations and certain other P.R.C. persons to invest in the securities of R.O.C. companies. However, prior approval from the Investment Commission of the R.O.C. Ministry of Economic Affairs is required for a P.R.C. person's ownership of 10% or more of the issued and outstanding shares of a listed R.O.C. company.

Foreign Investment in Taiwan Securities Market

On December 28, 1990, the Executive Yuan, the cabinet of the Republic of China government, approved guidelines drafted by the Securities and Futures Commission (the predecessor of the Securities and Futures Bureau), which, since January 1, 1991, has allowed direct foreign investment in Taiwan's securities that are listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or other Taiwan securities approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau by certain eligible qualified foreign institutional investors.

In addition to qualified foreign institutional investors, certain individual and foreign institutional investors which meet certain qualifications set by the Securities and Futures Bureau may invest in the shares of Taiwan Stock Exchange-listed companies, GreTai Securities Market (formerly known as Over-The-Counter Securities Exchange) traded companies, emerging market companies or other Taiwan securities approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau up to a limit of US\$50 million (in the case of institutional investors) and US\$5 million (in the case of individual investors) after obtaining permission from the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

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On September 30, 2003, the Securities and Futures Bureau issued amendments to the “Regulations Governing Investment in Securities by Overseas Chinese and Foreign Nationals” and relevant regulations, in which the Securities and Futures Bureau lifted certain restrictions and simplified the procedures required for foreign investments in Taiwan’s securities market. The amendment focuses mainly on the following aspects:

- The concept of “qualified foreign institutional investors” no longer exists. Foreign investors are reclassified as “off-shore foreign institutional investors,” “on-shore foreign institutional investors,” “off-shore general foreign investors,” and “on-shore general foreign investors” based on whether they are institutions or natural persons, and whether they have presence in Taiwan.
- For foreign investors to invest in Taiwan’s securities market, registration with the Taiwan Stock Exchange, instead of the approval of the Securities and Futures Bureau, is required. The Taiwan Stock Exchange may withdraw or rescind the registration if the application documents submitted by foreign investors are untrue or incomplete, or if any material violation of the relevant regulations exists.
- Off-shore foreign investors may provide the securities they hold as the underlying shares of depositary receipts and act as selling stockholders in depositary receipts offerings.
- Off-shore foreign institutional investors are required to appoint their agent or nominee to attend the stockholders’ meeting of the invested company.
- Except for certain specified industries, such as telecommunications, investments in Taiwan-listed companies by foreign investors are not subject to individual or aggregate foreign ownership limits. Custodians for foreign investors are required to submit to the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the Taiwan Stock Exchange a monthly report of trading activities and status of assets under custody and other matters. Capital remitted to the R.O.C. under these guidelines may be remitted out of the R.O.C. at any time after the date the capital is remitted to the R.O.C. Capital gains and income on investments may be remitted out of the R.O.C. at any time.

Currently, subject to the specific restriction imposed by relevant regulations, the off-shore foreign institutional investors may invest in the Taiwan securities market without any amount restriction. However, a ceiling will be separately determined by the Securities and Futures Bureau after consultation with the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) for investment by offshore oversea Chinese and foreign individual investors.

Foreign Investment Approval

Other than:

- foreign institutional investors;
- foreign individual investors; and
- investors in overseas convertible bonds and depositary receipts,

Foreign investors who wish to make direct investments in the shares of Taiwan companies may submit a “foreign investment approval” application to the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs of Taiwan or other government authority to qualify for benefits granted under the Statute for Investment by Foreign Nationals. The Investment Commission or other government authority reviews each foreign investment approval application and approves or disapproves the application after consultation with other governmental agencies. Any non-Taiwan person possessing a foreign investment approval may remit capital for the approved investment and repatriate annual net profits and interests and cash dividends attributable to an approved investment. Stock dividends, investment capital and capital gains attributable to the investment may be repatriated with approval of the Investment Commission or other government authority.

In addition to the general restrictions against direct investment by non-Taiwan persons in Taiwan companies, non-Taiwan persons are currently prohibited from investing in prohibited industries in Taiwan under the Negative List promulgated by the Executive Yuan from time to time. The prohibition on direct foreign investment in the prohibited industries in the Negative List is absolute with the consequence of certain specific exemption from the application of the Negative List. Under the Negative List, some other industries are restricted so that non-Taiwan persons may directly invest only up to a specified level and with the specific approval of the relevant authority which is responsible for enforcing the legislation which the negative list is intended to implement.

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The FSC announced on April 30, 2009 the Regulations Governing Mainland Chinese Investors' Securities Investments, or the P.R.C. Regulations. According to the P.R.C. Regulations, a QDII is allowed to invest in Taiwan Securities (including up to 10% shareholding of a Taiwan company listed on Taiwan Stock Exchange or Over-the-Counter (GreTai) Securities Market). Nevertheless, the total investment amount of QDIIs cannot exceed US\$500 million. For each QDII, the custodians of such QDIIs must apply with the Taiwan Stock Exchange for the remittance amount for each QDII, which cannot exceed US\$100 million, and QDII can only invest in the Taiwan securities market with the amount approved by the Taiwan Stock Exchange. There is no assurance that in the future, there will not be further restrictions or prohibitions imposed on P.R.C. persons (including QDIIs) from investing in certain industries in Taiwan. In addition to investments permitted under the P.R.C. Regulations, P.R.C. investors other than QDII are prohibited from making investments in a Taiwan company listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or the Over-the-Counter (GreTai) Securities Market if the investment is less than 10% of the equity interest of such Taiwan company.

In addition to the general restriction against direct investment by P.R.C. investors in securities of Taiwan companies, P.R.C. investors may only invest in certain industries in the Positive List, as promulgated by the R.O.C. Executive Yuan in June of 2009. In the semiconductor packaging and testing industry, P.R.C. investors are allowed to invest up to 10% in existing Taiwan companies, and up to 50% in new ventures, but are not allowed to be controlling shareholders of the Taiwan companies in which they invest.

Depository Receipts

In April 1992, the Securities and Futures Bureau began allowing Taiwan companies listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange, with the prior approval of the Securities and Futures Bureau, to sponsor the issuance and sale of depository receipts evidencing depository shares. In December 1994, the Republic of China Ministry of Finance began allowing companies whose shares are traded on the GreTai Securities Market also to sponsor the issuance and sale of depository receipts evidencing depository shares representing shares of its capital stock. Approvals for these issuances are still required.

After the issuance of a depository share, a holder of the depository receipt evidencing the depository shares may request the depository issuing the depository share to cause the underlying shares to be sold in Taiwan and to distribute the proceeds of the sale to or to withdraw the shares and deliver the shares to the depository receipt holder. A citizen of the People's Republic of China is not permitted to withdraw and hold our shares.

If you are an offshore foreign institutional investor holding the depository receipts, you must register with the Taiwan Stock Exchange as a foreign investor before you will be permitted to withdraw the shares represented by the depository receipts. In addition to obtaining registration with the Taiwan Stock Exchange, you must also (i) appoint a qualified local agent to, among other things, open a securities trading account with a local securities brokerage firm and a bank account to remit funds, exercise stockholders' rights and perform other functions as holders of ADSs may designate, (ii) appoint a custodian bank to hold the securities and cash proceeds, confirm transactions, settle trades and report and declare other relevant information and; (iii) appoint a tax guarantor as guarantor for the full compliance of the withdrawing depository receipt holders' tax filing and payment obligations in the Republic of China. A depository receipt holder not registered as a foreign investor with the Taiwan Stock Exchange, or not has made the necessary appointments as outlined above, will be unable to hold or subsequently transfer the shares withdrawn from the depository receipt facility.

No deposits of shares may be made in a depository receipt facility and no depository shares may be issued against deposits without specific Securities and Futures Bureau approval, unless they are:

- (i) stock dividends;
- (ii) free distributions of shares;
- (iii) due to the exercise by the depository receipt holder preemptive rights in the event of capital increases for cash; or
- (iv) if permitted under the deposit agreement and custody agreement and within the amount of depository receipts which have been withdrawn, due to the direct purchase by investors or purchase through the depository on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or the GreTai Securities Market or delivery by investors of the shares for deposit in the depository receipt facility. In this event, the total number of depository receipts outstanding after an issuance cannot exceed the number of issued depository receipts previously approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau of the FSC in connection with the offering plus any ADSs issued pursuant to the events described in (i), (ii) and (iii) above.

An ADS holder or the depository, without obtaining further approvals from the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) or any other governmental authority or agency of the Republic of China, may convert NT dollars into other currencies, including U.S. dollars, in respect of:

- the proceeds of the sale of common shares represented by ADSs or received as share dividends with respect to the common shares and deposited into the depository receipt facility; and
- any cash dividends or distributions received from the common shares.

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In addition, the depositary may also convert into NT dollars incoming payments for purchases of common shares for deposit in the depositary receipt facility against the creation of additional ADSs. If you withdraw the common shares underlying your ADSs and become a holder of our common shares, you may convert into NT dollars subscription payment for rights offerings. The depositary may be required to obtain foreign exchange payment approval from the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on a payment-by-payment basis for conversion from NT dollars into foreign currencies of the proceeds from the sale of subscription rights of new common shares. Although it is expected that the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) will grant approval as a routine matter, required approvals may not be obtained in a timely manner, or at all.

Exchange Controls

Taiwan's Foreign Exchange Control Statute and regulations provide that all foreign exchange transactions must be executed by banks designated to handle foreign exchange transactions by the FSC and by the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan). Current regulations favor trade-related foreign exchange transactions. Consequently, foreign currency earned from exports of merchandise and services may now be retained and used freely by exporters. All foreign currency needed for the importation of merchandise and services may be purchased freely from the designated foreign exchange banks.

Aside from trade-related foreign exchange transactions, Taiwan companies and residents may remit to and from Taiwan foreign currencies of up to US\$50 million (or its equivalent) and US\$5 million, (or its equivalent), respectively, in each calendar year. These limits apply to remittances involving a conversion between New Taiwan dollars and U.S. dollars or other foreign currencies. A requirement is also imposed on all private enterprises to register all medium and long-term foreign debt with the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan).

In addition, a foreign person without an alien resident card or an unrecognized foreign entity may remit to and from Taiwan foreign currencies of up to US\$100,000 per remittance if required documentation is provided to Taiwan authorities. This limit applies only to remittances involving a conversion between New Taiwan dollars and U.S. dollars or other foreign currencies.

E. Taxation

R.O.C. Tax Considerations

The following summarizes the principal R.O.C. tax consequences of owning and disposing of ADSs and shares for non-residents of Taiwan. Investors in our ADSs are advised to consult their own tax advisers as to United States, Taiwan or other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of ADSs.

The following is a general summary of the principal R.O.C. tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of ADSs representing common shares to a non-resident individual or entity. The summary description applies only to a holder that is:

- an individual who is not an R.O.C. citizen, who owns ADSs and who is not physically present in the R.O.C. for 183 days or more during any calendar year; or
- a corporation or a non-corporate body that is organized under the laws of a jurisdiction other than the R.O.C. for profit-making purposes and has no fixed place of business or other permanent establishment in the R.O.C.

Holders of ADSs are urged to consult their own tax advisors as to their particular R.O.C. tax consequences from owning the ADSs.

Dividends

Dividends declared by us out of our retained earnings and distributed to the holders are subject to R.O.C. withholding tax, currently at the rate of 20%, on the amount of the distribution, in the case of cash dividends, or on the par value of the common shares in the case of stock dividends. However, a 10% R.O.C. retained earnings tax paid by us on our undistributed after-tax earnings, if any, would provide a credit of up to 10% of the gross amount of any dividends declared out of those earnings that would reduce the 20% R.O.C. tax imposed on those distributions.

Capital Gains

Under R.O.C. law, capital gains on transactions in the common shares are currently exempt from income tax. In addition, transfers of ADSs are not regarded as a sale of an R.O.C. security and, as a result, any gains on such transactions are not subject to R.O.C. income tax.

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Securities Transaction Tax

A securities transaction tax, at the rate of 0.3% of the sales proceeds, will be withheld upon a sale of common shares in the R.O.C. Transfers of ADSs are not subject to R.O.C. securities transaction tax. Withdrawal of common shares from the deposit facility is not subject to R.O.C. securities transaction tax.

Estate and Gift Tax

R.O.C. estate tax is payable on any property within the R.O.C. of a deceased who is an individual, and R.O.C. gift tax is payable on any property within the R.O.C. donated by an individual. Estate tax is currently payable at rate of 10%. Gift tax is payable at rate of 10%. Under R.O.C. estate and gift tax laws, common shares issued by R.O.C. companies are deemed located in the R.O.C. regardless of the location of the holder. It is unclear whether a holder of ADSs will be considered to hold common shares for this purpose.

Certain R.O.C. estate and gift taxes may be imposed on holders of ADSs. Holders should consult their own tax advisor regarding the effect of such taxes on their particular situation.

Tax Treaty

The R.O.C. does not have a double taxation treaty with the United States. On the other hand, the R.O.C. has double taxation treaties with Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Gambia, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Macedonia, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and Vietnam which may limit the rate of R.O.C. withholding tax on dividends paid with respect to common shares in R.O.C. companies. It is unclear whether ADS holders will be considered holders of common shares for the purposes of these treaties. Accordingly, if the holders may otherwise be entitled to the benefits of the relevant income tax treaty, the holders should consult their tax advisors concerning their eligibility for the benefits with respect to the ADSs.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations for U.S. Persons

The following is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences for beneficial owners of our shares or ADSs that hold the shares or ADSs as capital assets, and that are U.S. holders and non-residents of the R.O.C. You are a U.S. holder if you are, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, any of the following:

- an individual citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source;
- a trust that is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust; or
- a trust that has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

This summary is based on the provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, and regulations, rulings and judicial decisions thereunder as of the date hereof, and such authorities may be replaced, revoked or modified so as to result in U.S. federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. It is for general purposes only and you should not consider it to be tax advice. In addition, it is also based in part on representations by the depositary and assumes that each obligation under the deposit agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms. This summary does not represent a detailed description of all the U.S. federal income tax consequences to you in light of your particular circumstances and does not address the effects of any state, local or non-U.S. tax laws (or other U.S. federal tax consequences, such as U.S. federal estate or gift tax consequences). In addition, it does not represent a detailed description of the U.S. federal income tax consequences applicable to you if you are subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws, including if you are:

- a dealer in securities or currencies;
- a trader in securities if you elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for your securities holdings;
- a financial institution or an insurance company;
- a tax-exempt organization;
- a regulated investment company;
- a real estate investment trust;
- a person liable for alternative minimum tax;
- a person holding shares or ADSs as part of a hedging, integrated or conversion transaction, constructive sale or straddle;

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- a partnership or other pass-through entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- a person owning, actually or constructively, 10% or more of our voting stock; or
- a U.S. holder whose “functional currency” is not the United States dollar.

We cannot assure you that a later change in law will not alter significantly the tax considerations that we describe in this summary.

If a partnership holds our shares or ADSs, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership holding our shares or ADSs, you should consult your tax advisor.

You should consult your own tax advisor concerning the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences to you of the ownership and disposition of the shares or ADSs, as well as the consequences to you arising under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

In general, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a U.S. person who is the beneficial owner of an ADS will be treated as the owner of the shares underlying its ADS. Deposits or withdrawals of shares by U.S. holders for ADSs generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Taxation of Dividends

Except as discussed below with respect to the passive foreign investment company rules, the amount of distributions you receive on your shares or ADSs, including net amounts withheld in respect of R.O.C. withholding taxes, will generally be treated as dividend income to you if the distributions are made from our current and accumulated earnings and profits as calculated according to U.S. federal income tax principles. Such income (including any R.O.C. taxes withheld) will be includable in your gross income as ordinary income on the day you actually or constructively receive it, which in the case of an ADS will be the date actually or constructively received by the depository. The amount of any distribution of property other than cash will be the fair market value of such property on the date it is distributed. You will not be entitled to claim a dividend received deduction with respect to distributions you receive from us.

With respect to U.S. holders who are individuals, certain dividends received from a foreign corporation on shares (or ADSs backed by such shares) that are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States may be subject to reduced rates of taxation. U.S. Treasury Department guidance indicates that our ADSs, which are listed on the NASDAQ, are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Thus, we believe that dividends we pay on our ADSs will meet the conditions required for these reduced tax rates. Since we do not expect that our shares will be listed on an established securities market in the United States, we do not believe that dividends that we pay on our shares that are not backed by ADSs currently meet the conditions required for these reduced tax rates. There can be no assurance that our ADSs will continue to be readily tradable on an established securities market in later years (or that our shares will be readily tradable on an established securities market in any given year). Individuals that do not meet a minimum holding period requirement during which they are not protected from the risk of loss or that elect to treat the dividend income as “investment income” pursuant to Section 163(d)(4) of the Code will not be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation regardless of the trading status of our shares or ADSs. In addition, the rate reduction will not apply to dividends if the recipient of a dividend is obligated to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. This disallowance applies even if the minimum holding period has been met. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of these rules given their particular circumstances.

The amount of any dividend paid in a currency other than the United States dollar, such as NT dollars, which we refer to as “foreign currency,” will equal the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency you receive, calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date you actually or constructively receive the dividend, which in the case of an ADS will be the date actually or constructively received by the depository, regardless of whether the foreign currency is actually converted into U.S. dollars. If the foreign currency received as a dividend is converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, you generally will not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income. If the foreign currency received as a dividend is not converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, you will have a basis in the foreign currency equal to its U.S. dollar value on the date of receipt. Any gain or loss you realize if you subsequently sell or otherwise dispose of the foreign currency will be ordinary income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Subject to certain limitations under the Code, you may be entitled to a credit or deduction against your federal income tax liability for the net amount of any R.O.C. taxes that are withheld from dividend distributions made to you. The election to receive a credit or deduction must be made annually, and applies to all foreign taxes for the applicable tax year. The limitation on foreign taxes eligible for credit is calculated separately with respect to specific classes of income. For this purpose, dividends we pay with respect to the shares or ADSs will generally be considered passive category income from sources outside the U.S. Furthermore, you will not be allowed a foreign tax credit for foreign taxes imposed on dividends paid on the shares or ADSs if you (1) have held the shares or ADSs for less than a specified minimum period during which you are not protected from risk of loss, or (2) are obligated to make payments related to the dividends. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. We therefore urge you to consult your tax advisor regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under your particular circumstances.

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To the extent that the amount of any distribution you receive exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits for a taxable year as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles, the distribution will first be treated as a tax-free return of capital, causing a reduction in your adjusted basis in the shares or ADSs and thereby increasing the amount of gain, or decreasing the amount of loss, you will recognize on a subsequent disposition of the shares or ADSs. The balance in excess of adjusted basis, if any, will be taxable to you as capital gain recognized on a sale or exchange. However, we do not expect to keep earnings and profits in accordance with U.S. federal income tax principles. Therefore, you should expect that a distribution will generally be treated as a dividend, as discussed above.

It is possible that pro rata distributions of shares or ADSs to all shareholders may be made in a manner that is not subject to U.S. federal income tax. In the event that such distributions are tax-free, the basis of any new shares or ADSs so received will generally be determined by allocating the U.S. holder's basis in the old shares or ADSs between the old shares or ADSs and the new shares or ADSs, based on their relative fair market values on the date of distribution. Any such distributions generally would not result in foreign source income to you. Consequently, you may not be able to use the foreign tax credit associated with any R.O.C. withholding tax imposed on such distributions unless you can use the credit against United States federal income tax due on other foreign source income in the appropriate category for foreign tax credit purposes. You should consult your own tax advisors regarding all aspects of the foreign tax credit.

Taxation of Capital Gains

Except as discussed below with respect to the passive foreign investment company rules, when you sell or otherwise dispose of your shares or ADSs, you will generally recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized for the shares or ADSs and your basis in the shares or ADSs, determined in U.S. dollars. For foreign tax credit limitation purposes, such gain or loss will generally be treated as U.S. source. If you are an individual, and the shares or ADSs being sold or otherwise disposed of are capital assets that you have held for more than one year, your gain recognized will be eligible for reduced rates of taxation. Your ability to deduct capital losses is subject to limitations.

If you pay any R.O.C. securities transaction tax, such tax is not treated as an income tax for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and therefore will not be a creditable foreign tax for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, subject to limitations under the Code, such tax may be deductible. You are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of these taxes.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

Based on the composition of our income and valuation of our assets, including goodwill, we do not believe we were a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for 2013 and do not expect to become one in the future, although there can be no assurance in this regard.

In general, a non-U.S. company is considered a PFIC for any taxable year if either:

- at least 75% of its gross income is passive income, which generally includes income derived from certain dividends, interest, royalties and rents (other than royalties and rents derived in the active conduct of a trade or business or not derived from a related person), annuities and certain property transactions; or
- at least 50% of the value of its assets is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income.

The 50% of value test is based on the average of the value of our assets for each quarter during the taxable year. If we own at least 25% by value of another company's stock, we will be treated, for purposes of the PFIC rules, as owning our proportionate share of the assets and receiving our proportionate share of the income of that company.

The determination of whether we are a PFIC is based on a current valuation of our assets, including goodwill. In calculating goodwill, we have valued our total assets based on our total market value, which is based on the market value of our shares and is subject to change.

In addition, the determination of whether we are a PFIC is made annually. Accordingly, it is possible that we may become a PFIC in the current or any future taxable year due to changes in our asset or income composition.

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If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which you hold our shares or ADSs, you will be subject to special tax rules with respect to any “excess distribution” that you receive and any gain you realize from a sale or other disposition (including a pledge) of our shares or ADSs. Distributions you receive in a taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions you received during the shorter of the three preceding taxable years or your holding period for our shares or ADSs will be treated as excess distributions. Under these special tax rules:

- the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over your holding period for our shares or ADSs;
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year, and any taxable year prior to the first taxable year in which we were a PFIC, will be treated as ordinary income; and
- the amount allocated to each other year will be subject to tax at the highest tax rate in effect for that year and the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed on the resulting tax attributable to each such year.

If you hold our shares or ADSs in any year in which we are a PFIC, you will generally be required to file Internal Revenue Service Form 8621.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year in which you hold our shares or ADSs and any of our non-U.S. subsidiaries is also a PFIC, a U.S. holder would be treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the shares of the lower-tier PFIC for purposes of the application of these rules. You are urged to consult your tax advisors about the application of the PFIC rules to any of our subsidiaries.

In certain circumstances, a U.S. holder, in lieu of being subject to the PFIC rules discussed above, may make an election to include gain on the stock of a PFIC as ordinary income under a mark-to-market method provided that such stock is regularly traded on a qualified exchange. Under this method, any difference between the stock’s fair market value and its adjusted basis at the end of the year is accounted for by either an inclusion in income or a deduction from income, as described below. Under current U.S. Treasury Department guidance, the mark-to-market election may be available to you because the ADSs are listed on the NASDAQ which constitutes a qualified exchange, although there can be no assurance that the ADSs will be “regularly traded” for the purposes of the mark-to-market election. You should also note that only the ADSs and not the shares are listed on the NASDAQ. The shares are listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange, which must meet certain trading, listing, financial disclosure and other requirements to be treated as a qualified exchange under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations for purposes of the mark-to-market election, and no assurance can be given that the shares will be “regularly traded” for purposes of the mark-to-market election.

If you make an effective mark-to-market election, you will include in income each year as ordinary income the excess of the fair market value of your shares or ADSs at the end of the year over your adjusted tax basis in the shares or ADSs. You will be entitled to deduct as an ordinary loss each year the excess of your adjusted tax basis in the shares or ADSs over their fair market value at the end of the year, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. If you make an effective mark-to-market election, in each year that we are a PFIC any gain you recognize upon the sale or other disposition of your shares or ADSs will be treated as ordinary income and any loss will be treated as ordinary loss, but only to the extent of the net amount of previously included income as a result of the mark-to-market election.

Your adjusted tax basis in the shares or ADSs will be increased by the amount of any income inclusion and decreased by the amount of any deductions under the mark-to-market rules. If you make a mark-to-market election, it will be effective for the taxable year for which the election is made and all subsequent taxable years, unless the shares or ADSs are no longer regularly traded on a qualified exchange or the Internal Revenue Service consents to the revocation of the election. You should consult your tax advisor about the availability of the mark-to-market election, and whether making the election would be advisable in your particular circumstances.

Alternatively, a U.S. holder of shares or ADSs in a PFIC can sometimes avoid the rules described above by electing to treat the PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” under section 1295 of the Code. This option is not available to you because we do not intend to comply with the requirements necessary to permit you to make this election.

U.S. holders who are individuals will not be eligible for reduced rates of taxation on any dividends received from us if we are a PFIC in the taxable year in which such dividends are paid or in the preceding taxable year. You should consult your own tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding our shares or ADSs if we are considered a PFIC in any taxable year.

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Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, unless you are an exempt recipient, information reporting will apply to dividends in respect of the shares or ADSs and to the proceeds from the sale, exchange or redemption of your shares or ADSs that are paid to you within the United States (and in some cases, outside of the United States). Additionally, if you fail to provide your taxpayer identification number, or fail either to report in full dividend and interest income or to make the necessary certifications of other exempt status, you may be subject to backup withholding.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or a credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability, provided you furnish the required information to the Internal Revenue Service.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

We have filed this annual report on Form 20-F, including exhibits, with the SEC. As allowed by the SEC, in Item 19 of this annual report, we incorporate by reference certain information we filed with the SEC. This means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this annual report.

You may read and copy this annual report, including the exhibits incorporated by reference in this annual report, at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549 and at the SEC's regional offices in New York, New York, and Chicago, Illinois. You can also request copies of this annual report, including the exhibits incorporated by reference in this annual report, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Room for information.

The SEC also maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC. Our annual report and some of the other information submitted by us to the SEC may be accessed through this website.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss related to adverse changes in market prices, including interest rates and foreign exchange rates, of financial instruments. We are exposed to various types of market risks, including changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and commodity price risk, in the normal course of business.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Substantial portions of our revenues and expenses are denominated in currencies other than the NT dollar. In 2013, sales in the amount of US\$1,987 million were denominated in U.S. dollars. In 2013, material purchases in the amounts of US\$509 million and ¥4,985 million were denominated in U.S. dollars and Japanese yen, respectively. As of December 31, 2013, we had certificates of deposit, bank deposits and accounts receivable denominated in U.S. dollars of US\$ 617 million. As of December 31, 2013, we also had accounts payable and other liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars and the Japanese yen of US\$ 631 million and of ¥3,034 million, respectively. Our foreign currency revenues in general exceed our foreign currency expenses. We use the policy of natural hedging to reduce our foreign exchange exposure arising out of changes in the rates of exchange among the Japanese Yen, the U.S. dollar and the NT dollar. The table below presents our financial instruments with foreign exchange risk as of December 31, 2013:

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Expressed in US\$ amount (in millions)	Expected Maturity Date					Fair value
	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter	Total	
On-balance sheet financial instruments						
Assets:						
Time Deposit	175.5	—	—	—	175.5	175.5
Liabilities:						
Short-term Loans	85.6	—	—	—	85.6	85.6
Long-term Loans	50.0	133.3	83.3	83.4	350.0	350.0

Interest Rate Risk

Our major market risk exposure is changing interest rates. Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our long-term debt obligations. We primarily enter into debt obligations to support general corporate purposes including capital expenditures and working capital needs. We have not entered into any interest rate swaps, caps or any contracts hedge to modify our exposure to interest rate movements.

As of December 31, 2013, we had NT\$18,540 million (US\$621.5 million), exclusive of loan arrangement fees of NT\$30 million, of long-term borrowings. Our future interest expenses on our long-term borrowings may increase or decrease due to changes in market interest rates. Our long-term borrowings had a weighted average interest rate of 1.4302% per annum during 2013. The first and second credit facilities led by Mega International Commercial Bank are repayable in 6 semi-annual installments starting from April 2013 and February 2015, respectively. The third credit facility led by China Development Industrial Bank is expiring and repayable in December 2016.

Commodity Price Risk

The price of gold wire has been volatile and has fluctuated with the spot price of gold in recent years. We generally have not entered into long-term supply agreements and purchase our raw materials on a purchase order basis at the prevailing market price. In addition, we do not employ financial instruments to hedge such commodity price risk. Therefore, in order to effectively mitigate the risk, we have continued to implement measures to reduce our dependency on gold wire, such as the development of copper wire bonding process.

Item 12. Description of Securities Other Than Equity Securities

A. Debt Securities

Not applicable

B. Warrants and Rights

Not applicable

C. Other Securities

Not applicable

D. American Depositary Shares

Depositary Fees

Under the terms of the deposit agreement for our ADSs, an ADS holder may have to pay the following service fees to the depositary:

Service	Fees
Issuance of ADSs	Up to US\$0.05 per ADS issued
Cancellation of ADSs	Up to US\$0.05 per ADS cancelled
Distribution of cash dividends or other cash distributions	Up to US\$0.05 per ADS held
Distribution of ADSs pursuant to stock dividends, free stock distributions or exercises of rights	Up to US\$0.05 per ADS held

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Depository Charges

In addition, an ADS holder shall be responsible for the following charges:

- taxes (including applicable interest and penalties) and other governmental charges;
- such registration fees as may from time to time be in effect for the registration of common shares or other deposited securities on the share register and applicable to transfers of common shares or other deposited securities to or from the name of the custodian, the depository or any nominees upon the making of deposits and withdrawals, respectively;
- such cable, telex and facsimile transmission and delivery expenses as are expressly provided in the deposit agreement to be at the expense of ADS holders and beneficial owners of ADSs;
- the expenses and charges incurred by the depository in the conversion of foreign currency;
- such fees and expenses as are incurred by the depository in connection with compliance with exchange control regulations and other regulatory requirements applicable to common shares, deposited securities, ADSs and ADRs; and
- the fees and expenses incurred by the depository, the custodian or any nominee in connection with the servicing or delivery of deposited securities.

Depository fees payable upon the issuance and cancellation of ADSs are typically paid to the depository by the brokers (on behalf of their clients) receiving the newly-issued ADSs from the depository and by the brokers (on behalf of their clients) delivering the ADSs to the depository for cancellation. The brokers in turn charge these transaction fees to their clients.

Depository fees payable in connection with distributions of cash or securities to ADS holders and the depository services fee are charged by the depository to the holders of record of ADSs as of the applicable ADS record date. The depository fees payable for cash distributions are generally deducted from the cash being distributed. In the case of distributions other than cash (i.e., stock dividends, rights offerings), the depository charges the applicable fee to the ADS record date holders concurrent with the distribution. In the case of ADSs registered in the name of the investor (whether certificated or un-certificated in direct registration), the depository sends invoices to the applicable record date ADS holders. In the case of ADSs held in brokerage and custodian accounts via the central clearing and settlement system, The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, the depository generally collects its fees through the systems provided by DTC (whose nominee is the registered holder of the ADSs held in DTC) from the brokers and custodians holding ADSs in their DTC accounts. The brokers and custodians who hold their clients' ADSs in DTC accounts in turn charge their clients' accounts the amount of the fees paid to the depository.

In the event of refusal to pay the depository fees, the depository may, under the terms of the deposit agreement, refuse the requested service until payment is received or may set off the amount of the depository fees from any distribution to be made to the ADS holder.

The fees and charges ADS holders may be required to pay may vary over time and may be changed by us and by the depository. ADS holders will receive prior notice of such changes.

Payments by Depository

In 2013, we received the following payments (subject to applicable withholding tax) from Citibank, N.A., the depository bank for our ADR program:

Item	US\$ (in thousands)
Reimbursement of investor relations efforts	18.6
Reimbursement of legal and consulting fees	303.4
Reimbursement of listing fees	42.0
Reimbursement of proxy process expenses	139.1
Reimbursement of SEC filing and maintenance fees	489.2
Total	<u>992.3</u>

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PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

None of these events occurred in any of the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

See “Item 10. Additional Information” for a description of the rights of securities holders, which remain unchanged.

Item 15. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2013, an evaluation has been carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding the required disclosures. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives. Based upon the Company’s evaluation, the Company’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures are effective at a reasonable assurance level as of December 31, 2013.

Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 utilizing the criteria set forth in 1992 by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

Based on this assessment, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2013. The effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan, an independent registered public accounting firm, which also audited our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013, as stated in their report included on page F-2.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

Jing-Shan Aur is our audit committee financial expert and an independent director. See “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—C. Board Practices—Audit Committee.”

Item 16B. Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics which applies to our directors, employees and officers, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (our principal accounting officer). No changes have been made to the code of ethics since its adoption and no waivers have been granted therefrom to our directors or employees. We have filed this code of ethics as an exhibit to our annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003, which exhibit is incorporated by reference as an exhibit to this annual report, and a copy is available to any shareholder upon request. This code of ethics is also available on our website at www.spil.com.tw.

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan has served as our independent public accountant for each of the fiscal years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2013, for which audited financial statements appear in this annual report.

The following table presents the aggregate fees for professional services and other services rendered by PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan to us in 2012 and 2013.

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2013</u>
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$
	(in thousands)		
Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	19,281	20,723	694.7
Audit-related Fees ⁽²⁾	180	440	14.8
Tax Fees ⁽³⁾	<u>3,610</u>	<u>3,610</u>	<u>121.0</u>
Total	<u>23,071</u>	<u>24,773</u>	<u>830.5</u>

- (1) Audit fees consist of fees billed for the audit or review of our annual financial statements, internal control over financial reporting, quarterly financial statements, and related statutory and regulatory filings.
- (2) Audit-related fees consist of fees billed for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and are not reported above as “Audit Fees.”
- (3) Tax fees include fees billed for tax compliance services and tax advice services.

Pre-approval Policies and Procedures

Our audit committee is responsible for the oversight of our independent accountants’ work. All audit and non-audit services performed by PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan for 2012 and 2013 were pre-approved by our audit committee.

All audit and non-audit services performed by PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan for 2012 and 2013 were pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

None.

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Item 16E. Purchase of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

None.

Item 16F. Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant

Not applicable.

Item 16G. Corporate Governance

In general, corporate governance principles for Taiwanese companies are set forth in the R.O.C. Company Act, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act and, to the extent they are listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange, listing rules of the Taiwan Stock Exchange. Corporate governance principles under provisions of R.O.C. law may differ in significant ways to corporate governance standards for U.S. NASDAQ-listed companies. Under the latest amendment to the NASDAQ Listing Rule 5615, foreign private issuers are permitted to follow certain home country corporate governance practices in lieu of the requirements of the NASDAQ corporate governance rules. Under the amendment, foreign private issuers must disclose alternative home country practices they follow. The following are the requirements of the NASDAQ corporate governance rules we do not follow and the home country practices we follow.

Under the NASDAQ Listing Rule 5605(b)(1), a majority of the board of directors must comprise of independent directors. We have three independent directors out of a total of nine directors on our board. Our standards in determining director independence substantially comply with the NASDAQ requirements, which include detailed tests for determining director independence. In Taiwan, in order to strengthen corporate governance of Taiwanese companies, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act Article 14-2 provides that public companies may appoint independent directors in accordance with its articles of incorporation, as long as it is compliant with related requirements and regulations of the R.O.C. The government authority, however, may require a company to appoint two or more independent directors, who shall account for one-fifth or more of its total directors, depending on such company's scale, shareholder structure, type of operations and other essential factors.

Under NASDAQ Listing Rule 5605(b)(2), the company is required to have regularly scheduled meetings at which only independent directors are present. We do not hold executive sessions of non-management directors as the election of independent directors is not required by the R.O.C. Company Act. However, once our independent directors are elected, they will participate in committee meetings of which they are committee members. In particular, we expect our independent directors to serve on our audit committee. Our audit committee will meet regularly.

NASDAQ Listing Rule 5605(d) requires that compensation of the chief executive officer of the company must be determined, or recommended to the board, either by a majority of the independent director or an independent compensation committee. We currently follow the practice under the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, as amended on November 24, 2010, which requires all publicly listed companies in the R.O.C., including our company, to establish a remuneration committee for directors, supervisors and managers' compensation, which includes salary, stock options and other rewards. On March 18, 2011, the FSC promulgated "Regulations Governing the Appointment and Exercise of Powers by the Remuneration Committee of a Company Whose Stock is Listed on the Stock Exchange or Traded Over the Counter", according to which publicly listed companies of our size were required to establish a remuneration committee composed of no less than three members appointed by the board of directors. Such committee members must meet certain professional qualification requirements and must not have served as an employee or non-independent director of the company in the two years prior to their appointment. Pursuant to such regulations, on August 25, 2011, we established a remuneration committee comprised of William W. Sheng, Professor of the National Taichung Institute of Technology, Tsai-Ding Lin, Professor of Tunghai University, and Jing-Shan Aur, one of our independent directors.

Under NASDAQ Listing Rule 5605(e), director nominees must either be selected, or recommended for the Board's selection, either by a majority of the independent directors or an independent nominations committee. The R.O.C. Company Act expressly grants the power of nomination to the shareholders, as well as to the board of directors. Under the R.O.C. Company Act and the interpretations thereof, candidates to serve as directors are nominated either by the board of directors prior to the shareholders' meeting or by the shareholders during the election of the director. Therefore, the requirement of a nominations committee is in conflict with the R.O.C. Company Act. We currently follow the home country practice.

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Under NASDAQ Listing Rule 5635(c), each issuer shall require shareholder approval when a stock option or purchase plan is to be established or materially amended or other equity compensation arrangement made or materially amended, pursuant to which stock may be acquired by officers, directors, employees, or consultants. Under the corresponding domestic requirements in the R.O.C. Company Act and the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, shareholders' approval is required for the distribution of employee bonuses in the form of stock, while the board of director has authority, subject to the approval of the R.O.C. SFB, to approve employee stock option plans and to grant options to employees pursuant to such plans. We follow the home country practice. R.O.C. law provides for specific safeguards on employee stock option grants. Options granted under the plans are subject to certain statutory volume limitations. Under the R.O.C. Company Act, the directors of a company may not receive stock options because they are not considered "employees" of the company.

Item 16H. Mine Safety Disclosure

Not applicable.

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PART III

Item 17. Financial Statements

We have elected to provide the financial statements and related information specified in Item 18.

Item 18. Financial Statements

The following is a list of the audited financial statements and report of independent registered public accounting firm included in this annual report beginning on page F-1.

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Item 19. Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibits
*1.1	Articles of Incorporation of Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd., as amended on June 14, 2013 (English translation)
2.1	Form of the Second Amended and Restated Deposit Agreement among Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd., Citibank, N.A. and Holders and Beneficial owners of American Depositary Shares issued thereunder, including the form of American Depositary Receipts ⁽¹⁾
4.1	Immunity Agreement with Motorola, Inc. (effective from November 5, 1996 to December 31, 2015) ⁽²⁾
4.2	License Agreement with Flip Chip Technologies, L.L.C. ⁽³⁾
4.3	Joint Venture Agreement with Mosel Vitelic, Inc. (English translation) ⁽⁴⁾
*8.1	List of Significant Subsidiaries of Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd.
11.1	Code of Ethics ⁽⁵⁾
*12.1	Certification of our Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
*12.2	Certification of our Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
*13.1	Certification by our Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
*13.2	Certification by our Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

* filed herewith.

- (1) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-11812) filed with the SEC on April 29, 2000.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-11812) filed with the SEC on April 29, 2000.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-11812) filed with the SEC on April 29, 2000.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 (File No. 333-11812) filed with the SEC on April 29, 2000.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 11.1 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on June 28, 2004.

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SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

SILICONWARE PRECISION INDUSTRIES CO., LTD.

By: _____ /s/ Eva Chen
Name: **Eva Chen**
Title: **Chief Financial Officer**

Date: April 24, 2014

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) at December 31, 2013, 2012 and January 1, 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2013 in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Also, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company’s management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 15. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
Taichung, Taiwan
Republic of China
April 24, 2014

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SILICONWARE PRECISION INDUSTRIES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	Note	2012.1.1 NT\$	2012.12.31 NT\$	2013.12.31	
				NT\$	US\$ (Note 4)
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	\$ 15,939,100	\$ 15,852,492	\$ 16,975,247	\$ 569,066
Notes receivable, net	11	22,211	66,732	17,109	573
Accounts receivable, net	7, 11, 33	10,231,452	12,852,953	15,354,384	514,730
Other receivables	11	235,106	584,288	611,227	20,490
Inventories	8	3,985,115	3,135,203	3,667,592	122,950
Other current assets — other	11	931,194	953,939	1,199,572	40,214
		<u>31,344,178</u>	<u>33,445,607</u>	<u>37,825,131</u>	<u>1,268,023</u>
Non-current Assets					
Available-for-sale financial assets, non-current	9	5,317,145	5,394,451	6,087,053	204,058
Investments accounted for using the equity method	10	173,575	673,668	615,958	20,649
Property, plant and equipments	12	44,189,424	49,927,406	55,196,751	1,850,377
Intangible assets	13	583,080	516,087	355,313	11,911
Deferred income tax assets	25	1,793,167	1,267,610	837,585	28,079
Other non-current assets — other	11	674,933	627,885	901,082	30,207
		<u>52,731,324</u>	<u>58,407,107</u>	<u>63,993,742</u>	<u>2,145,281</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>\$84,075,502</u>	<u>\$91,852,714</u>	<u>\$101,818,873</u>	<u>\$3,413,304</u>
Current Liabilities					
Short-term loans	11, 14	\$ 1,513,750	\$ 2,468,400	\$ 2,533,850	\$ 84,943
Accounts payable	11	6,404,096	5,847,980	6,542,050	219,311
Other payables	11, 15	6,363,651	6,741,376	9,214,227	308,891
Current income tax liabilities	25	483,595	502,318	778,348	26,093
Current portion of long-term loans	11, 15	—	3,148,610	3,154,196	105,739
Other current liabilities — other	11	278,543	516,039	307,493	10,308
		<u>15,043,635</u>	<u>19,224,723</u>	<u>22,530,164</u>	<u>755,285</u>
Non-current Liabilities					
Long-term loans	11, 14	9,532,335	12,038,181	15,355,557	514,769
Deferred income tax liabilities	25	472,000	583,328	699,868	23,462
Other non-current liabilities	11, 16	1,076,286	1,088,415	1,361,609	45,646
		<u>11,080,621</u>	<u>13,709,924</u>	<u>17,417,034</u>	<u>583,877</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>26,124,256</u>	<u>32,934,647</u>	<u>39,947,198</u>	<u>1,339,162</u>
Stockholders' Equity					
Capital stock	17	31,163,611	31,163,611	31,163,611	1,044,707
Capital reserve	18	16,453,527	16,452,635	15,758,479	528,276
Retained earnings	19				
Legal reserve		7,162,092	7,645,816	8,207,777	275,152
Special reserve		—	—	244,604	8,200
Unappropriated earnings		3,851,486	4,558,780	5,376,927	180,252
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	20	284,718	61,413	1,120,277	37,555
Treasury stock	21	(964,188)	(964,188)	—	—
Total Stockholders' Equity		<u>57,951,246</u>	<u>58,918,067</u>	<u>61,871,675</u>	<u>2,074,142</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		<u>\$84,075,502</u>	<u>\$91,852,714</u>	<u>\$101,818,873</u>	<u>\$3,413,304</u>

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

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SILICONWARE PRECISION INDUSTRIES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, EXCEPT EARNINGS PER SHARE)

	Note	2013		
		2012 NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 4)
Operating Revenues	28	\$ 64,654,558	\$ 69,356,192	\$ 2,325,048
Operating Costs	8, 22	(52,915,599)	(54,925,674)	(1,841,290)
Gross Profit		<u>11,738,959</u>	<u>14,430,518</u>	<u>483,758</u>
Operating Expenses	22			
Selling expenses		(808,420)	(839,723)	(28,150)
General and administrative expenses		(1,983,677)	(2,248,938)	(75,392)
Research and development expenses		(2,559,064)	(3,406,702)	(114,204)
		<u>(5,351,161)</u>	<u>(6,495,363)</u>	<u>(217,746)</u>
Operating Profit		<u>6,387,798</u>	<u>7,935,155</u>	<u>266,012</u>
Non-operating Revenues and Expenses				
Other income	23	326,886	270,612	9,072
Other gains and losses, net	24	168,796	326,095	10,932
Finance costs		(197,314)	(270,736)	(9,077)
Share of loss of associates and joint venture accounted for using the equity method	10	(8,992)	(85,378)	(2,862)
Dividends income		114,753	169,211	5,673
Loss of settlement	30	—	(896,250)	(30,045)
		<u>404,129</u>	<u>(486,446)</u>	<u>(16,307)</u>
Income from Continuing Operations before Income Tax		6,791,927	7,448,709	249,705
Income Tax Expense	25	(1,229,695)	(1,606,700)	(53,862)
Net Income		<u>\$ 5,562,232</u>	<u>\$ 5,842,009</u>	<u>\$ 195,843</u>
Other Comprehensive Income	20, 25			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Exchange difference on translation of foreign financial statements		(260,136)	426,113	14,285
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets		103,514	692,601	23,218
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified		(52,377)	(142,241)	(4,768)
		<u>(208,999)</u>	<u>976,473</u>	<u>32,735</u>
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Actuarial gain or loss on post employment benefit obligations		(17,236)	99,266	3,328
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified		2,930	(16,875)	(566)
		<u>(14,306)</u>	<u>82,391</u>	<u>2,762</u>
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax		<u>(223,305)</u>	<u>1,058,864</u>	<u>35,497</u>
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		<u>\$ 5,338,927</u>	<u>\$ 6,900,873</u>	<u>\$ 231,340</u>
Net Income Attributable to:				
Owners of the parent		<u>\$ 5,562,232</u>	<u>\$ 5,842,009</u>	<u>\$ 195,843</u>
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to:				
Owners of the parent		<u>\$ 5,338,927</u>	<u>\$ 6,900,873</u>	<u>\$ 231,340</u>
Earnings Per Share (in New Taiwan dollars)	26			
Basic		<u>\$ 1.81</u>	<u>\$ 1.89</u>	<u>\$ 0.06</u>
Diluted		<u>\$ 1.80</u>	<u>\$ 1.87</u>	<u>\$ 0.06</u>

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

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SILICONWARE PRECISION INDUSTRIES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
 (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	Retained Earnings					Other Comprehensive Income				
	Capital Stock NT\$	Capital Reserve NT\$	Legal Reserve NT\$	Special Reserve NT\$	Unappropriated Earnings NT\$	Unrealized Gain on Valuation of Available-for-sale Financial Assets NT\$	Exchange Difference on Translation of Foreign Financial Statements NT\$	Actuarial gain or loss on post employment benefit obligations NT\$	Treasury Stock NT\$	Total NT\$
For the year ended December 31, 2012										
Balance at January 1, 2012	\$ 31,163,611	\$ 16,453,527	\$ 7,162,092	\$ —	\$ 3,851,486	\$ 284,718	\$ —	\$ —	(\$ 964,188)	\$ 57,951,246
Appropriation for earnings for prior years:										
Legal reserve	—	—	483,724	—	(483,724)	—	—	—	—	—
Cash dividends	—	—	—	—	(4,371,214)	—	—	—	—	(4,371,214)
Changes in capital reserve										
Other	—	(892)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(892)
Net income	—	—	—	—	5,562,232	—	—	—	—	5,562,232
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	46,038	(255,037)	(14,306)	—	(223,305)
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	5,562,232	46,038	(255,037)	(14,306)	—	5,338,927
Balance at December 31, 2012	<u>\$ 31,163,611</u>	<u>\$ 16,452,635</u>	<u>\$ 7,645,816</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 4,558,780</u>	<u>\$ 330,756</u>	<u>(\$ 255,037)</u>	<u>(\$ 14,306)</u>	<u>(\$ 964,188)</u>	<u>\$ 58,918,067</u>
For the year ended December 31, 2013										
Balance at January 1, 2013	\$ 31,163,611	\$ 16,452,635	\$ 7,645,816	\$ —	\$ 4,558,780	\$ 330,756	(\$ 255,037)	(\$ 14,306)	(\$ 964,188)	\$ 58,918,067
Appropriation for earnings for prior years:										
Legal reserve	—	—	561,961	—	(561,961)	—	—	—	—	—
Special reserve	—	—	—	244,604	(244,604)	—	—	—	—	—
Cash dividends	—	—	—	—	(4,217,297)	—	—	—	—	(4,217,297)
Cash distribution from capital reserve	—	(923,496)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(923,496)
Share-based compensation	—	229,340	—	—	—	—	—	—	964,188	1,193,528
Net income	—	—	—	—	5,842,009	—	—	—	—	5,842,009
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	553,748	422,725	82,391	—	1,058,864
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	5,842,009	553,748	422,725	82,391	—	6,900,873
Balance at December 31, 2013	<u>\$ 31,163,611</u>	<u>\$ 15,758,479</u>	<u>\$ 8,207,777</u>	<u>\$ 244,604</u>	<u>\$ 5,376,927</u>	<u>\$ 884,504</u>	<u>\$ 167,688</u>	<u>\$ 68,085</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 61,871,675</u>

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

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SILICONWARE PRECISION INDUSTRIES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	For the years ended December 31		
	2012	2013	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 4)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Consolidated income before tax	\$ 6,791,927	\$ 7,448,709	\$249,705
Adjustments to reconcile consolidated income before tax to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	9,522,584	10,447,444	350,233
Amortization	577,789	586,295	19,655
Provision for (reversal of) bad debt expense	(10,551)	1,814	61
Interest expense	196,640	270,108	9,055
Interest income	(117,670)	(102,416)	(3,433)
Dividend income	(114,753)	(169,211)	(5,673)
Share-based compensation	—	232,056	7,779
Share of loss of associates and joint venture accounted for using equity method	8,992	85,378	2,862
Impairment loss of associates accounted for using equity method	94,409	—	—
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipments	(90,466)	(96,536)	(3,236)
(Gain) loss on disposal of investment	(231,066)	3,686	124
Impairment loss for property, plant, and equipments	192,115	111,715	3,745
Realized intercompany profit	(259)	(1,030)	(35)
Foreign currency exchange loss (gain) on long-term loan	(319,555)	207,928	6,970
Changes in assets and liabilities related to the operation			—
Notes receivable	(44,992)	51,372	1,722
Accounts receivable	(2,645,648)	(2,381,845)	(79,847)
Other receivables	(326,578)	(3,140)	(105)
Inventories	837,718	(522,548)	(17,518)
Other current assets — other	(30,225)	(246,747)	(8,272)
Accounts payable	(539,575)	650,991	21,823
Other payables	(124,408)	2,317,869	77,703
Other current liabilities	303,683	(215,774)	(7,233)
Other non-current liabilities	(4,207)	(1,669)	(56)
Cash provided by operations	13,925,904	18,674,449	626,029
Interest received	117,234	94,596	3,171
Dividend received	120,003	181,469	6,084
Interest paid	(181,154)	(261,094)	(8,753)
Income tax paid	(615,855)	(941,464)	(31,561)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>13,366,132</u>	<u>17,747,956</u>	<u>594,970</u>

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

(Continued)

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SILICONWARE PRECISION INDUSTRIES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	For the year ended December 31		
	2012	2013	
	NT\$	NT\$	US\$ (Note 4)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	\$ 220,600	\$ —	\$ —
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method	23,629	3,985	134
Increase of investments accounted for using the equity method	(618,178)	(31,717)	(1,063)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipments	(15,142,292)	(14,978,686)	(502,135)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant, and equipments	112,838	106,474	3,569
Increase in refundable deposits	(5,633)	(61,047)	(2,047)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(138,115)	(44,932)	(1,506)
Increase in other non-current assets	(325,260)	(582,338)	(19,522)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(15,872,411)</u>	<u>(15,588,261)</u>	<u>(522,570)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from short-term loans	1,027,075	—	—
Proceeds from long-term loans	5,953,356	6,206,000	208,046
Repayment of long-term loans	—	(3,178,166)	(106,543)
Increase (decrease) in deposit-in	(89,184)	1,107	37
Payment for cash dividends	(4,371,188)	(5,140,752)	(172,335)
Proceeds from transferring treasury stocks to employees	—	961,472	32,232
Net cash provided (used in) by financing activities	<u>2,520,059</u>	<u>(1,150,339)</u>	<u>(38,563)</u>
Effect on foreign currency exchange	(100,388)	113,399	3,801
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(86,608)	1,122,755	37,638
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	15,939,100	15,852,492	531,428
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	<u>\$ 15,852,492</u>	<u>\$ 16,975,247</u>	<u>\$ 569,066</u>

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

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SILICONWARE PRECISION INDUSTRIES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, EXCEPT EARNINGS PER SHARE)

1. History and Organization

Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the Company Law of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) in May 1984, and has been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since April 1993, and on the NASDAQ National Market under the trading symbol of SPIL since June 2000. The Company is mainly engaged in the assembly, testing and turnkey services of integrated circuits. The address of the registered office is No. 123, Sec. 3, Da Fong Rd., Tantz, Taichung 427, Taiwan, R.O.C.

2. Authorized for Issuance Date and the Procedure

The consolidated financial statements have been authorized to issue by the Company’s management on April 24, 2014.

3. The Adoption of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations

A. New Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Adopted

<u>New Standards, Amendments, and Interpretations</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
IFRIC 21, ‘Levies’	The interpretation addresses the accounting for levies imposed by governments in accordance with legislation (other than income tax). A liability to pay a levy shall be recognized in accordance with IAS 37, ‘Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets.’	January 1, 2014
IFRS 9, ‘Financial Instruments’	The standard addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. IFRS 9 was issued to replace the parts of IAS 39 that relate to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. It requires financial assets to be classified into two measurement categories: those measured as at fair value and those measured at amortised cost. The determination is made at initial recognition. The classification depends on the entity’s business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change due to an entity’s own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than the income statement, unless this creates an accounting mismatch.	January 1, 2015

The Company and its subsidiaries (together, the “Group”) is assessing the potential impact of the new standards, interpretations and amendments above and has not yet been able to reliably estimate their impact on the consolidated financial statements.

B. New Standards and Interpretations Adopted

It is the first-time that the Group has adopted International Financial Reporting Standards. All the new effective standards and interpretations are included and no early adoption is elected.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The Company determined to adopt the IFRS for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2013. The transition date to IFRS from its previous generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) was January 1, 2012. Prior to the adoption of IFRS, the Company prepared the consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP of the Republic of China and “Rules Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.”

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The Company disclosed the first consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, including IFRS 1, “First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards”. An explanation of how the transition to IFRS has affected the consolidated financial statements is provided in note 37.

(1) Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the interpretations of the IFRS interpretations committee (“IFRIC”). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the available-for-sale financial assets at fair value. The preparation requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the 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.

(2) Principles of Consolidation

Pursuant to IFRS 10, “Consolidated financial statements”, subsidiaries are those entities controlled by the Company or its subsidiaries. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has right to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

A. Consolidated subsidiaries:

Name of Investor	Name of subsidiaries	Main operating activities	% of ownership held by the named investors as of		
			January 1, 2012	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2013
The Company	SPIL (B.V.I.) Holding Limited	Investment activities	100%	100%	100%
SPIL (B.V.I.) Holding Limited	Siliconware USA, Inc. (SUI)	Communications and relationship maintenance with companies headquartered in North America	100%	100%	100%
SPIL (B.V.I.) Holding Limited	SPIL (Cayman) Holding Limited	Investment activities	100%	100%	100%
SPIL (Cayman) Holding Limited	Siliconware Technology (Suzhou)	Assembly and testing services	100%	100%	100%

(3) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker assesses performance and allocates resources based on the economic environment. All of the Company’s segments have similar economic characteristics and meet the criteria of aggregation. As a result, the Company discloses a single reporting segment by aggregating all the operating segments.

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(4) Foreign Currency Translation

A. Convenience Translation into US Dollars

The Group maintains its accounting records and prepares its financial statements in New Taiwan (“NT”) dollars. The United States (“US”) dollar amounts disclosed in the 2013 financial statements are presented solely for the convenience of the reader and were translated at the rate of NT\$29.83 (in dollars) to US\$1.00 (in dollars), which was the noon buying rate as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on December 31, 2013 as the last quoted rate at the balance sheet date. Such translation amounts are unaudited and should not be construed that the NT dollar amounts represent, or have been, or could be, converted into US dollars at that or any other rate.

B. 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 Dollar (“NTD”), which is the presentation currency of the Group and the functional currency of the Company.

C. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized as other (losses)/gains in the income statement.

D. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as available-for-sale, are included in other comprehensive income.

E. The results and financial position of the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency. Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet, income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions), and all resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. Those differences would be recorded as gain or loss of disposal of investments in income statement if disposed.

(5) Acquisition Method for Business Combination

A. The Company applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Company. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

B. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

C. If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer’s previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognized in profit or loss.

D. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Company is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognized in accordance with IAS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

E. The excess of the consideration transferred and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognized and previously held interest measured is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognized directly in the income statement.

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(6) Classification of Current and Noncurrent Assets / Liabilities

- A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as noncurrent assets:
- (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realized or consumed, or are intended to be sold within the normal operation cycle;
 - (b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
 - (c) Assets expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (d) Cash or 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 noncurrent liabilities:
- (a) Liabilities arising from operating activities 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.

(7) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, time deposits that meet operating short-term cash commitments, and other short-term highly liquid investments.

(8) Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable is recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Accounts receivable expected to be collected over one year is recorded at present value by using predetermined interest rate whereas those expected to be collected within one year are not reported at present value due to the fact that the difference between the maturity value and the fair value discounted by implicit interest rate is immaterial and the frequency of transactions is high.

(9) Inventories

Inventories are recorded at cost when acquired under a perpetual inventory system. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in process comprises raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and related production overheads based on normal operating capacity. As of the balance sheet date, inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value by item, except where it may be appropriate to similar groups or related items. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less all estimated costs of completion and necessary selling expenses.

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(10) Financial Assets

A. Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, available-for-sale, and held-to-maturity. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(a) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

(b) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

B. Recognition and Measurement

(a) Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date (the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset).

Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. Other financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the “financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” category are presented in the income statement within “other gains and losses” in the period in which they arise. Changes in the fair value of securities classified as available-for-sale are recognized in other comprehensive income. Dividend income from these two assets is recognized in the income statement as part of other income when the Group’s right to receive payments is established.

(c) Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The interest arising subsequently is recognized in “other income” in the income statement.

(d) When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in equity are included in the income statement as “gains and losses from investment securities”.

(11) Impairment of Financial Assets

A. Assets carried at amortized cost

(a) The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if:

i. There is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition of the asset (a “loss event”), and

ii. That loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

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Evidences of impairment include:

- i. The debtor or the issuer is experiencing significant financial difficulty;
- ii. Default or delinquency in interest or principal payment;
- iii. The probability that the debtor or debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- iv. Where observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flow, such as:
 - The repayment condition of the debtor to the Group of assets deteriorated
 - Changes in areas or economic conditions that correlate with defaults

- (b) For these assets, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement. In a subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

B. Available-for-sale assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, any significant unfavorable change that takes place in the technical, market, economic, or legal environments where the issuer operates indicates the possibility that the investment cost of the equity instrument may not be recovered and a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost are evidences that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss - is removed from equity and recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in the consolidated income statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the consolidated income statement.

(12) Equity Method Investments (Investments in associate and joint arrangements)

Investment in associate

- A. Associates, which are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, are all entities over which the Company has significant influence, which means the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investees, but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The Company's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition.

- B. The Company's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognized in the income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment. 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 recognize further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.
- C. If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate. Dilution gains and losses arising in investments in associates are recognized in the income statement.

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Investment in joint arrangements

- A. Investments in joint arrangement are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. The Company has assessed the nature of its joint arrangement and determined it to be a joint venture which is accounted for using the equity method.
- B. Under the equity method of accounting, interests in joint ventures are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses and movements in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a joint venture equals or exceeds its interests in the joint ventures, the Company does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligation or made payments on behalf of the joint ventures.

Other significant policies of the equity method

Profits and losses resulting from upstream and downstream transactions between the Company and its associates or joint ventures are recognized in the Company's financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investor's interests in the associates or joint ventures. Unrealized losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Material accounting standard differences between associates or joint ventures and the Group were properly assessed and recorded.

The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If this is the case, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in "other gains and losses" in the income statement.

(13) Property, Plant and Equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. The acquisition costs include the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating, and the obligations to dismantle and remove the items and restore the site on which they are located. The subsequent costs will only be recognized under the conditions that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the item cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Day-to-day servicing costs and repairment expenditures are recognized as expenses as incurred.
- B. The Group capitalizes borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset. The capitalized borrowing costs will be depreciated through the residual useful lives of related items. Borrowing costs which do not qualify for capitalization are recognized in profit or loss.
- C. If a material part of replacing items of property, plant and equipment has different useful life from the main asset, it should be recognized and depreciated separately. Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The useful lives of fixed assets are 5 to 15 years, except for buildings, which are 20 to 55 years.
The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each fiscal year.
- D. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within "Other gains or losses" in the income statement.

(14) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are the expenditures of license fees and computer software. License fees are capitalized at historical cost. Acquired computer software is capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Both license fees and computer software are intangible assets with limited useful lives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Computer software is amortized over three years whereas license fees are amortized over their economic lives or the contract years using straight-line method.

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(15) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

- A. Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash flows (cash-generating units). The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value, defined 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, less costs to sell and value in use. The value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.
- B. An impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill shall be reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The carrying amount of the asset shall be reversed to its recoverable amount. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

(16) Accounts Payable

Accounts payable are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Accounts payable of which payment due is within one year or less are not discounted while their fair value are close to the value in maturity and they are transacted actively.

(17) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

The Group shall remove a financial liability from its balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

(18) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and subsequently carried at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(19) Income Tax

- A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

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- B. The current income tax is calculated on the basis of the tax law enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.
- C. Additional 10% undistributed earnings tax is estimated and recognized during the period when income is earned.
- D. Deferred income tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively 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. 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.
- E. Except for deferred income tax liability 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 provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint arrangements. Deferred income tax assets are recognised on deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements only to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the future and there is sufficient taxable profit available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.
- F. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balance on a net basis.
- G. Deferred income tax assets are recognized on deductible temporary differences only to the extent that there is sufficient taxable profit available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. The investment tax credits relating to the acquisition cost of qualifying equipment or technology, qualifying research and development expenditure, qualifying personnel training expenditure and qualifying investments in significant technology companies are recognized as income tax adjustments in the period the tax credits arise.

(20) Employee Benefits

- A. 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. For defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions to a publicly or privately administered pension fund. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expenses when they are due. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits.
- C. For defined benefit plan, the liability recognized in the balance sheet is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government 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 obligation.

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- D. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Past-service costs are recognized immediately in income.
- E. For employees' bonuses and directors' and supervisors' remunerations, the Company recognizes cost/expense and related liability when the Company has legal obligation and could reasonably estimate such amount. Any difference between estimated amount and distributed amount resolved in the stockholders' meeting in the subsequent year shall be adjusted in the income/loss of the following year.

(21) Provision

- A. Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.
- B. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.
- C. A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. A present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because either that it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or that the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

(22) Revenue Recognition

The Group provides assembly, testing, and turnkey services for integrated circuits. The Company recognizes revenue when:

- A. the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- B. it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity;
- C. the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably;
- D. the costs incurred for the transaction and the cost to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

The revenue amount to be recognized is based on the agreed price by both parties of the transaction and the stage of completion. The allowance is estimated by historical experiences and recorded as a deduction to the revenue.

(23) Lease

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(24) Treasury Stock

Where any Group company purchases the Company's equity share capital (treasury stock), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such ordinary shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

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(25) Share-based Compensation

The Company operates an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan under which the Company receives services from employees as consideration for equity instruments of the Company. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the shares is recognized as an expense during the vesting period. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the shares granted.

5. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(1) Deferred Income Tax

By using the liability method, the Company recognizes future deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, which are incurred from temporary differences and investment credits. While assessing the reliability of deferred tax assets, management exercises material accounting judgments and estimates, including assumptions related to projected growth of future revenues, profitability, tax-free period, usage of tax credits, and tax planning. Any environmental movements of global economic and industry, and regulations changes will impact the amount of current income tax expense and the net value of deferred tax assets. For more illustrations, please refer to Note 25.

(2) Fair Value of Financial Assets

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the counter equity investment) is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses its professional judgment to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. For valuing these assets, the Company maximizes the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. For more illustration of related sensitivity analysis, please refer to Note 33.

(3) Pension Benefits

The present value of the pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations. Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 16.

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6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As of <u>January 1, 2012</u> NT\$	As of <u>December 31, 2012</u> NT\$	As of <u>December 31, 2013</u> NT\$
Cash on hand and petty cash	980	1,032	1,279
Cash equivalents	7,372	1,155	8,397
Saving and checking accounts	1,566,971	1,472,416	2,552,202
Time deposits	14,363,777	14,377,889	14,413,369
	<u>15,939,100</u>	<u>15,852,492</u>	<u>16,975,247</u>

7. Accounts Receivable, Net

	As of <u>January 1, 2012</u> NT\$	As of <u>December 31, 2012</u> NT\$	As of <u>December 31, 2013</u> NT\$
Accounts receivable	10,412,304	13,010,759	15,545,077
Less: Allowance for sales discounts	(152,134)	(156,961)	(188,154)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(28,718)	(845)	(2,539)
	<u>10,231,452</u>	<u>12,852,953</u>	<u>15,354,384</u>

Movements on the Group's allowance for doubtful accounts are as follows:

	<u>January 1 to December 31,</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
	NT\$	NT\$
Balance as of January 1,	28,718	845
Allowance (reversal) for doubtful accounts	(10,551)	1,814
Write-offs	(17,290)	(165)
Effects of foreign currency exchange	(32)	45
Balance as of December 31,	<u>845</u>	<u>2,539</u>

The reversal of the impairment was mainly attributed to the collection from one of our customers. The individually impaired receivables mainly relate to our customers, which are in unexpectedly difficult economic situations.

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8. Inventories

	As of January 1, 2012 NT\$	As of December 31, 2012 NT\$	As of December 31, 2013 NT\$
Raw materials and supplies	3,286,576	2,942,291	3,355,721
Work in process and finished goods	786,446	318,729	423,479
	<u>4,073,022</u>	<u>3,261,020</u>	<u>3,779,200</u>
Less: Allowance for loss on obsolescence and decline in market value of inventories	(87,907)	(125,817)	(111,608)
	<u>3,985,115</u>	<u>3,135,203</u>	<u>3,667,592</u>

The above allowance for loss on obsolescence and decline in market value of inventories were caused by the valuation of raw materials and supplies.

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2012 NT\$	2013 NT\$
Expense / loss incurred related to inventories:		
Cost of goods sold	52,955,663	54,954,324
Decline in (recovery of) market value and loss on obsolescence	38,109	(13,246)
Others	(78,173)	(15,404)
	<u>52,915,599</u>	<u>54,925,674</u>

In 2013, the Group disposed some inventories that were classified as obsolescence, and as a result, reversed the amount of “Decline in market value and loss on obsolescence” correspondingly.

9. Available-for-sale Financial Assets

	As of January 1, 2012			
	Cost NT\$	Valuation NT\$	Accumulated Impairment NT\$	Carrying Amount NT\$
Unimicron Technology Corporation	2,923,646	(200,172)	—	2,723,474
ChipMOS Technologies (Bermuda) Ltd.	2,243,686	374,993	(2,143,973)	474,706
ChipMOS Technologies Inc.	1,630,580	—	—	1,630,580
Hsieh Yong Capital Co., Ltd.	500,000	194,583	(330,000)	364,583
Mega Mission Limited Partnership	195,523	—	(71,721)	123,802
	<u>7,493,435</u>	<u>369,404</u>	<u>(2,545,694)</u>	<u>5,317,145</u>

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	As of December 31, 2012			
	Cost	Valuation	Accumulated Impairment	Carrying Amount
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Unimicron Technology Corporation	2,923,646	(567,382)	—	2,356,264
ChipMOS Technologies (Bermuda) Ltd.	1,653,969	681,032	(1,580,464)	754,537
ChipMOS Technologies Inc.	1,630,580	156,940	—	1,787,520
Hsieh Yong Capital Co., Ltd.	500,000	190,192	(330,000)	360,192
Mega Mission Limited Partnership	195,523	12,136	(71,721)	135,938
	<u>6,903,718</u>	<u>472,918</u>	<u>(1,982,185)</u>	<u>5,394,451</u>

	As of December 31, 2013			
	Cost	Valuation	Accumulated Impairment	Carrying Amount
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Unimicron Technology Corporation	2,923,646	(1,194,699)	—	1,728,947
ChipMOS Technologies (Bermuda) Ltd.	1,653,969	1,211,226	(1,580,464)	1,284,731
ChipMOS Technologies Inc.	1,630,580	869,820	—	2,500,400
Hsieh Yong Capital Co., Ltd.	500,000	219,986	(330,000)	389,986
Mega Mission Limited Partnership	195,523	59,187	(71,721)	182,989
	<u>6,903,718</u>	<u>1,165,520</u>	<u>(1,982,185)</u>	<u>6,087,053</u>

- A. The Company did not dispose of any available-for-sale financial assets for the year ended December 31, 2013; however, the Company disposed of 800 thousand common shares of ChipMOS Technologies (Bermuda) Ltd. and recognized a gain on disposal of \$194,392 for the year ended December 31, 2012.
- B. The Company recognized gains of \$103,514 and \$692,601 for the change of fair value of available-for-sale financial assets in other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

10. Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method

(1) Investments on associates

Associates and the Principal Place of Business	Carry Amount			Ownership		
	As of January 1, 2012	As of December 31, 2012	As of December 31, 2013	As of January 1, 2012	As of December 31, 2012	As of December 31, 2013
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$			
AcSiP Technology Corp. *						
Taiwan, R.O.C.	62,904	102,977	78,469	16.73%	12.56%	11.99%
Vertical Circuits, Inc. **						
United States	<u>110,671</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	30.68%	30.68%	30.68%
	<u>173,575</u>	<u>102,977</u>	<u>78,469</u>			

*: AcSiP was listed in the over-the-counter market in Taiwan in October 2012 and its fair value (Level 1) can be observed from quoted market prices.

** : The board of director of the investee had filed for bankruptcy in 2012. The Company recognized total residual book value as impairment loss in June 2012.

- A. The Company acquired common shares of AcSiP Technology Corp. (AcSiP) to upgrade assembly related technology. Although the Company holds less than 20% of the equity shares of AcSiP, the Company exercises significant influence by appointing one director of the Board of Directors in AcSiP, thus maintains the evaluation of equity method. As a result of the increase of AcSiP's issued shares, which were not purchased or obtained proportionally by the Company, equity investments and gain on disposal of investments of \$19,562 and (\$4,330) were adjusted for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, respectively. In addition, the Company disposed 158 thousand and 100 thousand shares and recognized gain on disposal of investments of \$17,113 and \$641 for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, respectively. In June 2012 and June 2013, the investee distributed cash dividends which could be deemed as return of investment cost under the equity method, and the Company decreased equity investments of \$5,250 and \$12,259. As of December 31, 2013, the ownership over the investee increased due to the common stock buy-back plan performed by AcSiP. The Company accounted for such an ownership change as additional acquisition.

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- B. Pursuant to IAS 36, "Impairment of Assets", the Company assessed its equity investee, Vertical Circuits, Inc., which filed for bankruptcy, and determined that the carrying amount exceeded the recoverable amount. As a result, the Company recognized total residual book value of \$94,409 as impairment loss in 2012.
- C. Summarized financial information for the associates:

	As of <u>January 1, 2012</u> NT\$	As of <u>December 31, 2012</u> NT\$	As of <u>December 31, 2013</u> NT\$
Current Assets	472,362	751,527	619,707
Non-current Assets	121,065	16,499	18,542
Current Liabilities	324,819	100,689	54,767
Non-current Liabilities	15,531	—	10,148

	<u>For the Years Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2012</u> NT\$	<u>2013</u> NT\$
Revenues	3,054,632	778,776
Net Income	94,805	15,000
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—
Total Comprehensive Income	94,805	15,000
Share of (loss) profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	16,015	(5,866)

- D. The market prices of the investments accounted for using the equity method in publicly traded stocks calculated by the closing price at the balance sheet date are summarized as follows:

	As of <u>January 1, 2012</u> NT\$	As of <u>December 31, 2012</u> NT\$	As of <u>December 31, 2013</u> NT\$
AcSiP Technology Corp.	—	201,258	78,845

- (2) Investment on joint venture

	<u>Carry Amount</u>			<u>Ownership</u>		
	As of <u>January 1,</u> <u>2012</u> NT\$	As of <u>December 31,</u> <u>2012</u> NT\$	As of <u>December 31,</u> <u>2013</u> NT\$	As of <u>January 1,</u> <u>2012</u>	As of <u>December 31,</u>	As of <u>December 31,</u>
<u>Joint Venture and the Principal Place of Business</u>						
Microcircuit Technology (S) Pte. Ltd. (MCT) Singapore	—	570,691	537,489	0.00%	42.27%	42.27%

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In order to develop new generation substrates and increase substrate supply sources, the Company acquired 22,865 thousand shares of Microcircuit Technology (S) Pte. Ltd. (MCT) for US\$20,500 and obtained 42.27% of the voting rights in July 2012. Pursuant to IFRS 11, the Company judges that it holds joint control power over MCT under the contractual agreements, unanimous consent is required from all parties to the agreement to all relevant activities, and applies equity accounting for MCT. Also, the Company determined to increase its investment in MCT on December 19, 2013 while maintaining its share proportion. Our capital contribution of US\$1,060 has been remitted in the same month. The Company has 24,039 thousand shares in total after the increase in capital.

A. Summarized financial information for the joint venture

	<u>As of</u> <u>January 1, 2012</u> NT\$	<u>As of</u> <u>December 31, 2012</u> NT\$	<u>As of</u> <u>December 31, 2013</u> NT\$
Cash and Cash Equivalent	—	478,715	173,328
Current Assets	—	272,404	147,625
Noncurrent Assets	—	283,459	656,235
Current Financial Liabilities	—	15,832	15,922
Current Liabilities	—	84,096	110,610
Noncurrent Financial Liabilities	—	25,671	11,012
Noncurrent Liabilities	—	—	—

	<u>For the Years Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
	NT\$	NT\$
Revenues	301,054	235,792
Depreciation and Amortisation	96,386	66,783
Interest Income	592	1,813
Interest Expense	7,194	1,034
Tax Expense	—	—
Net loss	106,139	187,802
Other Comprehensive income	—	—
Total Comprehensive loss	106,139	187,802
Share of loss of associates and joint venture accounted for using equity method	25,007	79,512

Note: The Company acquired the investee in July, 2012, and disclosed the financial information after the acquisition date.

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B. Reconciliation of Summarized Financial Information

Reconciliation of the summarized financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interest in the associates and joint venture.

	AcSiP		MCT	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Summarized financial information				
Opening net assets 1 January	\$249,691	\$ 667,338	(\$ 287,732)	\$ 908,979
Net Income for the period	145,948	15,000	(122,175)	(189,455)
Capital increase by cash	230,000	—	1,348,831	75,037
Foreign exchange differences	—	—	(29,945)	45,084
Others	41,699	(109,004)	—	—
Closing net assets	<u>\$667,338</u>	<u>\$ 573,334</u>	<u>\$ 908,979</u>	<u>\$ 839,645</u>
Interest in investees	\$ 83,818	\$ 68,743	\$ 384,225	\$ 354,918
Unrealized intercompany profit	—	—	51	59
Goodwill	11,149	9,726	186,415	182,512
Others	8,010	—	—	—
Carrying value	<u>\$102,977</u>	<u>\$ 78,469</u>	<u>\$ 570,691</u>	<u>\$ 537,489</u>

11. Financial Instruments by Category

	As of January 1, 2012		
	Book Value	Fair Value	Total
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
Loans and receivables			
Cash and Cash Equivalent	15,939,100	—	15,939,100
Notes Receivable	22,211	—	22,211
Accounts Receivable	10,231,452	—	10,231,452
Other Receivables	235,106	—	235,106
Other Current Assets — Other	336,700	—	336,700
Other Non-Current Assets — Other	10,937	—	10,937
Available-for-sale financial assets	—	5,317,145	5,317,145
	<u>26,775,506</u>	<u>5,317,145</u>	<u>32,092,651</u>
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>			
Amortised cost			
Short-term Loans	1,513,750	—	1,513,750
Accounts Payable	6,404,096	—	6,404,096
Other Payables	6,363,651	—	6,363,651
Other Current Liabilities — Other	139,102	—	139,102
Long-term Loans	9,532,335	—	9,532,335
	<u>23,952,934</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>23,952,934</u>

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	As of December 31, 2012		
	Book Value	Fair Value	Total
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Financial Assets			
Loans and receivables			
Cash and Cash Equivalent	15,852,492	—	15,852,492
Notes Receivable	66,732	—	66,732
Accounts Receivable	12,852,953	—	12,852,953
Other Receivables	584,288	—	584,288
Other Current Assets — Other	336,700	—	336,700
Other Non-Current Assets — Other	16,506	—	16,506
Available-for-sale financial assets	—	5,394,451	5,394,451
	<u>29,709,671</u>	<u>5,394,451</u>	<u>35,104,122</u>
Financial Liabilities			
Amortised cost			
Short-term Loans	2,468,400	—	2,468,400
Accounts Payable	5,847,980	—	5,847,980
Other Payables	6,741,376	—	6,741,376
Other Current Liabilities — Other	90,898	—	90,898
Long-term Loans (include Current Portion)	15,186,791	—	15,186,791
	<u>30,335,445</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>30,335,445</u>
As of December 31, 2013			
	Book Value	Fair Value	Total
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Financial Assets			
Loans and receivables			
Cash and Cash Equivalent	16,975,247	—	16,975,247
Notes Receivable	17,109	—	17,109
Accounts Receivable	15,354,384	—	15,354,384
Other Receivables	611,227	—	611,227
Other Current Assets — Other	336,700	—	336,700
Other Non-Current Assets — Other	77,631	—	77,631
Available-for-sale financial assets	—	6,087,053	6,087,053
	<u>33,372,298</u>	<u>6,087,053</u>	<u>39,459,351</u>
Financial Liabilities			
Amortised cost			
Short-term Loans	2,533,850	—	2,533,850
Accounts Payable	6,542,050	—	6,542,050
Other Payables	9,214,227	—	9,214,227
Other Current Liabilities — Other	91,343	—	91,343
Long-term Loans (include Current Portion)	18,509,753	—	18,509,753
Other Non-Current Liabilities	377,327	—	377,327
	<u>37,268,550</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>37,268,550</u>

The book values of the items above are the same as their fair values, classified in Level 2 by using market approach. The fair values of equity investments are classified in Level 1 or Level 2 depending on the observability of the significant inputs. Long-term loans are floating interest rates; as a result, the Company expected that there is no material difference between the carrying value and the fair value (Level 2).

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12. Property, Plant and Equipment

A. Cost, accumulated depreciation, and accumulated impairment of each category

	As of January 1, 2012			
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated Impairment	Book value
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Land	2,903,192	—	—	2,903,192
Buildings	17,370,696	(5,696,547)	—	11,674,149
Machinery and equipment	57,562,391	(33,528,486)	(179,535)	23,854,370
Utility equipment	1,302,226	(742,086)	(260)	559,880
Furniture and fixtures	1,045,143	(589,765)	(257)	455,121
Other equipment	2,935,279	(1,544,149)	(10,635)	1,380,495
Construction in progress and equipments to be inspected	3,362,217	—	—	3,362,217
	<u>86,481,144</u>	<u>(42,101,033)</u>	<u>(190,687)</u>	<u>44,189,424</u>
	As of December 31, 2012			
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated Impairment	Book value
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Land	2,903,192	—	—	2,903,192
Buildings	18,992,837	(6,962,635)	—	12,030,202
Machinery and equipment	62,618,808	(33,641,507)	(227,265)	28,750,036
Utility equipment	1,306,963	(856,567)	(1,578)	448,818
Furniture and fixtures	1,019,541	(633,602)	(321)	385,618
Other equipment	3,225,829	(1,614,121)	(6,686)	1,605,022
Construction in progress and equipments to be inspected	3,804,518	—	—	3,804,518
	<u>93,871,688</u>	<u>(43,708,432)</u>	<u>(235,850)</u>	<u>49,927,406</u>
	As of December 31, 2013			
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Accumulated Impairment	Book value
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Land	2,903,192	—	—	2,903,192
Buildings	21,020,767	(8,209,595)	—	12,811,172
Machinery and equipment	68,744,533	(36,028,610)	(216,325)	32,499,598
Utility equipment	1,451,857	(928,409)	(270)	523,178
Furniture and fixtures	970,493	(594,223)	(338)	375,932
Other equipment	4,454,150	(1,948,460)	(5,062)	2,500,628
Construction in progress and equipments to be inspected	3,583,051	—	—	3,583,051
	<u>103,128,043</u>	<u>(47,709,297)</u>	<u>(221,995)</u>	<u>55,196,751</u>

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B. Movement from period beginning to period end

(a) From January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012

i. Cost	For the year ended December 31, 2012					
	Balance as of	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Exchange	Balance as of
	January 1, 2012					
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	Differences, Net	NT\$
Land	2,903,192	—	—	—	—	2,903,192
Buildings	17,370,696	408,125	(3,972)	1,273,014	(55,026)	18,992,837
Machinery and equipment	57,562,391	11,183,554	(7,525,558)	1,677,604	(279,183)	62,618,808
Utility equipment	1,302,226	46,053	(34,685)	12,914	(19,545)	1,306,963
Furniture and fixtures	1,045,143	55,482	(82,978)	5,428	(3,534)	1,019,541
Other equipment	2,935,279	510,086	(315,655)	100,003	(3,884)	3,225,829
Construction in progress and equipments to be inspected	3,362,217	3,561,462	—	(3,103,557)	(15,604)	3,804,518
	<u>86,481,144</u>	<u>15,764,762</u>	<u>(7,962,848)</u>	<u>(34,594)</u>	<u>(376,776)</u>	<u>93,871,688</u>

ii. Accumulated depreciation	For the year ended December 31, 2012					
	Balance as of	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Exchange	Balance as of
	January 1, 2012					
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	Differences, Net	NT\$
Buildings	5,696,547	1,275,712	(3,972)	5,674	(11,326)	6,962,635
Machinery and equipment	33,528,486	7,559,794	(7,357,240)	25,542	(115,075)	33,641,507
Utility equipment	742,086	154,148	(34,641)	6,502	(11,528)	856,567
Furniture and fixtures	589,765	128,464	(82,401)	—	(2,226)	633,602
Other equipment	1,544,149	404,466	(301,550)	(25,542)	(7,402)	1,614,121
	<u>42,101,033</u>	<u>9,522,584</u>	<u>(7,779,804)</u>	<u>12,176</u>	<u>(147,557)</u>	<u>43,708,432</u>

iii. Accumulated impairment	For the year ended December 31, 2012					
	Balance as of	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Exchange	Balance as of
	January 1, 2012					
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	Differences, Net	NT\$
Machinery and equipment	179,535	180,554	(131,195)	—	(1,629)	227,265
Utility equipment	260	1,378	(44)	—	(16)	1,578
Furniture and fixtures	257	645	(576)	—	(5)	321
Other equipment	10,635	9,538	(13,471)	—	(16)	6,686
	<u>190,687</u>	<u>192,115</u>	<u>(145,286)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(1,666)</u>	<u>235,850</u>

(b) From January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013

i. Cost	For the year ended December 31, 2013					
	Balance as of	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Exchange	Balance as of
	January 1, 2013					
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	Differences, Net	NT\$
Land	2,903,192	—	—	—	—	2,903,192
Buildings	18,992,837	1,059,822	(17,442)	889,738	95,812	21,020,767
Machinery and equipment	62,618,808	9,949,625	(6,244,376)	2,281,646	138,830	68,744,533
Utility equipment	1,306,963	177,148	(92,608)	31,276	29,078	1,451,857
Furniture and fixtures	1,019,541	86,776	(161,736)	20,835	5,077	970,493
Other equipment	3,225,829	1,145,539	(244,502)	148,236	179,048	4,454,150
Construction in progress and equipments to be inspected	3,804,518	3,097,602	—	(3,371,731)	52,662	3,583,051
	<u>93,871,688</u>	<u>15,516,512</u>	<u>(6,760,664)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>500,507</u>	<u>103,128,043</u>

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ii. Accumulated depreciation

	For the year ended December 31, 2013					Balance as of December 31, 2013 NT\$
	Balance as of January 1, 2013 NT\$	Additions NT\$	Disposals NT\$	Transfers NT\$	Exchange Differences, Net NT\$	
	Buildings	6,962,635	1,243,901	(17,442)	—	
Machinery and equipment	33,641,507	8,422,269	(6,124,793)	26,008	63,619	36,028,610
Utility equipment	856,567	143,440	(91,227)	—	19,629	928,409
Furniture and fixtures	633,602	118,358	(160,747)	—	3,010	594,223
Other equipment	1,614,121	519,476	(237,669)	(26,008)	78,540	1,948,460
	<u>43,708,432</u>	<u>10,447,444</u>	<u>(6,631,878)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>185,299</u>	<u>47,709,297</u>

iii. Accumulated impairment

	For the year ended December 31, 2013				Balance as of December 31, 2013 NT\$
	Balance as of January 1, 2013 NT\$	Additions NT\$	Disposals NT\$	Exchange Differences, Net NT\$	
	Machinery and equipment	227,265	105,620	(118,973)	
Utility equipment	1,578	31	(1,381)	42	270
Furniture and fixtures	321	948	(937)	6	338
Other equipment	6,686	5,116	(6,824)	84	5,062
	<u>235,850</u>	<u>111,715</u>	<u>(128,115)</u>	<u>2,545</u>	<u>221,995</u>

C. There is no interest capitalized during the periods.

D. For the equipment identified as idle, the Group adopted value-in-use method to measure their recoverable amount and recognized the impairment loss of \$192,115 and \$111,715 for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

13. Intangible Assets

	For the year ended December 31, 2012				Balance as of December 31, 2012 NT\$
	Balance as of January 1, 2012 NT\$	Additions NT\$	Amortizations NT\$	Exchange Differences, Net NT\$	
	Licence Fee	417,498	58,266	(110,247)	
Software	165,582	79,849	(94,645)	(216)	150,570
	<u>583,080</u>	<u>138,115</u>	<u>(204,892)</u>	<u>(216)</u>	<u>516,087</u>

	For the year ended December 31, 2013				Balance as of December 31, 2013 NT\$
	Balance as of January 1, 2013 NT\$	Additions NT\$	Amortizations NT\$	Exchange Differences, Net NT\$	
	Licence Fee	365,517	7,408	(115,805)	
Software	150,570	37,524	(90,344)	443	98,193
	<u>516,087</u>	<u>44,932</u>	<u>(206,149)</u>	<u>443</u>	<u>355,313</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, amortizations of \$6,701 and \$6,665 are included in “operating cost”, and amortizations of \$198,191 and \$199,484 are included in “operating expense” in the income statement.

14. Loans

A. Short-term Loans

Nature of loans	As of January 1,		As of December 31,	
	2012	2012	2012	2013
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Credit loans	<u>1,513,750</u>	<u>2,468,400</u>	<u>2,468,400</u>	<u>2,533,850</u>
Interest rates	<u>1.03%~1.61%</u>	<u>1.22%~1.46%</u>	<u>1.22%~1.46%</u>	<u>1.06%~1.14%</u>

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B. Long-term Loans

Name of financial institution	Line of credit	Loan period and repayment method	As of January 1,	As of December 31,	
			2012	2012	2013
			NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Mega International Commercial Bank (The management bank of co-financing loans)	NT\$5 billions and US\$0.15 billion	2010.10.29~2015.10.29 Repayables in 6 semi-annually installments starting from April 2013	9,548,750	9,363,500	6,318,833
Mega International Commercial Bank (The management bank of co-financing loans)	NT\$32.57 billions and US\$0.25 billion	2012.8.10~2017.8.10 Repayables in 6 semi-annually installments starting from February 2015	—	5,863,500	10,720,750
China Development Financial Holding Corporation	Loan amount for medium-term revolving fund	2013.12.31~2016.12.31 Extendible when due	—	—	1,500,000
Less: Amortization of arrangement fee of long-term co-financing			(16,415)	(40,209)	(29,830)
Current portion			—	(3,148,610)	(3,154,196)
			<u>9,532,335</u>	<u>12,038,181</u>	<u>15,355,557</u>
Available credit line			—	4,666,000	6,350,000
Interest rate			<u>0.8911%~1.6552%</u>	<u>0.9120%~1.6295%</u>	<u>0.8964%~1.7548%</u>

- (1) In order to fulfill the requirements of operational and capital expenditures, the Company has entered into co-financing-loan agreements with eleven financial institutions, including Mega International Commercial Bank, the management bank in October 2010 and in August 2012 respectively. All long-term loans are with credit periods of five years and are floating interest rate loans.
- (2) Pursuant to the loan agreement, the Company should maintain, on a semi-annual and annual basis, certain financial covenants, such as current ratio, debt ratio as well as the ratio of interest coverage. For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, the Company has been in compliance with all the loan covenants. For the information of loan covenants, please refer to note 34.

15. Other Payables

	As of January 1,	As of December 31,	
	2012	2012	2013
Payables for equipment	2,100,222	2,557,830	3,105,262
Payables for employees' compensations	2,025,966	1,582,436	2,768,921
Others	2,237,463	2,601,110	3,340,044
	<u>6,363,651</u>	<u>6,741,376</u>	<u>9,214,227</u>

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16. Post-employment Benefit

A. Defined Benefit Plan

In accordance with the Labor Standards Act, the Company has a funded defined benefit pension plan covering all eligible employees prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act (“the Act”), effective on July 1, 2005, and employees choosing to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Labor Standards Law after the enforcement of the Act. Pension benefits are generally based on service years and six-month average wages and salaries before retirement of the employee. Two units are earned per year for the first 15 years of service and one unit is earned for each additional year of service with a maximum of 45 units. Under the funding policy of the plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the pension fund, which is the custodian for labor pension, deposited with the Bank of Taiwan.

(1) Liabilities recognized for defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	As of January 1, 2012 NT\$	As of December 31, 2012 NT\$	As of December 31, 2013 NT\$
Present value of defined benefit obligations	2,234,825	2,276,769	2,188,740
Fair value of plan assets	(1,159,263)	(1,188,218)	(1,204,615)
Liability in the balance sheet	<u>1,075,562</u>	<u>1,088,551</u>	<u>984,125</u>

(2) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligations for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013 are as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2012 NT\$	2013 NT\$
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	(2,234,825)	(2,276,769)
Service cost	(26,549)	(25,359)
Interest cost	(38,839)	(39,657)
Experience (gains)/losses	(8,093)	104,945
Contribution	31,537	48,100
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	<u>(2,276,769)</u>	<u>(2,188,740)</u>

(3) Changes in fair value of plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013 are as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2012 NT\$	2013 NT\$
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	1,159,263	1,188,218
Interest expense/(income) on plan assets	20,444	20,805
Return on plan assets greater/(less) than discount rate	(9,143)	(5,679)
Contribution	49,191	49,371
Payments from plan	(31,537)	(48,100)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	<u>1,188,218</u>	<u>1,204,615</u>

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(4) The actual returns on plan assets were \$11,301 and \$15,126 in 2012 and 2013.

(5) Expenses recognized in profit and loss for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2013 are as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2012	2013
	NT\$	NT\$
Current service cost	26,549	25,359
Interest cost	18,395	18,852
Current pension cost	<u>44,944</u>	<u>44,211</u>

(6) Expenses recognized in the following line items in the statement of comprehensive income.

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2012	2013
	NT\$	NT\$
Operating costs	29,984	28,251
Operating expenses	14,960	15,960
	<u>44,944</u>	<u>44,211</u>

(7) Cumulative actuarial loss recognized in other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2012 is \$14,306. Cumulative actuarial gain recognized in other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2013 is \$68,085.

(8) Principal actuarial assumptions for the reporting period are as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2012	2013
	NT\$	NT\$
Discount rate for defined benefit obligation	<u>1.75%</u>	<u>2.25%</u>
Long-term salary increase rate	<u>2.00%</u>	<u>2.00%</u>

(9) The sensitivity of the overall pension liability to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
	0.25% increase in assumption	0.25% decrease in assumption
	NT\$	NT\$
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012		
Discount rate for defined benefit obligation	<u>(86,010)</u>	<u>90,404</u>
Long-term rate of compensation increase	<u>89,971</u>	<u>(86,027)</u>

	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
	0.25% increase in assumption	0.25% decrease in assumption
	NT\$	NT\$
For the Year Ended December 31, 2013		
Discount rate for defined benefit obligation	<u>(77,372)</u>	<u>81,130</u>
Long-term rate of compensation increase	<u>81,150</u>	<u>(77,760)</u>

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Defined benefit obligation is remeasured as if actual experience varies from expected. The variation in assumptions is reasonably possible at measurement date.

- (10) Expected contribution to defined benefit plan for the year ending 31 December, 2014 is \$50,358.
- (11) The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 14.7 years. Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted defined benefit obligation is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2013				Total
	Less than 1 year	1~2 years	2~3 years	over 3 years	
Pension benefits	27,263	39,413	49,053	607,001	722,730

- (12) The plan provides benefits that are defined by salary and period of membership and hence, the benefits do not bear a direct relationship with the assets supporting item. The plan is a final salary defined benefit plan and is a compulsory pension plan for eligible employees in accordance with the Taiwan's Labor Standards Law ("LSL"). Plan benefits are paid in the form of lump sum.

The plan assets are held in a commingled fund which is operated and managed by the government's designated authorities. The Company does not have any rights to intervene in the fund's investment. To meet the minimum funding requirement, the Company is to make monthly contributions of at least 2% of eligible employees' monthly pensionable salary to the fund.

The plan covers local national employees hired before 1 July, 2005 and all foreign national employees, if any. For local national employees elected the Taiwan's Labor Pension Act ("LPA") retirement plan on and after 1 July, 2005, plan service is frozen upon LPA election. The LPA retirement plan is a pure defined contribution plan.

Others

- A. In accordance with the Labor Pension Act ("LPA"), effective July 1, 2005, the Company has a defined contribution pension plan covering employees (excluding foreign employees) who chose to be subject to the pension mechanism under this Act. The Company makes monthly contributions to the employees' individual pension accounts on a basis no less than 6% of each employee's monthly salary or wage. The principal and accrued dividends from an employee's personal pension account are claimed monthly or in full at one time. Under this pension plan, net periodic pension costs amounting to \$433,840 and \$496,050 were recognized for the years ended December 31 2012 and 2013, respectively.
- B. SUI has established a 401(K) pension plan ("the Plan") covering substantially all employees. The Plan provides voluntary salary reduction contributions by eligible participants in accordance with Section 401(K) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, as well as discretionary matching contributions determined annually by its Board of Directors from SUI to its employees' individual pension accounts. Contributions made in accordance with the Plan amounted to \$8,549 and \$8,249 respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, respectively.
- C. Siliconware Technology (Suzhou) Limited contributes monthly an amount equal to certain percentage of employees' monthly salaries and wages according to the specific legal requirements in Suzhou to the Bureau of Social Insurance without bearing other obligations.

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17. Capital Stock

- A. As of December 31, 2013, the authorized capital of the Company was \$36,000,000 and the paid-in-capital was \$31,163,611 with par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share.

<u>Authorized shares</u> thousand shares	<u>Outstanding shares</u> <u>As of January 1, 2012</u> thousand shares	<u>Add: Treasury stocks</u> <u>distributed to employees</u> thousand shares	<u>Outstanding shares</u> <u>As of December 31, 2012</u> thousand shares
36,000,000	3,078,319	—	3,078,319

<u>Authorized shares</u> thousand shares	<u>Outstanding shares</u> <u>As of January 1, 2013</u> thousand shares	<u>Add: Treasury stocks</u> <u>distributed to employees</u> thousand shares	<u>Outstanding shares</u> <u>As of December 31, 2013</u> thousand shares
36,000,000	3,078,319	38,042	3,116,361

- B. The Company issued \$1,500,000 American Depositary Shares (“ADSs”), represented by 30,000,000 units of ADSs, in June 2000. Each ADS represents five shares of common stock of the Company with an offering price of US\$8.49 (in dollars) per ADS. As of December 31, 2013, the outstanding ADSs amounted to 60,646,505 units. Major terms and conditions of the ADSs are summarized as follows:

(1) Voting Rights:

ADS holders will have no rights to vote directly in stockholders’ meetings with respect to the Deposited Shares. The Depository shall provide voting instruction to the Chairman of the Company and vote on behalf of the Deposited shares evidenced by ADSs. If the Depository receives voting instructions from holders of at least 51% of the outstanding ADSs to vote in the same direction on a resolution, the Depository will vote in the manner as instructed.

(2) Distribution of Dividends:

ADS holders are deemed to have the same rights as holders of common shares with respect to the distribution of dividends.

18. Capital Reserve

- A. Pursuant to the Company Act of the R.O.C., the capital reserve arising from paid-in capital in excess of par on the issuance of stocks, from merger, from the conversion of convertible bonds and from donation shall be exclusively used to cover accumulated deficits or transferred to capital proportionally either in issuing common stock or in returning cash. Other capital reserves shall be exclusively used to cover accumulated deficits. The amount of capital reserve used to increase capital is limited to 10% of the common stock each year when the Company has no accumulated deficits. The capital reserve can only be used to cover accumulated deficits when the legal reserve is insufficient to cover the deficits.
- B. According to the Company Act of the R.O.C., captioned capital reserve is allowed to be transferred to share capital in the following year after the registration of capitalization is approved by the government authority.
- C. Distribution of capital reserve of \$923,496 (NTD 0.3 dollar per share) had been resolved at the stockholders’ meeting on June 14, 2013 and it was resolved in the board meeting that July 21 of the same year was the ex-dividend date.

19. Retained Earnings

- A. According to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, current year’s earnings before tax, if any, shall be distributed in the following order:
- (1) Pay all taxes and duties;

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- (2) Offset prior years' operating losses, if any;
- (3) Set aside 10% of the remaining amount after deducting (1) and (2) as legal reserve;
- (4) Set aside no more than 1% of the remaining amount after deducting items (1), (2), and (3) as directors' and supervisors' remunerations.
- (5) After items (1), (2), (3), and (4) were deducted, 10% of the remaining amount may be allocated as employee bonus and 90% as stockholders' dividend. Dividends may be distributed by way of cash dividend and stock dividend. However, distribution shall be made preferably by way of cash dividend and the amount is subject to the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors and approved at the Stockholders' Meeting. Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved.
- B. Legal reserve can only be used to offset deficits or increase capital in issuing common stock or in distributing cash. The amount of legal reserve that may be used to increase capital shall be limited to the portion of the reserve balance exceeding 25% of the capital stock.
- C. In accordance with the R.O.C. Securities and Future Bureau (SFB) regulation, in addition to legal reserve, the Company should set aside a special reserve in an amount equal to the net change in the reduction of prior year's stockholders' equity, resulting from adjustments. Such special reserve is not available for dividend distribution. In the subsequent year(s), if the year-end balances no longer had a net reduction in the stockholders' equity, the special reserve previously set aside will then be available for distribution.
- D. The Taiwan imputation tax system requires that any undistributed current earnings of a company derived on or after January 1, 1998 to be subject to an additional 10% corporate income tax if the earnings are not distributed in the following year. As of January 1, 2012, December 31, 2012, and December 31, 2013, the undistributed earnings derived on or after the implementation of the imputation tax system were \$4,298,861, \$5,017,089, and \$5,965,224, respectively.
- E. As of January 1, 2012, December 31, 2012, and December 31, 2013, the balances of stockholders' imputation tax credit account of the Company were \$24,461, 24,092, and \$25,150, respectively. The rate of stockholders' imputation tax credit to undistributed earnings for the earnings distributed in 2012 was 9.55%. The rate of stockholders' imputation tax credit to undistributed earnings for the earnings to be distributed in the following year is expecting to be approximately 11.88%. However, the rate is subject to changes based on the balance of stockholders' imputation tax credit account, the undistributed earnings, and other tax credit amount in accordance with the R.O.C. tax law at the dividend allocation date.
- F. The distributions of 2011 and 2012 dividends had been resolved at the stockholders' meeting on June 19, 2012 and June 14, 2013, respectively. Details are summarized below:

	For the Years Ended December 31,			
	2011		2012	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in NT dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share (in NT dollars)
	NTS		NTS	
Legal reserve	483,724		561,961	
Special reserve	—		244,604	
Cash dividends	4,371,214	1.42	4,217,297	1.37

At the stockholders' meetings on June 14, 2013, the Company's stockholders also resolved to distribute \$468,589 as employees' cash bonuses and \$48,130 as directors' and supervisors' remunerations, respectively. The aforementioned distributed amount is the same as the estimated amount accrued in 2012. It was resolved in the board meeting that July 21 of the same year is the ex-dividend date. Any information in relation to the Company's shareholders' resolution on earnings distribution will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchanges.

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- G. On March 20, 2014, the Company's Board of Directors proposed the following earnings distribution for 2013:

	<u>Earnings distribution</u>
	NT\$
Legal reserve	589,228
Special reserve	(244,604)
Cash dividends (NT\$1.80 in dollar per share)	<u>5,609,450</u>
	<u>5,954,074</u>

On March 20, 2014, the Company's Board of Directors also proposed to distribute employees' bonuses of \$623,272 and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of \$55,477, all paid in cash. The aforementioned earnings distribution resolution has not been passed by the shareholder resolution. Any information in relation to the Company's Board of Directors' proposals and shareholders' resolution on earnings distribution will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchanges.

- H. Since the 2014 shareholders' meeting has yet to be held, there is uncertainty about the earnings distribution. This is to say, the potential tax influence of the additional 10% tax on undistributed earnings cannot be reasonably estimated yet.
- I. According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, the Company accrued \$468,589 and \$623,272 as employees' bonuses and \$48,130 and \$55,477 as directors' and supervisors' remuneration, respectively.

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20. Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax

	Unrealized Gain on Valuation of Available- for-sale Financial	Exchange Difference on Translation of Foreign Financial Statements	Gain or Loss on Post Employment Benefit Obligations
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
As of January 1, 2012	284,718	—	—
Changes in fair value of financial instruments			
- pretax	297,906	—	—
- tax	(90,523)	—	—
Recognition of changes in fair value of financial instruments as profit or loss			
- pretax	(194,392)	—	—
- tax	33,047	—	—
Differences in translation			
- equity method investments (pretax)	—	(260,136)	—
- equity method investments (tax)	—	5,099	—
Actuarial gain or loss on post employment benefit obligations			
- pretax	—	—	(17,236)
- tax	—	—	2,930
As of December 31, 2012	<u>330,756</u>	<u>(255,037)</u>	<u>(14,306)</u>
As of January 1, 2013	330,756	(255,037)	(14,306)
Changes in fair value of financial instruments			
- pretax	692,601	—	—
- tax	(138,853)	—	—
Differences in translation			
- equity method investments (pretax)	—	426,113	—
- equity method investments (tax)	—	(3,388)	—
Actuarial gain or loss on post employment benefit obligations			
- pretax	—	—	99,266
- tax	—	—	(16,875)
As of December 31, 2013	<u>884,504</u>	<u>167,688</u>	<u>68,085</u>

21. Treasury Stock

A. Movement of treasury stock:

Purpose	For the Year Ended December 31, 2012			
	Balance as of January 1, 2012 (thousand shares)	Increase during the period (thousand shares)	Decrease during the period (thousand shares)	December 31, 2012 (thousand shares)
To transfer to employees	<u>38,042</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>38,042</u>
Purpose	For the Year Ended December 31, 2013			
	Balance as of January 1, 2013 (thousand shares)	Increase during the period (thousand shares)	Decrease during the period (thousand shares)	December 31, 2013 (thousand shares)
To transfer to employees	<u>38,042</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(38,042)</u>	<u>—</u>

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- B. The book value of treasury stock is \$25.35 (in dollars) per share. As of December 31, 2013, the Company has transferred all the treasury stocks to employees.
- C. Pursuant to the Security Exchange Act, the treasury stocks held by the Company cannot be pledged as collateral, nor be entitled to voting rights or receiving dividends.
- D. The Company recognized compensation cost of transferring treasury stocks at the fair value of the shares transferred at the grant date of \$232,056 in income statement.

22. Expenses by Nature

	<u>For the Years Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
	NT\$	NT\$
Employee benefit expenses		
Wages and salaries	11,231,572	12,840,941
Post employment benefits	487,333	548,510
Others	1,747,776	1,812,624
	<u>13,466,681</u>	<u>15,202,075</u>
Raw material and consumables used	25,987,750	24,759,414
Depreciation and amortization expenses	10,100,373	11,033,739
Other expenses	8,711,956	10,425,809
	<u>58,266,760</u>	<u>61,421,037</u>

23. Other Income

	<u>For the Years Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
	NT\$	NT\$
Interest income	117,670	102,416
Others	209,216	168,196
	<u>326,886</u>	<u>270,612</u>

24. Other Gains or Losses, Net

	<u>For the Years Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
	NT\$	NT\$
Foreign exchange gain - net	236,722	436,826
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipments	90,466	96,536
Gain (loss) on disposal of equity investments	231,066	(3,686)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipments	(192,115)	(111,715)
Impairment loss of associates accounted for using equity method	(94,409)	—
Others	(102,934)	(91,866)
	<u>168,796</u>	<u>326,095</u>

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25. Income Tax

- A. Income taxes recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 are as follows:

	<u>For the Years Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
	NT\$	NT\$
Current income tax expense		
Recognition for the current period	619,370	1,153,379
Income tax adjustments to prior years	22,886	6,298
	<u>642,256</u>	<u>1,159,677</u>
Deferred income tax expense		
Temporary differences	113,035	(98,331)
Income tax credits	426,800	442,730
	<u>539,835</u>	<u>344,399</u>
Additional 10% tax on undistributed earnings	47,604	102,624
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>1,229,695</u>	<u>1,606,700</u>

- B. The tax on the Group's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the weighted average tax rate applicable to profits of the consolidated entities as follows:

	<u>For the Years Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
	NT\$	NT\$
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory tax rate	1,271,394	1,698,533
Tax exempt income and other permanent differences	(301,146)	(307,476)
Investment tax credits	46,605	6,338
Changes in realizable amount for deferred income tax assets	142,347	100,383
Additional 10% tax on undistributed earnings	47,604	102,624
Adjustment: over provision from prior years	22,891	6,298
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>1,229,695</u>	<u>1,606,700</u>

- C. For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, significant portion of the permanent differences were derived from the revenue from assembly of certain integrated circuit products which were exempted from income tax and the income tax exemption of capital gain from domestic security transactions.
- D. Income taxes recognized in other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 are as follows:

	<u>For the Years Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
	NT\$	NT\$
Unrealized gain on valuation of available-for-sale financial assets	(57,476)	(138,853)
Exchange difference on translation of foreign financial statements	5,099	(3,388)
Actuarial gain or loss on post employment benefit obligation	2,930	(16,875)
	<u>(49,447)</u>	<u>(159,116)</u>

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F. The Company's unused portion of investment tax credits, under the "Statute for Upgrading Industries", were as follows:

Nature of investment tax credit	As of January 1, 2012		Expiration years
	Deductible amount NT\$	Unused amount NT\$	
Acquisition cost of qualifying machinery and equipment	967,962	890,755	2012~2015
Qualifying research and development expenditure	556,392	305,677	2013
	<u>1,524,354</u>	<u>1,196,432</u>	

Nature of investment tax credit	As of December 31, 2012		Expiration years
	Deductible amount NT\$	Unused amount NT\$	
Acquisition cost of qualifying machinery and equipment	967,137	531,131	2013~2015
Qualifying research and development expenditure	255,923	238,501	2013
	<u>1,223,060</u>	<u>769,632</u>	

Nature of investment tax credit	As of December 31, 2013		Expiration years
	Deductible amount NT\$	Unused amount NT\$	
Acquisition cost of qualifying machinery and equipment	524,793	326,902	2012~2015
Qualifying research and development expenditure	238,501	—	
	<u>763,294</u>	<u>326,902</u>	

G. Unrecognized deferred tax assets and unrecognized deferred tax liabilities

	As of January 1, 2012 NT\$	As of December 31, NT\$	As of December 31, NT\$
Deferred tax assets			
Investment tax credit	73,238	215,585	315,968
Impairment loss for financial assets	1,861	1,861	—
	<u>75,099</u>	<u>217,446</u>	<u>315,968</u>
	As of January 1, 2012 NT\$	As of December 31, NT\$	As of December 31, NT\$
Deferred tax liabilities			
Investment in foreign subsidiaries	271,729	410,160	740,581

H. The Company has met the requirement of "Incentives for Emerging Important Strategic Industries in Manufacturing and Technology Services" for its capitalization plans in 2005 and 2006 and is exempted from income tax for revenues arising from the assembly and testing of certain integrated circuit products for a five-year period from 2008. The five-year income tax exemptions expired in December 2012 and May 2013, respectively.

Also, the Industrial Development Bureau of Ministry of Economic Affairs has issued another permission for the five-year income tax exemption of the Company's 2007 registered capitalization plan in 2008. The Company acquired the work completion certificate from Taichung City Government Economic Development Bureau in 2013, and anticipates starting adopting the income tax exemption after 2014.

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- I. According to the amended Enterprise Income Tax Law of the Peoples' Republic of China, effective January 1, 2008, entities like Siliconware Technology (Suzhou) Limited who were eligible for tax incentives for lower income tax rate are required to move up the tax rate to 25% during a five year transition period. The annual tax rates are gradually adjusted from 2008 to 2012 at 18%, 20%, 22%, 24% and 25%, respectively. From January 1, 2008, two-year tax exemption and subsequent three-year 50% reduction of applicable tax rate became effective. In 2012 and 2013, the aggregate tax benefit of such tax holiday was NT\$132,529 and NT\$0, respectively, and the per share effect was NT\$0.043 and NT\$0 per share, respectively.
- J. The income tax returns of the Company have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority through 2011.

26. Earnings Per Share

	For the year ended December 31, 2012		
	Income after tax NT\$	Weighted average outstanding common stock (in thousand)	Earnings per share (in dollars) NT\$
Basic earnings per share			
Net income	5,562,232	3,078,319	<u>1.81</u>
Dilutive effect of employee bonuses	—	15,922	
Diluted earnings per share	<u>5,562,232</u>	<u>3,094,241</u>	<u>1.80</u>
	For the year ended December 31, 2013		
	Income after tax NT\$	Weighted average outstanding common stock (in thousand)	Earnings per share (in dollars) NT\$
Basic earnings per share			
Net income	5,842,009	3,098,226	<u>1.89</u>
Dilutive effect of employee bonuses	—	18,392	
Diluted earnings per share	<u>5,842,009</u>	<u>3,116,618</u>	<u>1.87</u>

- A. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period excluding ordinary shares held as treasury stocks.
- B. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

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27. Non-Cash Transactions

The investment activities partially paid by cash:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2012	2013
	NT\$	NT\$
Purchasing fixed assets	15,764,762	15,516,512
Increase/ (Decrease) in prepayment for equipment	6,815	(1,158)
Decrease in equipment payable, net	(457,608)	(547,432)
Effect on foreign currency exchange	(171,677)	10,764
Current cash payment	<u>15,142,292</u>	<u>14,978,686</u>

28. Related Party Transactions

A. Sales

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2012	2013
	NT\$	NT\$
Associates	<u>43,811</u>	<u>40,527</u>

The sales price and payment terms provided to related parties were generally comparable to those provided to non-related parties.

B. Accounts Receivables

	As of January 1,	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2012	2012	2013
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Associates	<u>9,860</u>	<u>6,228</u>	<u>5,803</u>

C. Personnel Compensations to Directors, Supervisors, and Managements

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2012	2013
	NT\$	NT\$
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	74,397	76,120
Bonus	55,813	48,833
Expenses for services rendered	2,399	3,092
Earnings distribution	73,658	83,796
Post-employment benefits	2,066	2,439
Share-based compensations	—	20,161
	<u>208,333</u>	<u>234,441</u>

29. Assets Pledged as Collateral

The following assets have been pledged as collateral against certain obligations of the Company:

Assets	As of January 1,	As of December 31,	As of December 31,	Subject of collateral
	2012	2012	2013	
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	
Time deposits (shown as other current assets - other)	<u>336,700</u>	<u>336,700</u>	<u>336,700</u>	Guarantees for custom duties and leasing lands from Hsinchu Science Park Administration

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30. Commitments and Contingencies

- A. For the needs of future operations, the Group entered into several construction agreements amounting to \$1,887,888, of which \$180,882 remained unpaid as of December 31, 2013.
- B. The Company entered into several contracts with five foreign companies for the use of certain technologies and patents. The Company agreed to pay royalty fees according to the contracts. Contracts are valid through May 2014, December 2015, March 2018, May 2018, and until all patents included in the contracts expire or until both parties agree to terminate the contracts, respectively.
- C. The breach of license and patent infringement litigation between the Company, its subsidiary, Siliconware USA, Inc. and Tessera Inc. has been settled as of April 30, 2013. As a result, the Company recognized a settlement fee of USD30 million in the consolidated financial statements.

31. Significant Disaster Loss

None.

32. Significant Event After the Reporting Period

None.

33. Financial Risk Management

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

A. Market risk

(1) Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the USD and the JPY. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognized assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations. The Group implements the policy of natural hedging and follows the rate fluctuation closely to manage the risk. The Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk is as follows:

	As of January 1, 2012				
	Foreign Currencies in thousands	Exchange Rates	Movement	Sensitivity analysis	
				Impact to profit and loss before income tax NT\$	Impact to equities before income tax NT\$
(Foreign currencies : Functional currencies)					
Financial Assets					
<u>Monetary assets</u>					
United States Dollars : New Taiwan Dollars	342,240	30.225	5%	517,210	—
United States Dollars : Chinese Renminbi	12,522	6.3009	5%	18,923	—
<u>Nonmonetary assets</u>					
United States Dollars : New Taiwan Dollars	19,802	30.225	5%	—	29,925
<u>Long-term investments under equity method</u>					
United States Dollars : New Taiwan Dollars	3,656	30.275	5%	—	5,534
Financial Liabilities					
<u>Monetary liabilities</u>					
United States Dollars : New Taiwan Dollars	280,958	30.325	5%	426,003	—
United States Dollars : Chinese Renminbi	59,259	6.3009	5%	89,852	—
Japanese Yen : New Taiwan Dollars	2,799,317	0.3926	5%	54,951	—
Japanese Yen : Chinese Renminbi	35,909	0.08110	5%	705	—

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As of December 31, 2012						
			Sensitivity analysis			
(Foreign currencies : Functional currencies)	Foreign Currencies in thousands	Exchange Rates	Movement	Impact to profit and loss before income tax NT\$	Impact to equities before income tax NT\$	
Financial Assets						
<u>Monetary assets</u>						
United States Dollars : New Taiwan Dollars	442,229	28.99	5%	641,011	—	
United States Dollars : Chinese Renminbi	23,700	6.2855	5%	34,353	—	
<u>Nonmonetary assets</u>						
United States Dollars : New Taiwan Dollars	30,717	28.99	5%	—	44,524	
<u>Long-term investments under equity method</u>						
United States Dollars : New Taiwan Dollars	19,652	29.04	5%	—	28,535	
Financial Liabilities						
<u>Monetary liabilities</u>						
United States Dollars : New Taiwan Dollars	411,744	29.09	5%	598,882	—	
United States Dollars : Chinese Renminbi	107,393	6.2855	5%	156,204	—	
Japanese Yen : New Taiwan Dollars	2,991,511	0.3384	5%	50,616	—	
Japanese Yen : Chinese Renminbi	145,706	0.07305	5%	2,465	—	
Euro : New Taiwan Dollars	1,525	38.69	5%	2,950	—	

As of December 31, 2013						
			Sensitivity analysis			
(Foreign currencies : Functional currencies)	Foreign Currencies in thousands	Exchange Rates	Movement	Impact to profit and loss before income tax NT\$	Impact to equities before income tax NT\$	
Financial Assets						
<u>Monetary assets</u>						
United States Dollars : New Taiwan Dollars	607,757	29.755	5%	904,190	—	
United States Dollars : Chinese Renminbi	8,743	6.0969	5%	2,665	—	
<u>Nonmonetary assets</u>						
United States Dollars : New Taiwan Dollars	49,319	29.760	5%	—	73,387	
<u>Long-term investments under equity method</u>						
United States Dollars : New Taiwan Dollars	18,030	29,810	5%	—	26,874	
Financial Liabilities						
<u>Monetary liabilities</u>						
United States Dollars : New Taiwan Dollars	524,451	29.855	5%	782,874	—	
United States Dollars : Chinese Renminbi	107,023	6.0969	5%	32,625	—	
Japanese Yen : New Taiwan Dollars	2,881,461	0.2859	5%	41,190	—	
Japanese Yen : Chinese Renminbi	152,263	0.0578	5%	440	—	
Euro : New Taiwan Dollars	2,541	41.29	5%	5,246	—	

(2) Price risk

Pursuant to the objective of strategic investments, The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk in public market because of investments held by the Company and classified on the consolidated balance sheet as available-for-sale financial assets. To manage its market price risk, the Company keeps paying attention to the future development of the investees and the market trend. To other equity investees which are not traded in public market, the Company implements suitable techniques to perform the assessments. Most investees of the Company mainly belong to electronic industry, of which Unimicron Technology Co. Ltd. and ChipMOS Technologies (Bermuda) Ltd. can be traded publicly in the market. Unimicron Technology Co. is listed in Taiwan Stock Exchange, and ChipMOS Technologies (Bermuda) Ltd. is listed in NASDAQ. As of January 1, 2012, December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, if the market price had increased/decreased by 10% with all other variables held constant, other comprehensive income would have increased/decreased by \$311,748, \$298,253, and \$279,527.

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(3) Interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk arises from cash, cash equivalent, and borrowings. Mostly, residual cash will be held as deposit. As of January 1, 2012, December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, the Group withheld financial assets with cash flow interest rate risk of \$3,737,200, \$162,257 and \$132,531 and financial liabilities with cash flow interest rate risk of \$9,548,750, \$15,227,000, and \$18,539,583. If the interest rate had been increased/decreased by 10 points, income before income tax for the period would have been \$5,812, \$15,065, and \$18,407 higher/lower.

B. Credit risk

The Group's credit risk mainly arises from cash and cash equivalents (deposits with banks or financial institutions), accounts and notes receivable and refundable deposits.

- (1) For risks from banks and financial institutions, The Group periodically assesses their credit with information provided by external independent rating institutes. Furthermore, to minimize the credit risk, The Group allocates deposits in accordance with each bank's rating, from high to low. After the assessment, most of our correspondent banks and financial institutions are with minimum rating of "A", which represents low possibility of occurrence of credit default.
- (2) For risks from accounts and notes receivable, The Group assesses customers' credit quality through internal risk assessment, taking into account their current financial conditions and past experiences. After the assessment, management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties.
- (3) Aging analysis of accounts receivable is as follows:

	As of January 1, 2012		
	Book value	Impaired	Unimpaired
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
1~90 days	1,075,010	180	1,074,830
91~180 days	21,687	—	21,687
Over 180 days	21,757	18,121	3,636
	1,118,454	18,301	1,100,153
	As of December 31, 2012		
	Book value	Impaired	Unimpaired
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
1~90 days	1,258,472	—	1,258,472
91~180 days	50,490	—	50,490
Over 180 days	38,907	845	38,062
	1,347,869	845	1,347,024
	As of December 31, 2013		
	Book value	Impaired	Unimpaired
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
1~90 days	1,518,563	1,654	1,516,909
91~180 days	218,802	41	218,761
Over 180 days	4,830	844	3,986
	1,742,195	2,539	1,739,656

Note: As of January 1, 2012, December 31, 2012, and December 31, 2013, the Group accrued impairment loss of \$10,417, \$0, and \$0 for accounts receivables that are not past due but impaired, respectively.

- (4) As of January 1, 2012, December 31, 2012, and December 31, 2013, the Group ten largest customers accounted for 55%, 62% and 64% of accounts receivables, respectively. The Group considers the concentration of credit risk is immaterial for the remaining accounts receivable.

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C. Liquidity risk

The objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure the Group has sufficient liquidity to fund its business needs, and to maintain adequate cash, banking facilities, and the ability to reimburse the borrowings. By considering its debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets, and other important factors, the financial department of the Company monitors the Group cash requirements and forecasts its future cash flow.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments (including principles and interests):

	As of January 1, 2012				
	Less than 1 year	1~2 years	2~3 years	over 3 years	Total
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Short-term Loans	1,531,223	—	—	—	1,531,223
Accounts Payable	6,404,096	—	—	—	6,404,096
Other Payables	6,363,651	—	—	—	6,363,651
Other Current Liabilities—Others	76,909	—	—	—	76,909
Long-term Loans	147,384	3,309,763	3,261,681	3,212,310	9,931,138
	<u>14,523,263</u>	<u>3,309,763</u>	<u>3,261,681</u>	<u>3,212,310</u>	<u>24,307,017</u>
	As of December 31, 2012				
	Less than 1 year	1~2 years	2~3 years	over 3 years	Total
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Short-term Loans	2,490,160	—	—	—	2,490,160
Accounts Payable	5,847,980	—	—	—	5,847,980
Other Payables	6,741,376	—	—	—	6,741,376
Other Current Liabilities—Others	90,898	—	—	—	90,898
Long-term Loans	3,321,543	3,284,209	5,157,679	3,954,647	15,718,078
	<u>18,491,957</u>	<u>3,284,209</u>	<u>5,157,679</u>	<u>3,954,647</u>	<u>30,888,492</u>
	As of December 31, 2013				
	Less than 1 year	1~2 years	2~3 years	over 3 years	Total
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Short-term Loans	2,552,039	—	—	—	2,552,039
Accounts Payable	6,542,050	—	—	—	6,542,050
Other Payables	9,214,227	—	—	—	9,214,227
Other Current Liabilities—Others	91,343	—	—	—	91,343
Long-term Loans	3,426,661	6,924,863	3,681,944	5,099,306	19,132,774
Other Non-Current Liabilities	—	107,478	107,478	162,371	377,327
	<u>21,826,320</u>	<u>7,032,341</u>	<u>3,789,422</u>	<u>5,261,677</u>	<u>37,909,760</u>

34. Capital Risk Management

The capital includes common share, paid-in capital, legal reserve, and other comprehensive income. 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 by using adequate manner, the Group keeps reviewing change of internal capital structure and other competitors' ratios. The Group monitors the capital on the basis of external limits, including Current ratio, Liability to Equity ratio, and Interest Protection Multiples (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization), as follows:

- A. Current ratio: Current assets divide by current liabilities
- B. Liability to Equity ratio: Total liabilities plus externally guaranteed amounts divide by shareholders' equities
- C. Interest Protection Multiples: Earnings before income taxes plus interest expenses plus depreciation and amortization expenses divide by interest expenses

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The strategy to manage the capital remained unchanged during the period. The details are to keep the current ratio at no less than 100%, Liability to Equity ratio no more than 100%, and Interest Protection Multiples no less than 4 times. For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, no violation has occurred, and the financial ratios are as follows:

	As of January 1, 2012	As of December 31, 2012	As of December 31, 2013
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Current assets	31,344,178	33,445,607	37,825,131
Current liabilities	15,043,635	19,224,723	22,530,164
Current ratio	208%	174%	168%

	As of January 1, 2012	As of December 31, 2012	As of December 31, 2013
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Total liabilities	26,124,256	32,934,647	39,947,198
Total shareholders' equity	57,951,246	58,918,067	61,871,675
Liability to Equity ratio	45%	56%	65%

	2012	2013
	NT\$	NT\$
Earnings before income taxes	6,791,927	7,448,709
Interest expenses	196,640	270,108
Depreciation and amortization	10,100,373	11,033,739
Interest Protection Multiples	87	69

35. Fair Value Information

A. The table below analyses financial instruments carried 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 or indirectly.
Level 3 : Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

B. The Company's financial instruments measured at fair value are as follows:

Recurring basis:

	As of January 1, 2012		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Available-for-sale financial assets	3,198,180	2,118,965	—

	As of December 31, 2012		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Available-for-sale financial assets	3,110,801	2,283,650	—

	As of December 31, 2013		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
Available-for-sale financial assets	3,013,678	3,073,375	—

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Non-recurring basis:

None.

- (1) The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market price at the balance sheet date. For financial instruments with fair value not traded in active markets, the Company uses valuation techniques, which maximizes the use of observable market data where it is available and relies as little as possible on entity specific estimates. The valuation technique currently used is the market approach. The valuation is based on the benchmark companies' stock prices and other specific indexes. If the investees are investment companies, the Company uses their net equities as fair value because their net equities are measured at fair value.
- (2) There were no transfers between any levels during the year.

36. Segment Information

The Group's chief operating decision maker assesses the performance and makes decision to allocate resources based on the different regulatory environments. All of our segments have identical economic characteristics and meet all criteria of aggregation. As a result, we disclose a single reporting segment by aggregating all our operating segments.

A. Breakdown of the revenue from different products and services:

	<u>For the Years Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
Packaging	\$ 53,167,849	\$ 55,954,022
Testing and other revenues	11,486,709	13,402,170
	<u>\$ 64,654,558</u>	<u>\$ 69,356,192</u>

B. Operations in different geographic areas:

Revenues are summarized by the areas where our customers' headquarters locate. Non-current assets, including equity method investment, property, plant and equipment, refundable deposits, deferred charges, and other assets, but not including financial instruments and deferred tax assets, are categorized by their locations.

	<u>For the Years Ended December 31,</u>			
	<u>2012</u>		<u>2013</u>	
	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Noncurrent Assets</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Noncurrent Assets</u>
Taiwan	\$13,752,354	\$ 44,489,797	\$15,182,913	\$ 49,826,931
Asia, exclude Taiwan	11,860,230	6,665,906	14,992,412	6,624,974
North America	32,442,236	2,145	33,973,623	2,119
Others	6,599,738	570,691	5,207,244	537,489
	<u>\$64,654,558</u>	<u>\$ 51,728,539</u>	<u>\$69,356,192</u>	<u>\$ 56,991,513</u>

C. Major Customers:

No major customer is identified as the party that accounts for more than 10 % of the Group's net revenues during the period.

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SILICONWARE PRECISION INDUSTRIES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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37. [Transition to IFRS in 2012](#)

As discussed in Note 4, these are the Group's first financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. The accounting policies set out in Note 4 have been applied in preparing the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 and in the preparation of an opening IFRS consolidated balance sheet on January 1, 2012 (the Group's transition date to IFRS).

The Group has complied with the exception rule under IFRS 1 not to retrospectively apply the aspect of "estimates". As of the transition date, the estimates made by the Group under IFRS are in accordance with the estimates previously made under R.O.C. GAAP after the adjustments to reflect GAAP differences.

Material differences identified by the Group arising from differences between previous accounting policies, R.O.C. General Accepted Accounting Principles, and IFRS, and the effects of exemptions elected by the Group under IFRS 1, "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards", are set forth as:

A. Reconciliation of balance sheet accounts as previously reported under R.O.C. GAAP to IFRS as at January 1, 2012:

	Remark	R.O.C. GAAP NT\$	Adjustment NT\$	IFRS NT\$
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	(7)	15,941,600	(2,500)	15,939,100
Deferred income tax assets, current	(1)	307,496	(307,496)	—
Others	(7)	15,402,578	2,500	15,405,078
Long-term Investments	(2)	5,304,398	186,322	5,490,720
Property, plant and equipment, net	(3) and (7)	44,144,804	44,620	44,189,424
Other assets				
Deferred expenses	(7)	1,151,271	(1,151,271)	—
Intangible assets	(7)	—	583,080	583,080
Deferred income tax assets, noncurrent	(1), (2), (4) and (5)	1,274,263	518,904	1,793,167
Others	(4) and (7)	164,574	510,359	674,933
Total Assets		<u>83,690,984</u>	<u>384,518</u>	<u>84,075,502</u>
Current liabilities				
Short-term loans		1,513,750	—	1,513,750
Others	(5)	13,368,623	161,262	13,529,885
Long-term loans		9,532,335	—	9,532,335
Deferred income tax liabilities	(1)	—	472,000	472,000
Other liabilities	(4) and (8)	481,406	594,880	1,076,286
Total Liabilities		<u>24,896,114</u>	<u>1,228,142</u>	<u>26,124,256</u>
Stockholders' Equity				
Capital stock		31,163,611	—	31,163,611
Capital reserve		16,453,527	—	16,453,527
Retained earnings	(2), (4), (5), (6) and (8)	12,033,101	(1,019,523)	11,013,578
Other comprehensive income	(2), (4) and (6)	108,819	175,899	284,718
Treasury stock		(964,188)	—	(964,188)
Total Stockholders' Equity		<u>58,794,870</u>	<u>(843,624)</u>	<u>57,951,246</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		<u>83,690,984</u>	<u>384,518</u>	<u>84,075,502</u>

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SILICONWARE PRECISION INDUSTRIES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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B. Reconciliation of balance sheet accounts as previously reported under R.O.C. GAAP to IFRS as at December 31, 2012:

	Remark	R.O.C. GAAP NT\$	Adjustment NT\$	IFRS NT\$
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	(7)	15,858,048	(5,556)	15,852,492
Deferred income tax assets, current	(1)	338,463	(338,463)	—
Others	(7)	17,587,559	5,556	17,593,115
Long-term Investments	(2)	5,717,112	351,007	6,068,119
Property, plant and equipment, net	(3) and (7)	49,888,659	38,747	49,927,406
Other assets				
Deferred expenses	(7)	1,030,375	(1,030,375)	—
Intangible assets	(7)	—	516,087	516,087
Deferred income tax assets, noncurrent	(1), (2), (4) and (5)	636,151	631,459	1,267,610
Prepayments for equipment	(3)	—	6,815	6,815
Others	(4) and (7)	164,506	456,564	621,070
Total Assets		<u>91,220,873</u>	<u>631,841</u>	<u>91,852,714</u>
Current liabilities				
Short-term loans		2,468,400	—	2,468,400
Others	(5)	16,510,070	246,253	16,756,323
Long-term loans		12,038,181	—	12,038,181
Deferred income tax liabilities	(1)	—	583,328	583,328
Other liabilities	(4) and (8)	496,003	592,412	1,088,415
Total Liabilities		<u>31,512,654</u>	<u>1,421,993</u>	<u>32,934,647</u>
Stockholders' Equity				
Capital stock		31,163,611	—	31,163,611
Capital reserve	(6)	16,471,911	(19,276)	16,452,635
Retained earnings	(2), (4), (5), (6) and (8)	13,281,489	(1,076,893)	12,204,596
Other comprehensive income	(2), (4) and (6)	(244,604)	306,017	61,413
Treasury stock		(964,188)	—	(964,188)
Total Stockholders' Equity		<u>59,708,219</u>	<u>(790,152)</u>	<u>58,918,067</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		<u>91,220,873</u>	<u>631,841</u>	<u>91,852,714</u>

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(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, EXCEPT EARNINGS PER SHARE)

C. Reconciliation of comprehensive income as previously reported under R.O.C. GAAP to IFRS in 2012:

	Remark	R.O.C. GAAP NTS	Adjustment NTS	IFRS NTS
Revenues		64,654,558	—	64,654,558
Cost of Goods Sold	(4) and (5)	(52,876,957)	(38,642)	(52,915,599)
Gross Profit		11,777,601	(38,642)	11,738,959
Selling Expenses		(797,126)	(11,294)	(808,420)
General and Administrative Expenses		(1,980,081)	(3,596)	(1,983,677)
Research and Development Expenses		(2,554,469)	(4,595)	(2,559,064)
Operating Expenses	(4), (5), (7) and (8)	(5,331,676)	(19,485)	(5,351,161)
Operating Income		6,445,925	(58,127)	6,387,798
Other income	(6)	441,639	(114,753)	326,886
Other gains and losses	(7)	224,957	(56,161)	168,796
Finance costs		(197,314)	—	(197,314)
Others		(94,409)	200,170	105,761
Income before income taxes		6,820,798	(28,871)	6,791,927
Income Tax Expenses	(2) and (5)	(1,201,196)	(28,499)	(1,229,695)
Net Income		<u>5,619,602</u>	<u>(57,370)</u>	<u>5,562,232</u>
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax				
Exchange difference on translation of foreign financial statements				(255,037)
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale financial assets				46,038
Actuarial gain or loss on post employment benefit obligations				(14,306)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax				<u>(223,305)</u>
Total Comprehensive Income for the year				<u>5,338,927</u>

D. Reconciliation of statement of cash flows as previously reported under R.O.C. GAAP to IFRS in 2012:

By using the indirect method, the Group prepared its statement of cash flows in accordance with R.O.C. GAAP and was not required to disclose the amounts of paid interest, received interest, and paid tax. However, pursuant to IAS No. 17, "Statement of Cash Flows", the Group disclosed received interest of \$117,234, paid interest of \$181,154, and paid tax of \$615,855, respectively. The Group also classified received interest, paid interest, and paid tax to the category, "from operating activities", and classified payment for cash dividends to the category, "financing activities", by their nature.

Moreover, the definition of cash in accordance with IAS No. 7, "Statement of Cash Flows", comprises cash on hand, demand deposits, and the short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts.

Except for the differences above, there is no material difference within the statements of cash flows prepared under R.O.C. GAAP and IFRS.

E. Reasons for differences are outlined below:

(1) Income tax:

In accordance with R.O.C. GAAP, a deferred tax asset can be offset by another deferred tax liability for the income taxes levied by the same taxation authority. However, pursuant to IAS No. 12, "Income Taxes", the entity can offset deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if, and only if, the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities. As of January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2012, the Group reclassified partial deferred tax assets of \$15,711 and \$76,182 to deferred tax liabilities.

SILICONWARE PRECISION INDUSTRIES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, EXCEPT EARNINGS PER SHARE)

Furthermore, under R.O.C. GAAP, a deferred tax asset or liability should, according to the classification of its related asset or liability, be classified as current or noncurrent. However, pursuant to IFRS, a deferred tax asset or liability should be classified as non-current, and therefore, the reclassified amounts were \$307,496 and \$338,463 as of January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

Pursuant to the regulation in R.O.C., a 10% tax on undistributed earnings is recognized as a tax expense in the year of stockholders' approval, but, under Full IFRS, it should be accrued during the period the earnings generated and adjusted to the extent that distributions are approved by the stockholders in the following year. The Group recognized adjustment to the retained earnings of (\$435,352) as of January 1, 2012, and a tax expense of \$45,952 for the year ended December 31, 2012.

(2) Financial assets:

In accordance with R.O.C. GAAP, unlisted stocks and emerging stocks held by the Company should be measured at cost and recognized as "Financial assets carried at cost." However, pursuant to IAS 39, "Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement," investments in equity instruments without an active market but with reliable fair value measurement (i.e. the variability of the estimation interval of reasonable fair values of such equity instruments is insignificant, or the probability for these estimates can be made reliably) should be measured at fair value. As of January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2012, by electing the exemption of IFRS 1, the Company designated the investments previously classified as "Financial assets carried at cost" as "Available-for-sale financial assets" of \$1,932,643 and \$1,932,643, and recognized fair value adjustment for "Available-for-sale financial assets" of \$186,322 and \$351,007 and "Unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets" of \$175,899 and \$319,854 under shareholders' equity.

As of January 1, 2012, the Company recognized an adjustment between fair value and carrying amount to decrease retained earnings of \$6,857, due to a decline in fair value of the asset.

(3) Prepayments for equipment:

For prepayments made for property, plant and equipment, in accordance with the requirements under IFRS, the Group reclassified the prepayments to other noncurrent assets of \$0 and \$6,815 as of January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2012.

(4) Employee benefits

Previously, the Company valued defined benefit obligations and recognized related pension costs and accrued pension liabilities under R.O.C. GAAP. Pursuant to IAS 19, 'Employee Benefits', the Company identified several differences as follows:

- i. The discount rate used to calculate pensions shall be determined with reference to the factors specified in R.O.C. SFAS 18, paragraph 23. However, IAS 19, 'Employee Benefits', requires an entity to determine the rate used to discount employee benefits with reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds of a currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the benefit obligation; when there is no deep market in corporate bonds, an entity is required to use market yields on government bonds (at the end of the reporting period) instead.
- ii. In accordance with the Group's accounting policies, unrecognized prior service costs should be amortized on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service period of employees still in service and expected to receive benefits. However, the prior service costs in IAS 19 are not applied to the Group as the first-time adopter of IFRS, so the Group has no unrecognized prior service costs.
- iii. In accordance with R.O.C. GAAP, the excess of the accumulated benefit obligation over the fair value of the pension plan (fund) assets at the balance sheet date is the minimum amount of pension liability that is required to be recognized on the balance sheet ("minimum pension liability"). However, IAS 19, 'Employee Benefits,' has no regulation regarding the minimum pension liability.
- iv. In accordance with R.O.C. GAAP, actuarial pension gain or loss of the Company is recognized in net pension cost of current period using the 'corridor' method. However, in accordance with IAS 19, 'Employee Benefits,' the Company recognizes immediately actuarial pension gain or loss in other comprehensive income.

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After the valuation, the Company recognized accrued pension liabilities of \$972,184 and \$992,340, with actuarial loss \$14,306 in other comprehensive income, and reversed the minimum pension liabilities of \$390,516 and \$372,945 as of January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2012. As a result, the equity adjustments increased \$377,304 and \$360,783, respectively. In addition, the Company reversed the pension costs recognized under R.O.C. GAAP and recognized pension costs according to IAS 19, "Employee Benefits". The adjustments decreased other liabilities of \$39,145, operating costs of \$27,249, and expenses of \$11,896 for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Last, R.O.C. GAAP does not have any specified rules for recognition of accumulated unused compensated absences. The Company recognized such costs as salary expense upon actual payment. However, IAS 19, "Employee Benefit", requires that the costs of accumulative compensated absences be accrued as expenses at the end of the reporting period. As of January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2012, the Company increased other payables of \$161,262 and \$246,253, and decreased retained earnings of \$134,843 and of \$205,414.

(5) Cumulative translation differences:

The Company has elected to reset the cumulative translation differences arising on the translation of the financial statements of foreign entities under R.O.C. GAAP to zero at January 1, 2012, and increased retained earnings of \$375,051 consequently. Total equity does not change due to this adjustment.

In accordance with R.O.C. GAAP, the functional currency of the subsidiaries performing investing activities is determined as U.S. Dollars. However, under IFRS, the functional currency of those subsidiaries was determined to be New Taiwan Dollars and their financial results have been remeasured as of the transition date. All the transition impacts have been recorded in the opening accounts. The remeasurement difference of 2012 of \$461 was adjusted in Income Statements of 2012.

(6) Presentation of financial statements:

The Company has reclassified certain accounts to conform with the requirements under IFRS. Time deposit with original maturity over one year is reclassified from cash and cash equivalents to other receivables; deferred expenses are reclassified to intangible assets and other assets according to their substances; leasing assets and idle assets previously under other assets is reclassified to plant, property, and equipments, and their depreciation expenses is reclassified from other losses to operating expenses.

(7) Adjustments to Reflect the Investor's Ownership Change in its Investees

The adjustments to reflect the Company's ownership change in its equity-method investees are recognized in paid in capital under R.O.C. GAAP, while they are perceived as deemed disposal of the investments and booked as gains or losses under IFRS. The Company recognized gains on disposal of investments of \$19,562 for the year ended December 31, 2012.

F. Exemptions elected:

Expect for the exemptions elected above, the Group also elects the exemptions below:

(1) Business combination:

The Group elected not to retrospectively adopt the rule of IFRS 3, "Business Combinations" for the transactions occurred before the IFRS transition date.

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(2) Compound financial instruments:

For compound financial instruments with liability component that have been settled as of the transition date, the Group elected not to retrospectively bifurcate the instruments. The liability component and equity component will be bifurcated in accordance with IAS 32, “Financial Instrument-Presentation” for future issuance of compound financial instruments.

(3) Share-based compensation:

The Group elected not to retrospectively adopt the rule of IFRS 2, “Share-based Payment” for the share-based compensation vested before the IFRS transition date.

(4) Borrowing costs:

(5) The Group elected to adopt the transaction rules under paragraphs 27 and 28 of IAS 23, “Borrowing Costs”, amended in 2007, which means that the Group will apply the standards set forth in IAS 23 starting from the transition date.

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SILICONWARE PRECISION INDUSTRIES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
(EXPRESSED IN MILLIONS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at beginning of period</u>	<u>Additions Charged to Expense</u>	<u>Deductions Write-offs</u>	<u>Exchange difference on translation of foreign financial statement</u>	<u>Balance at end of period</u>
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$
For the year ended 2012					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	28,718	(10,551)	17,290	(32)	845
Allowance for sales discounts	152,134	992,824	987,699	(298)	156,961
Allowance for loss on obsolescence and decline in market value of inventory	87,907	38,109	—	(199)	125,817
Allowance for loss on idle assets	190,687	192,115	145,286	(1,666)	235,850
For the year ended 2013					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	845	1,814	165	45	2,539
Allowance for sales discounts	156,961	584,572	554,460	1,081	188,154
Allowance for loss on obsolescence and decline in market value of inventory	125,817	(18,018)	—	3,809.00	111,608
Allowance for loss on idle assets	235,850	111,715	128,115	2,545	221,995

Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

CHAPTER ONE—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

The Company is incorporated in the form of company limited by shares in accordance with the Company Law of the Republic of China and is named Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd.

Article 2

The business scope of the Company is as follows:

1. The production, processing, and purchase and sale of products including integrated circuit, transistor, light emitting diode digital display, light emitting diode display lamp, liquid crystal clock core, photo diode, hybrid circuit, and thin film circuit and thick film circuit.
2. The import and export of the products mentioned in the preceding paragraph.
3. CC01080 The production of electronic parts and components.
4. IZ99990 Other industrial and commercial service (integrated circuit testing)

Article 3

In the event the Company makes re-investment(s) in other corporation(s) as a limited-liability shareholder, it shall not be subject to the limitation under the Company Law that its investment shall not exceed a certain percentage of its paid-in capital, and the Board of Directors is authorized to approve such re-investment(s).

Article 3-1

The Company may provide guarantees in favor of third parties.

Article 4

The Company has its head office in Taichung City. As it seems necessary, with the resolution of the Board of Directors, the Company may set up branch offices within or outside the Republic of China.

CHAPTER TWO—CAPITAL STOCK

Article 5

The authorized capital of the Company is NT\$36,000,000,000, divided into 3,600,000,000 shares (including 40,000,000 shares reserved for conversion from warrants), each of NT\$10 par value, to be issued by installments, as determined by the Board of Directors.

Article 6

The share certificates of the Company shall be issued after being signed or affixed with the seals of at least three Directors and further authenticated by the competent authorities.

The shares issued by the Company may be in un-certificated form, which shall be registered by the Taiwan Depository and Clearing Corporation.

Article 7

Shareholders are required to file with the Company their true names, domiciles as well as their respective specimen chop cards. In case of loss of a shareholder's specimen chop, the shareholder may replace the lost one with a new specimen chop upon registration in writing of the loss to the Company.

Article 8

Registered share certificates may be transferred by endorsement of the holder thereof, and a transfer of registered share certificate shall not be valid against the Company unless the true name or title of the transferee is specified in the share certificate and also the true name or title and domicile of the transferee are specified in the Company's shareholders' register.

Article 9

Where share certificates are lost or damaged, they shall be handled in accordance with the Company Law and related regulations.

Article 10

Applicable fees may be charged for the reissue of new share certificates due to loss of or whatever cause for the share certificates.

Article 11

No share certificate shall be transferred and no share transfer shall be entered into the Company's shareholders' register within sixty (60) days prior to each General Shareholders' Meeting or within thirty (30) days prior to a special Shareholders Meeting or within five (5) days prior to the record date fixed for distributing dividend, bonuses or other benefits.

CHAPTER THREE—SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS

Article 12

Shareholders' Meeting is classified into general meetings and special meetings. General meeting shall be convened and held every year by the Board of Directors within six (6) months after the close of each fiscal year by giving a notice to the shareholders thirty (30) days prior to the Meeting. Special meeting may be convened and held in accordance with applicable laws and regulations whenever it seems necessary.

Article 13

Where a shareholder is unable to attend the Shareholders' Meeting, he may appoint a person to attend the Meeting by issuing a proxy to such person in accordance with the provisions of Article 177 of the Company Law.

Article 14

The Shareholders' Meeting of the Company shall be presided by the Chairman of the Board of Directors. In the event that the Chairman is absent, the Vice Chairman shall act on his behalf; if the Vice Chairman is also absent, the Chairman may designate one of the Directors to act on his behalf; and if no such designation is made, the Directors shall elect one from amongst themselves to act on behalf of the Chairman.

Article 15

Shareholders of the Company shall be entitled to one vote for each share held.

Article 16

Unless otherwise provided for in the Company Law, a resolution can be adopted by shareholders of at least a majority of the Company's shares represented at a Shareholders' Meeting at which the shareholders of a majority of all issued and outstanding shares are present.

Article 17

Resolutions adopted at a Shareholders' Meeting shall be recorded in the minutes duly signed or chopped by the Chairman, and such minutes shall be distributed to all shareholders within twenty days after the meeting by the rules in accordance with the Company Law. The said minutes shall record the summary of the proceedings in the meeting and the resolution adopted, and shall be kept in the Company together with the autograph book of shareholders present at the meeting and the proxies issued by shareholders.

CHAPTER FOUR—DIRECTORS AND SUPERVISORS

Article 18

The Company shall have nine Directors and three Supervisors, all to be elected from amongst shareholders with full legal capacity and the election shall be done through the candidate nomination system in accordance with Article 192-1 of the Company Law. The term of Directors and Supervisors shall be three years, and all Directors and Supervisors are eligible for re-election for office. The total number of registered shares required to be held by all Directors and Supervisors shall be dealt with in accordance with the Regulations for Examination of the Percentage of Shares Held by Directors and Supervisors for Public Companies published by the Securities and Futures Commission, Ministry of Finance. The Company may purchase liability insurance for the Directors and Supervisors during their term to cover their actions on behalf of the Company.

Article 18-1

Upon the end of the term of the Directors elected during the 2011 Shareholders' Meeting, the Company shall have at least three (3) seats and not less than 20% of the total Directors as independent Directors.

The qualification and the relevant issues of the independent Directors shall comply with relevant laws and regulations.

Article 19

Where one-third of the Directors have been vacated or all of the Supervisors have been removed, a special shareholders' meeting shall be convened and held by the Board of Directors within thirty days thereafter to elect new Directors or Supervisors to fill up the vacancies, but the term of newly elected Directors or Supervisors is limited to the residual term of the Directors or Supervisors who were vacated or removed. After the Company's public issuance of shares, a special Shareholders' Meeting shall be convened and held by the Board of Directors within sixty (60) days to elect new Directors and Supervisors.

Article 20

If new Directors or Supervisors cannot be elected in time before the current term of the incumbent Directors or Supervisors expires, it shall be dealt with in accordance with the applicable government regulations.

Article 21

The Board of Directors is composed of Directors. A chairman and a vice chairman of the Board of Directors shall be elected from amongst the Directors by a majority vote at a meeting attended by more than two-thirds of the Directors. Both the Chairman and the Vice Chairman shall administer and execute all business matters of the Company in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, Articles of Incorporation and resolutions made at the Shareholders' Meeting and at the Board of Directors.

Article 21-1

Irrespective of whether the Company makes profits or incurs losses, the Company may pay all its Directors and Supervisors a monthly transportation allowance. The amount of such allowance shall be determined by the Board of Directors in accordance with general criteria.

Responding to the Directors' and Supervisors' contributions to the Company and taking into considerations international and domestic industry practices, the Board of Directors shall be authorized to determine the remuneration for the Directors and Supervisors.

Article 22

The Board of Directors shall have the following functions and responsibilities:

1. Examination and review of operational policy as well as the medium and long term development plans of the Company;
2. Review, supervision and implementation of the annual business plans;
3. Approval to budget and examination of final accounts;
4. Examination of capital increase / decrease plans;
5. Examination of earnings distribution or loss making up programs;
6. Examination of and approval to important contracts;
7. Examination of Articles of Incorporation or amendments thereto;
8. Approval to organizational by-laws and important business rules;
9. Decision in establishment, reorganization or removal of branch offices;
10. Approval to major capital expenditure plans.
11. Appointment and discharge of general manager and deputy general manager;
12. Implementation of resolutions adopted at shareholders' meetings;
13. Convocation of shareholders' meetings and making business reports; and
14. Other matters to be handled in accordance with the laws.

Article 23

Except for the first meeting of each term of the Board of Directors which shall be convened in accordance with Article 203 of the Company Law, all other meetings of the Board of Directors shall be convened and presided by the Chairman of the Board of Directors; if the Chairman can not perform his duties, the Vice Chairman shall act on his behalf; if the Vice Chairman can not perform his duties, the Chairman may appoint one of the Directors to act on his behalf; and in the absence of such appointment, Directors shall elect one from amongst themselves to act on behalf of the Chairman.

If the meeting of the Board of Directors is conducted by video conference, any Director who participates therein shall be deemed having attended in person.

Directors who cannot attend the meeting may issue a limited power of attorney to another Director to act on his behalf.

The meetings of the Board of Directors may be convened by writing, electronic mail or facsimile.

Article 24

Unless otherwise provided for in the Company Law, resolutions of the Board of Directors shall be adopted by a majority of the Directors at a meeting attended by majority of the Directors; if a Director can not attend the meeting, he may delegate another Director to exercise such Director's right by means of a limited power of attorney. However, each Director may act on behalf of one Director only.

Article 25

Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be recorded in the minutes duly signed and chopped by the Chairman, and such minutes shall be sent to all Directors within twenty (20) days after the meeting. The said minutes shall record the summary of the proceedings in the meeting and the resolutions adopted, and shall be kept in the Company together with the attendance book of Directors present at the meeting and the power of attorney issued by Directors.

Article 26

Each Supervisor shall exercise his supervision power in accordance with applicable laws in and may attend the meetings of the Board of Directors to express his opinions, but shall not participate in the voting. The respective articles for Supervisors will be abandoned once the Supervisors elected in year of 2011 resigns, and replaced by the Audit Committee set up by the Board of Director pursuant to Article 14-4 of Securities and Exchange Act. Audit Committee will be comprised by all independent Directors; the authorities and the relevant affairs will be established by Board of Directors pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations.

The Board of Directors can set up the remuneration committee and other functional committees. The qualifications of members, the authorities and the relevant affairs of such committee shall be established by the Board of Directors pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations.

CHAPTER FIVE—MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

Article 27

The Company may have several managers.

Article 28

The Company may retain various consultants or hire key officers as per resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of the Articles of Incorporation.

CHAPTER SIX—FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

Article 29

At the end of each fiscal year, the following statements shall be prepared by the Board of Directors, and passed on to the Supervisors for auditing thirty (30) days prior to the General Shareholders' Meeting for approval:

1. Business Report;
2. Financial Statements; and
3. Proposal for allocation of net earning or making up loss.

Article 30

Any earnings after the Company's FY final settlement shall be allotted in the following order:

1. Payment of taxes and dues;
2. Completing the deficit and losses;
3. 10% for statutory profit surplus reserve;
4. Remuneration to Directors and Supervisors shall no more than 1% of the remaining amount after allotting the amount required in Items 1 through 3.
5. Any further remaining amount will be for dividend to shareholders at 90% and bonus to employees at 10% as distributed or reserved. Employees eligible for bonus shall refer to such payroll employees (including payroll employees of the domestic or foreign subordinate companies controlled directly of 50% or more by the Company) who have substantially worked for the current FY in which bonus occurs.

Article 30-1

The Company is currently in a stable growth stage. For dividend distribution, the surplus dividend policy will be adopted based on the future operational planning, business development, capital expenditure budget and requirement of capital fund.

Distribution of dividend may be made by cash dividend or by stock dividend, provided that the percentage of cash dividend shall exceed 50% of total distributed dividend, and the plan of distribution shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and shall be implemented after the distribution plan is approved by the Shareholder' Meetings.

CHAPTER SEVEN — SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 31

Regulations governing the business organization and relevant rules of the Company shall be made separately by the Board of Directors.

Article 32

The Company Law and other relevant laws and regulations shall govern all matters not provided for in the Articles of Incorporation.

Article 33

These Articles of Incorporation were enacted into on May 4, 1984.

The first amendment thereto was made on July 20, 1984;

The second amendment thereto was made on October 11, 1986;

The third amendment was thereto made on April 12, 1987;

The fourth amendment was thereto made on May 15, 1988;

The fifth amendment was thereto made on June 26, 1988;

The sixth amendment was thereto made on July 20, 1988;

The seventh amendment was thereto made on August 13, 1988;

The eighth amendment was thereto made on June 14, 1989;

The ninth amendment was thereto made on March 26, 1990;

The tenth amendment was thereto made on June 24, 1991;

The eleventh amendment was thereto made on March 20, 1992;

The twelfth amendment was thereto made on March 22, 1993;

The thirteenth amendment was thereto made on May 6, 1994;

The fourteenth amendment was thereto made on April 26, 1995;

The fifteenth amendment was thereto made on April 29, 1996;

The sixteenth amendment was thereto made on April 22, 1997;

The seventeenth amendment was thereto made on April 15, 1998;

The eighteenth amendment was thereto made on December 29, 1999;

The nineteenth amendment was thereto made on June 15, 2000;

The twentieth amendment was thereto made on October 5, 2000;

The twenty-first amendment was thereto made on May 30, 2001;

The twenty-two amendment was thereto made on June 3, 2002;

The twenty-third amendment was thereto made on June 13, 2005;

The twenty-fourth amendment was thereto made on June 12, 2006;

The twenty-fifth amendment was thereto made on June 13, 2007;

The twenty-sixth amendment was thereto made on June 15, 2010;

The twenty-seventh amendment was thereto made on June 22, 2011;

The twenty-eighth amendment was thereto made on June 19, 2012; and

The twenty-ninth amendment was thereto made on June 14, 2013.

LIST OF SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARIES OF SILICONWARE PRECISION INDUSTRIES CO., LTD.

Company	Jurisdiction of Incorporation	Percentage Ownership As of December 31, 2013
SPIIL (B.V.I.) Holding Limited	British Virgin Islands	100%
Siliconware U.S.A. Inc.	United States of America	100%
SPIIL (Cayman) Holding Limited	Cayman Islands	100%
Siliconware Technology (Suzhou) Limited	People's Republic of China	100%

CERTIFICATION OF OUR CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, Chi-Wen Tsai, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting.
5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal controls over financial reporting.

Date: April 24, 2014

By: _____ /s/ Chi-Wen Tsai
 Name: Chi-Wen Tsai
 Title: Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION OF OUR CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Eva Chen, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting.
5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal controls over financial reporting.

Date: April 24, 2014

By: _____ /s/ Eva Chen
 Name: Eva Chen
 Title: Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF PERIODIC FINANCIAL REPORT
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350**

In connection with the Annual Report of Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd. on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2013 as filed with the SEC on the date hereof, I, Chi-Wen Tsai, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of my knowledge, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the company.

Date: April 24, 2014

By: _____ /s/ Chi-Wen Tsai
Name: Chi-Wen Tsai
Title: Chief Executive Officer

* A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has been provided to the company and will be retained by the company and furnished to the SEC or its staff upon request.

**CERTIFICATION OF PERIODIC FINANCIAL REPORT
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350**

In connection with the Annual Report of Siliconware Precision Industries Co., Ltd. on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2013 as filed with the SEC on the date hereof, I, Eva Chen, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of my knowledge, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the company.

Date: April 24, 2014

By: _____ /s/ Eva Chen
Name: Eva Chen
Title: Chief Financial Officer

* A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has been provided to the company and will be retained by the company and furnished to the SEC or its staff upon request.