

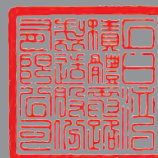
TSMC

Annual Report 2015 (I)



**Taiwan Semiconductor
Manufacturing Company, Ltd.**

8, Li-Hsin Rd. 6, Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu 30078, Taiwan, R. O. C.
Tel: 886-3-5636688 Fax: 886-3-5637000
<http://www.tsmc.com>



Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd.



Morris Chang, Chairman

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

Annual Report 2015 (I)

TSMC Vision, Mission & Core Values

TSMC’s Vision

Our vision is to be the most advanced and largest technology and foundry services provider to fabless companies and IDMs, and in partnership with them, to forge a powerful competitive force in the semiconductor industry. To realize our vision, we must have a trinity of strengths:

- 1

be a technology leader, competitive with the leading IDMs
- 2

be the manufacturing leader
- 3

be the most reputable, service-oriented and maximum-total-benefits silicon foundry

TSMC’s Mission

Our mission is to be the trusted technology and capacity provider of the global logic IC industry for years to come.

TSMC’s Core Values

Integrity

Integrity is our most basic and most important core value. We tell the truth. We believe the record of our accomplishments is the best proof of our merit. Hence, we do not brag. We do not make commitments lightly. Once we make a commitment, we devote ourselves completely to meeting that commitment. We compete to our fullest within the law, but we do not slander our competitors and we respect the intellectual property rights of others. With vendors, we maintain an objective, consistent, and impartial attitude. We do not tolerate any form of corrupt behavior or politicking. When selecting new employees, we place emphasis on the candidates’ qualifications and character, not connections or access.

Commitment

TSMC is committed to the welfare of customers, suppliers, employees, shareholders, and society. These stakeholders all contribute to TSMC’s success, and TSMC is dedicated to serving their best interests. In return, TSMC hopes all these stakeholders will make a mutual commitment to the Company.

Innovation

Innovation is the wellspring of TSMC’s growth, and is a part of all aspects of our business, from strategic planning, marketing and management, to technology and manufacturing. At TSMC, innovation means more than new ideas, it means putting ideas into practice.

Customer Trust

At TSMC, customers come first. Their success is our success, and we value their ability to compete as we value our own. We strive to build deep and enduring relationships with our customers, who trust and rely on us to be part of their success over the long term.

Table of Contents

1. Letter to Shareholders	2	5. Operational Highlights	64
		5.1 Business Activities	65
2. Company Profile	6	5.2 Technology Leadership	66
2.1 An Introduction to TSMC	7	5.3 Manufacturing Excellence	70
2.2 Market/Business Summary	8	5.4 Customer Trust	73
2.3 Organization	12	5.5 Employees	75
2.4 Board Members	14	5.6 Material Contracts	79
2.5 Management Team	20		
3. Corporate Governance	28	6. Financial Highlights and Analysis	80
3.1 Overview	29	6.1 Financial Highlights	81
3.2 Board of Directors	30	6.2 Financial Status and Operating Results	90
3.3 Major Decisions of Shareholders’ Meeting and Board Meetings	35	6.3 Risk Management	95
3.4 Taiwan Corporate Governance Implementation as Required by the Taiwan Financial Supervisory Commission	37	7. Corporate Social Responsibility	106
3.5 Code of Ethics and Business Conduct	39	7.1 Overview	107
3.6 Regulatory Compliance	43	7.2 Environmental, Safety and Health (ESH) Management	111
3.7 Internal Control System Execution Status	45	7.3 TSMC Education and Culture Foundation	120
3.8 Status of Personnel Responsible for the Company’s Financial and Business Operation	46	7.4 TSMC Volunteer Program	122
3.9 Information Regarding TSMC’s Independent Auditor	46	7.5 TSMC i-Charity	124
3.10 Material Information Management Procedure	47	7.6 Social Responsibility Implementation Status as Required by the Taiwan Financial Supervisory Commission	124
4. Capital and Shares	48	8. Subsidiary Information and Other Special Notes	126
4.1 Capital and Shares	48	8.1 Subsidiaries	127
4.2 Issuance of Corporate Bonds	56	8.2 Status of TSMC Common Shares and ADRs Acquired, Disposed of, and Held by Subsidiaries	131
4.3 Preferred Shares	58	8.3 Special Notes	131
4.4 Issuance of American Depositary Shares	58		
4.5 Status of Employee Stock Option Plan	60		
4.6 Status of Employee Restricted Stock	62		
4.7 Status of New Share Issuance in Connection with Mergers and Acquisitions	62		
4.8 Financing Plans and Implementation	62		

1. Letter to Shareholders

Dear Shareholders,

2015 was a record-breaking year for TSMC, in which we achieved record revenue and profits and made important technology breakthroughs in the face of a challenging business environment for the semiconductor industry worldwide. In 2015, lingering issues of a weakening global economy, stronger US Dollar and financial market volatility dampened the overall demand for semiconductors and lengthened the inventory adjustment cycle, but TSMC continued to reap the benefits of the progress we made in technology and manufacturing. TSMC's leadership in technology, coupled with our ability to provide the right capacity for customers at the right time, was a major factor in our ability to outperform our semiconductor industry peers in 2015.

In addition to doubling the 20-nanometer business from the 2014 level, TSMC also saw successful introduction and record ramp-up speed for our industry-leading 16-nanometer FinFET process. The 16-nanometer and the 20-nanometer nodes together contributed 20 percent of our 2015 wafer revenue, up from 9 percent in 2014. In addition, we continued making good progress toward achieving the next major industry milestone, 10-nanometer capability and the development of 7-nanometer technology. With improvements in yield learning and device performance, we now anticipate to start customer 10-nanometer product tape-outs in the first quarter of 2016.

Despite rising technological complexity and higher capital requirements, TSMC continues to follow the cadence and the economy of process technology advancement, known as "Moore's Law". Moore's Law has already put high-powered computing and globe-spanning communications into the pockets of ordinary people around the world and made ICs powerful and affordable that they can connect mundane objects around us into intelligent networks. TSMC is dedicated to continued investment in the R&D and advanced capacity necessary to not only benefit from the march of Moore's Law, but also to keep driving it forward.

Highlights of TSMC's accomplishments in 2015:

- Total wafer shipments increased 6.1 percent from 2014 to reach 8,763 thousand 12-inch equivalent wafers.
- Advanced technologies (28-nanometer and beyond) accounted for 48 percent of total wafer revenue, up from 42 percent in 2014.
- We deployed 228 process technologies, and manufactured 8,941 products for 470 customers.
- TSMC's market share in the total semiconductor foundry segment rose successively during the last six years and reached 55 percent in 2015.

2015 Financial Performance

Consolidated revenue totaled NT\$843.50 billion, an increase of 10.6 percent over NT\$762.81 billion in 2014. Net income was NT\$306.57 billion and diluted earnings per share were NT\$11.82. Both increased 16 percent from the 2014 level of NT\$263.90 billion net income and NT\$10.18 diluted EPS.

In US dollars, TSMC generated net income of US\$9.67 billion on consolidated revenue of US\$26.61 billion, compared with net income of US\$8.71 billion on consolidated revenue of US\$25.17 billion in 2014.

Gross profit margin was 48.7 percent compared with 49.5 percent in 2014, and operating profit margin was 37.9 percent compared with 38.8 percent a year earlier. Net profit margin was 36.3 percent, an increase of 1.7 percentage points from the prior year's 34.6 percent, aided by non-operating items, including NT\$22.1 billion gain from disposal of ASML shares.

TSMC increased its cash dividend payment to NT\$4.5 per share for 2014 profit distribution, up from NT\$3 over the last eight years, to reflect rising free cash flow generation. We are confident in our ability to maintain a sustainable level of cash dividend to our shareholders going forward and will consider increasing the dividends if and when it is appropriate.

Technological Developments

Five years into volume production of 28-nanometer technology, TSMC continued to make innovations and introduced 28HPC and 28HPC+ to its industry-leading 28-nanometer technology platform in 2015. These latest additions enable smaller die size circuit designs with higher performance and lower power consumption. Because TSMC’s 28-nanometer solutions are highly competitive in both technology and cost, we saw increasing number of customer product tape-outs in 2015 and believe we should be able to maintain our substantial (above 70 percent) market share in this significant node in the next few years.

Our 20nm process paved the way for the successful introduction and production ramp-up of our 16FF+ technology in 2015, with yield ramping ahead of plan. Customers have been active in engaging with TSMC and nearly 40 product tape-outs were scheduled before the end of 2015. Drawing on our experience in 16FF+, we completed the development of a highly competitive and cost-effective solution, 16FFC, which incorporates optical shrink and process simplification for further die cost scaling and is directly transferrable from 16FF+. Volume ramp of 16FFC is expected to begin in 2016. Both 16FF+ and 16FFC are positioned to drive future growth with high volume applications across mobile, networking, CPU, FPGA, consumer and GPUs.

In 2015, we completed technology qualification for 10-nanometer and it is on track to meet the goal of production start-up in 2016. TSMC’s 7-nanometer technology was in full development in 2015 and is on track for risk production in the first half of 2017. It shares more than 95 percent common tools with our 10-nanometer process and offers substantial density improvement and power reduction given the same chip performance. Our 5-nanometer node is undergoing definition with intensive advanced development efforts. Exploratory R&D work focusing on new transistors and technologies is on-going to establish a solid foundation to feed into future technology platforms.

Our advanced 3D IC packaging InFO technology that integrates 16-nanometer SoC and DRAM package for advanced mobile products was successfully qualified in 2015 and is expected to start volume production by mid-2016.

Meanwhile, we continued to expand TSMC’s Open Innovation Platform® (OIP), which is the most comprehensive design ecosystem in the semiconductor industry. In 2015, more than 10,000 items were contained in our libraries and silicon IP portfolio, an 18 percent increase from 2014. More than 7,500 technology files and over 200 process design kits were available to customers via TSMC-Online which saw more than 100,000 customer downloads in 2015.

Corporate Developments

In January 2015, TSMC’s board of directors approved the sale of TSMC Solid State Lighting to Epistar. Upon the closing of the sale, TSMC completely exited the LED industry.

In August 2015, TSMC announced that TSMC Solar would cease manufacturing operations by end of that month, as we believed that our solar business was no longer economically sustainable. All outstanding warranties to existing customers will be honored, and all Taiwan employees were extended employment offers at TSMC.

In December 2015, TSMC submitted an application to the Investment Commission of Taiwan’s Ministry of Economic Affairs (MoEA) to build a wholly-owned 12-inch wafer manufacturing facility and to start a design service center in Nanjing, China. The purpose is to enhance our access to business opportunities in China market. Pending approval from the MoEA, the investment project will commence in 2016 with production targeted in second half of 2018.

Honors and Awards

TSMC received recognitions for achievements in innovation, business information disclosure, sustainability, investor relations and overall excellence in management from organizations including *Barron’s*, *FinanceAsia*, *Fortune Magazine*, *Institutional Investor*, *IR Magazine*, *GlobalViews Magazine*, *CommonWealth Magazine*, RobecoSAM and the Taiwan Stock Exchange. The IEEE Spectrum Magazine gave TSMC the highest score in its 2015 Patent Power Scorecard in the semiconductor manufacturing sector. For the

third consecutive year, TSMC was named Semiconductor and Semiconductor Equipment Industry Group Leader by the Dow Jones Sustainability Indices, reflecting our commitment to sustainability and corporate social responsibility.

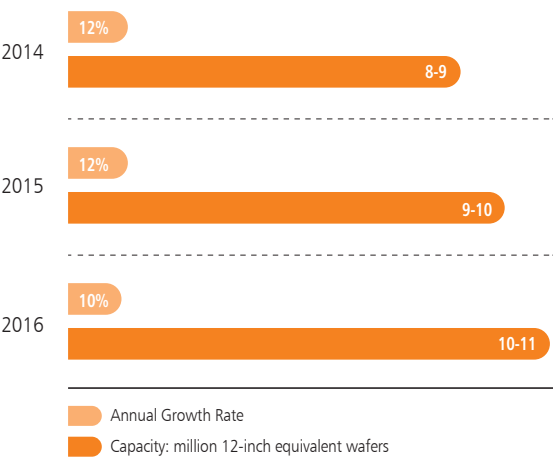
Outlook

TSMC pioneered the dedicated foundry business model nearly 30 years ago by being committed to delivering technology leadership and manufacturing excellence with an unmatched focus on earning customers’ trust. We forecast the recovery in the global economy will lead to growth for the semiconductor industry in 2016. More importantly, TSMC’s firm dedication to our business model will enable us to outgrow considerably the semiconductor industry in both 2016 and beyond, just as we have consistently done throughout our history.

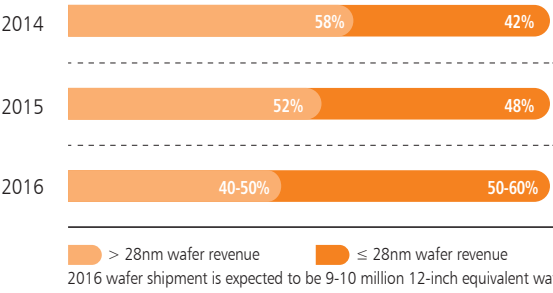
Despite product cycle ebbs and flows, semiconductors have been and will remain a basic and pervasive technology, defining how we live. Innovators have not stopped finding ways to create new applications and services that open up undiscovered opportunities. The rise of connected or “smart” devices in smart cars, drones, robots, virtual reality/augmented reality, artificial intelligence and wearables is creating a need for significant increases in processor speeds and capability. At TSMC, we are working with our customers to drive these emerging innovations to market over the coming years.



Capacity Plan

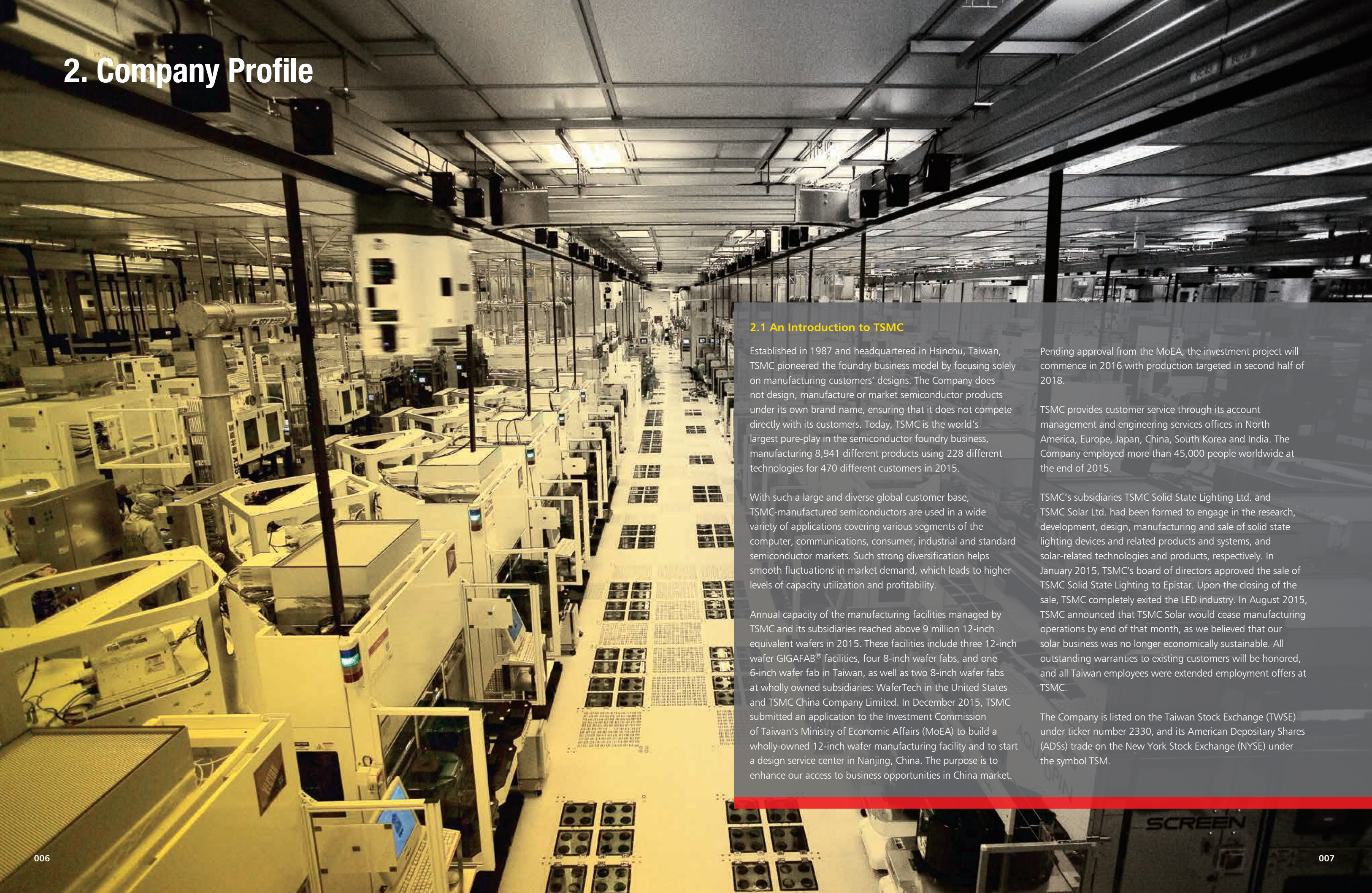


Sales Plan



Being “everyone’s foundry” has been a key part of our core strategy, and we will continue to commit resources to technology development and capacity build for both the “Moore’s Law” and the “More than Moore” technologies. As we carry out our mission as the trusted technology and capacity provider for the global logic IC industry, we are well positioned to deliver strong returns to our shareholders for years to come.


Morris Chang
Chairman



2. Company Profile

2.1 An Introduction to TSMC

Established in 1987 and headquartered in Hsinchu, Taiwan, TSMC pioneered the foundry business model by focusing solely on manufacturing customers' designs. The Company does not design, manufacture or market semiconductor products under its own brand name, ensuring that it does not compete directly with its customers. Today, TSMC is the world's largest pure-play in the semiconductor foundry business, manufacturing 8,941 different products using 228 different technologies for 470 different customers in 2015.

With such a large and diverse global customer base, TSMC-manufactured semiconductors are used in a wide variety of applications covering various segments of the computer, communications, consumer, industrial and standard semiconductor markets. Such strong diversification helps smooth fluctuations in market demand, which leads to higher levels of capacity utilization and profitability.

Annual capacity of the manufacturing facilities managed by TSMC and its subsidiaries reached above 9 million 12-inch equivalent wafers in 2015. These facilities include three 12-inch wafer GIGAFAB[®] facilities, four 8-inch wafer fabs, and one 6-inch wafer fab in Taiwan, as well as two 8-inch wafer fabs at wholly owned subsidiaries: WaferTech in the United States and TSMC China Company Limited. In December 2015, TSMC submitted an application to the Investment Commission of Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs (MoEA) to build a wholly-owned 12-inch wafer manufacturing facility and to start a design service center in Nanjing, China. The purpose is to enhance our access to business opportunities in China market.

Pending approval from the MoEA, the investment project will commence in 2016 with production targeted in second half of 2018.

TSMC provides customer service through its account management and engineering services offices in North America, Europe, Japan, China, South Korea and India. The Company employed more than 45,000 people worldwide at the end of 2015.

TSMC's subsidiaries TSMC Solid State Lighting Ltd. and TSMC Solar Ltd. had been formed to engage in the research, development, design, manufacturing and sale of solid state lighting devices and related products and systems, and solar-related technologies and products, respectively. In January 2015, TSMC's board of directors approved the sale of TSMC Solid State Lighting to Epistar. Upon the closing of the sale, TSMC completely exited the LED industry. In August 2015, TSMC announced that TSMC Solar would cease manufacturing operations by end of that month, as we believed that our solar business was no longer economically sustainable. All outstanding warranties to existing customers will be honored, and all Taiwan employees were extended employment offers at TSMC.

The Company is listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) under ticker number 2330, and its American Depositary Shares (ADSs) trade on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol TSM.

2.2 Market/Business Summary

2.2.1 TSMC Achievements

In 2015, TSMC maintained its leading position in the total foundry segment of the global semiconductor industry, with an estimated market share of 55%. TSMC achieved this result despite intense competition from both established players and relatively new entrants to the business.

Leadership in advanced process technologies is a key factor in TSMC's strong market position. In 2015, 48% of TSMC's wafer revenue came from manufacturing processes with geometries of 28nm and below.

With TSMC's focus on customer trust, the Company strengthened its Open Innovation Platform® (OIP) initiative in 2015 with additional services. During the 2015 Open Innovation Platform® Ecosystem Forum, held in September in Santa Clara, California, the Company revealed 10nm FinFET Reference Flow (both full-chip and IP Design), which highlighted the success of OIP-enabled design. The Forum was well attended by both customers and ecosystem partners and demonstrated the value of collaboration through OIP to foster innovations.

TSMC offers the foundry segment's widest technology portfolio and continues to invest in advanced technologies and specialty technologies, which is a key differentiator from our competitors and provides customers more added value.

Technologies that the Company either developed or introduced in 2015 include:

Logic Technology

- 7nm FinFET technology made good developmental progress. Risk production of this technology is expected to start in the first quarter of 2017. A very fast yield ramp-up is expected as the Company leverages the advantage that more than 95% of tools for 7nm FinFET are compatible with those for 10nm FinFET. Currently, we are working with several customers on multiple product tape-outs. Compared to 10nm FinFET, 7nm FinFET features approximately 15~20% speed improvement or 35~40% power reduction. In addition, 7nm FinFET provides customers optimized processes for mobile applications and high-performance computing devices.
- 10nm FinFET technology began customer product tape-out in the first quarter of 2016. Thanks to its aggressive geometric shrinkage, this technology offers 2.1X gate density improvement over 16nm, providing excellent density/cost

benefits. It can serve customers from all different market segments, including mobile, server and graphic.

- 16nm FinFET Plus technology (16FF+) entered high-volume production in 2015 with yield ramping ahead of plan. Currently, a total of approximately 50 product tape-outs were received. Most of them achieved first-time silicon success. TSMC's comprehensive 16FF+ design ecosystem supports a wide variety of Electronic Design Automation (EDA) tools and hundreds of process design kits with more than 100 Intellectual Property cores (IPs), all of which have been silicon validated. In addition, 16nm FinFET Compact technology (16FFC), a cost-effective version of TSMC's 16nm technology, started volume production in the first quarter of 2016. This process is also seamlessly applicable to the 16nm ecosystem, accelerating time-to-market for customers. 16FFC can maximize die cost scaling by incorporating optical shrink and process simplification at the same time.
- 20nm System-on-Chip technology (20SoC) entered volume production with stable yield performance. It provides better density and power value than 28nm thanks to its advanced patterning technique for both performance-driven products and mobile computing applications migration.
- 28nm High Performance Compact (28HPC) technology for mobile computing led the way for mainstream smartphones, DTVs, storage and SoC applications. 28HPC enables smaller die size circuit designs, less over-design and extraordinary power reduction with excellent process control and optimized design rules.
- 28nm High Performance Compact Plus (28HPC+) technology for mobile computing provided further performance enhancement or power reduction of mainstream smartphones, DTVs, storage, audio and SoC applications. Compared to 28HPC, 28HPC+ improves device performance by 15% or reduces leakage by 50%. In addition, 28HPC+ enables low Vdd designs in Ultra Low Power (28ULP) applications for the Internet of Things (IoT) market. In addition, this process is seamlessly applicable to the 28nm ecosystem, accelerating time-to-market for customers.
- 28nm Low Power (28LP and 28HPC) and RF (28LP-RF and 28HPC-RF) technologies were used for entry-level smartphones, application processors, tablets, home entertainment systems and digital consumer applications.
- 40nm ultra-low power and RF technologies started production in the first quarter of 2016 for the IoT and wearable devices related applications, such as wireless connectivity, application processor, and sensor hub applications.
- 55nm Ultra-Low Power (55ULP) technology went into production. Compared to 55nm Low Power (55LP) process, this technology can significantly increase battery life for IoT

applications. In addition, 55ULP integrates RF and eFlash to enable customers' SoC designs.

Specialty Technology

- The world's first 16FF+ SoC for automotive applications was successfully produced.
- 40nm eFlash started risk production in the fourth quarter of 2015 for applications such as high-endurance security MCU, wireless MCU, IoT devices, and high-performance MCU, etc.
- 40nm Ultra-Low Power (ULP) eFlash was developed and is expected to start production in the second half of 2016 for applications such as wireless MCU, IoT devices, wearable devices, and high-performance MCU.
- 55nm Ultra-Low Power (ULP) eFlash started production for battery-powered applications, such as wireless MCUs, IoT, wearable devices, and general-purpose MCUs.
- 55nm eFlash technologies started risk production for automotive applications in the fourth quarter of 2015, such as body control module (BCM), Electric Power Steering (EPS) and electric vehicles (EV)/hybrid electric vehicles (HEV).
- 40nm high-voltage technology was qualified for top-end smartphone display drivers. This technology can improve display quality and reduce power consumption significantly.
- 45nm 1.0 pixel TSMC Stacked Illumination CMOS Image Sensor technology was fully qualified and started production in the fourth quarter of 2015 for mid- to high-end mobile cameras.
- 0.13μm Bipolar-CMOS-DMOS (BCD) process was readied for production on both 8-inch and 12-inch wafers. This process in 12-inch fabs extended qualification for Automotive Electronic Council (AEC) AEC-Q100 Grade-0 in the first half of 2015.
- 0.18μm BCD third generation underwent process validation by customers. Compared to the second generation, this technology provides superior cost competitiveness and is expected to ramp in the second half of 2016.
- 0.5μm GaN on Silicon 650V Enhancement Mode HEMT process was qualified for discrete power applications. Customer samples were sent out to hundreds of their customers for qualification, as this technology is expected to enter production in the second half of 2016.
- Successfully demonstrated the world's smallest CMOS-MEMS monolithic pressure sensor with accuracy down to 10cm air pressure change in elevation.
- Successfully demonstrated Bio Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor Field-Effect Transistor (Bio-MOSFET) technology for bio-chemical analysis, with 5-10X sensitivity improvement over traditional techniques. It can provide high accuracy and high throughput analysis for Point-of-Care applications.

Advanced Packaging Technology

- InFO PoP technology that integrates 16nm SoC and DRAM for advanced mobile products was successfully qualified in the fourth quarter of 2015. This technology is expected to start volume production in the first half of 2016.
- CoWoS-XL (CoWoS® technology that features extra-large interposer of > 32mmx26mm in size) was successfully developed and qualified in 2015. It enables the integration of more or bigger advanced chips in one CoWoS® module. Volume production is expected in the first half of 2016 for the 20nm multi-chip scheme for FPGA and 16nm SoC integrated with next generation high-bandwidth DRAM (HBM2) devices for ultrahigh-performance computing using the CoWoS-XL scheme.
- Production started in 2015 of fine pitch (80μm pitch) Bump-on-Trace (BoT) Cu bump technology for flip chip packaging on 16nm silicon as well as for 28nm silicon in Wafer Level Chip Scale Packaging (WLCSPP) technologies for mobile applications.

2.2.2 Market Overview

TSMC estimates that the worldwide semiconductor market in 2015 was US\$354 billion in revenue, representing zero year-over-year growth, a sharp plunge from the 10% YoY growth recorded in 2014. In the foundry sub-segment of the semiconductor industry, total revenues were US\$44 billion in 2015, representing 4% YoY growth.

2.2.3 Industry Outlook, Opportunities and Threats

Industry Demand and Supply Outlook

The decline in the foundry segment growth to 4% in 2015 from 14% in 2014 was driven mainly by a market slowdown and a prolonged inventory correction.

TSMC forecasts the total semiconductor market to grow 1% in 2016. Over the longer term, driven by increasing semiconductor content in electronic devices, continuing market share gains by fabless companies, and expanding in-house Application-Specific Integrated Circuits (ASIC) from system companies, the Company expects foundry segment revenue growth to be much stronger than the 3% compound annual growth rate projected for the total semiconductor industry from 2015 through 2020.

As an upstream supplier in the semiconductor supply chain, the foundry segment is tightly correlated with the market health of the three Cs, communications, computer, consumer, and the emerging IoT.

●Communications

The communications sector, particularly the Smartphone segment, posted a 10% growth in unit shipments for 2015. Although the growth is slowing down, continuing transition to 4G/LTE and LTE-Advanced will bring mid- to high-single digit growth to the Smartphone market in 2016. Smartphones with increasing performance, lower power usage and more intelligent features will continue to propel buying interests. The increasing popularity of low-end smartphones in emerging countries will also drive the growth of the sector.

Low-power IC is an essential requirement among handset manufacturers. The SoC design for more optimized cost, power and form factor (device footprint), plus the appetite for higher performance to run complex software and higher resolution video will continue to accelerate the migration to advanced process technologies, in which TSMC is already the leader.

●Computer

After a 1% decline in 2014, the computer sector’s unit shipments dropped 8% YoY in 2015. The decline was driven by prolonged replacement cycle, inventory correction, the end of Windows XP migration, and the new Windows 10 free upgrade.

The personal computer market is expected to decline by mid-single digit percentage in 2016. Increasing variety (e.g. Convertible, Ultrabook and Chromebook), the business adoption of Windows 10, and steady consumer upgrades to aging PCs, however, are expected to help buoy PC demand.

Requirements of lower power, higher performance and the integration of key computer components such as CPU, GPU, Chipset, etc., should drive demand for product redesign towards leading process technologies.

●Consumer

The consumer sector’s unit shipments declined 6% in 2015. While new-generation TV game consoles and set-top boxes still showed positive growth, the rest of the sector – TVs, MP3 players, digital cameras and hand-held game consoles – continued to decline due to economic softness and foreign exchange issues, as well as functional cannibalization by smartphones.

Although consumer electronics will continue to decline in 2016, 4K (UHD) TVs and 4K set-top boxes should achieve high growth within the sector. TSMC will be able to capitalize on these trends with advanced technology offerings.

●IoT

The Internet of Things (IoT) is taking shape as the “next big thing,” since more and more devices are being connected to the Internet. The IoT will have 10X greater installed unit potential than the smartphone will have in 2025. Applications and products benefiting from IoT related technologies include smart wearables, home robots, smart meters, self-driving cars, and so on. These applications and products will require much longer battery life, diversified sensors and low-power wireless connections, which will challenge technology development in new ways. TSMC’s ultra-low-power logic and RF solutions, and diversified sensing technologies will help customers lead the way for this future growth.

Supply Chain

The electronics industry consists of a long and complex supply chain, the elements of which are highly dependent and correlated with each other. At the upstream IC manufacturing level, it is important for IC vendors to have sufficient and flexible supply to support the dynamic market situation. The foundry vendors are playing an important role to ensure the health of the supply chain. As a leader in the foundry segment, TSMC provides leading technologies and large-scale capacity to complement the innovations created along the downstream chain.

2.2.4 TSMC Position, Differentiation, and Strategy

Position

TSMC is the worldwide semiconductor foundry leader for both advanced and specialty process technologies, commanding a 55% market share in 2015. Net revenues by geography were: 68% from North America; 12% from the Asia Pacific region, excluding China and Japan; 8% from China; 7% from Europe, the Middle East and Africa; and 5% from Japan. Net revenues by end-product application were: 8% from the computer sector, 61% from communications, 8% from consumer products, and 23% from industrial and standard products.

Differentiation

TSMC’s leadership position is based on three defining competitive strengths and a business strategy rooted in the Company’s heritage. TSMC distinguishes itself from the competition through its technology leadership, manufacturing excellence and customer trust.

As a technology leader, TSMC is consistently first among dedicated foundries that provide next-generation leading-edge technologies. The Company has also established its leadership on more mature technology nodes by applying the lessons

learned on leading-edge technology development to enrich its specialty technologies to more advanced process nodes. Beyond process technology, TSMC has established front-end and backend integration capabilities that result in faster time-to-production and create the best power, performance and area sweet spot.

TSMC has gained manufacturing acclaim for its industry-leading management and is extending that leadership through its Open Innovation Platform® and Grand Alliance initiatives. The TSMC Open Innovation Platform® initiative hastens the pace of innovation in the semiconductor design community and among its ecosystem partners, as well as the Company’s IP, design implementation and design for manufacturing capabilities, process technology and backend services. A key element is a set of ecosystem interfaces and collaborative components initiated and supported by TSMC that more efficiently empower innovation throughout the supply chain and drive the creation and sharing of newly created revenue and profits. The TSMC Grand Alliance is one of the most powerful forces for innovation in the semiconductor industry, bringing together customers, electronic design automation (EDA) partners, IP partners, and key equipment and materials suppliers at a new, higher level of collaboration. Its objective is to help customers, alliance members and TSMC win business and stay competitive.

The foundation for customer trust is a commitment TSMC made when it opened for business in 1987: to never compete with its customers. As a result, TSMC has never owned or marketed a single semiconductor product design, but instead has focused all of its resources on becoming the trusted foundry for its customers.

Strategy

TSMC is confident that its differentiating strengths will enable it to prosper from the foundry segment’s many attractive growth opportunities. TSMC maintains its technology leadership by collaborating in the development process through early engagement and technology definition that provides a smooth transition for TSMC’s advanced technology customers.

TSMC’s 20nm System-on-Chip technology (20SoC) entered the volume production stage with stable yield performance, while its 16nm FinFET Plus (16FF+) process started volume production in mid-2015. By leveraging the success of 16FF+, TSMC introduced a highly competitive cost-effective solution, 16nm FinFET Compact technology (16FFC), which started volume production in the first quarter of 2016. In

addition, TSMC’s 10nm FinFET technology began customer product tape-out in the first quarter of 2016. Also, 7nm FinFET technology is under development with good progress. This technology is expected to start risk production in the first quarter of 2017. At the same time, the Company has maintained its leadership in specialty technologies by broadening its offerings and expanding their integration into more advanced process nodes.

Numerous other efforts are underway to ensure manufacturing excellence through product grade enhancements and manufacturing technology innovation. On the advanced 3D IC packaging technology front, InFO PoP technology for advanced mobile products was successfully qualified in the fourth quarter of 2015 and is expected to start volume production in the first half of 2016. In addition, CoWoS-XL (CoWoS® technology that features extra-large interposer of >32mmx26mm in size) was successfully developed and qualified in 2015. This technology is expected to start volume production in the first half of 2016.

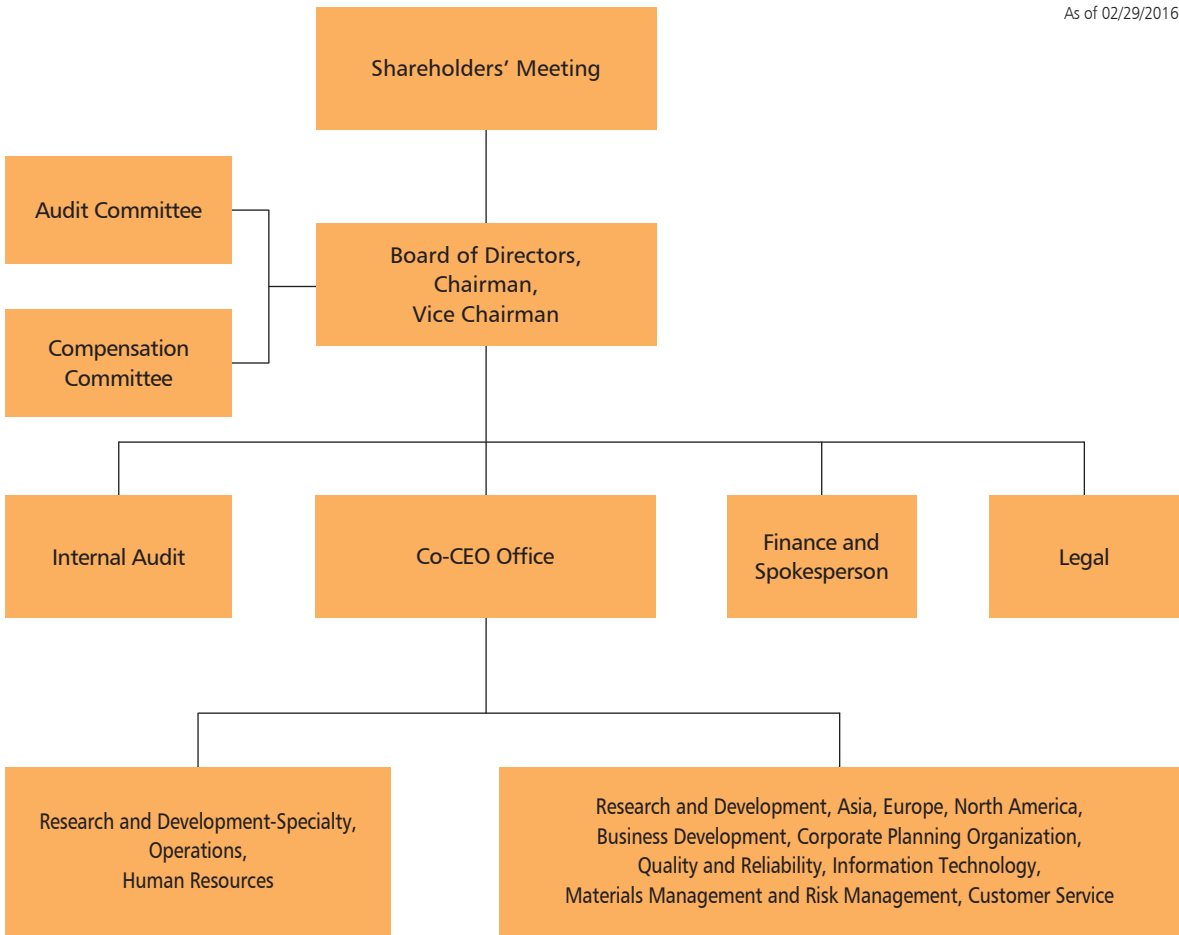
To address challenges inherent in the electronic product life cycle and increased competition from other semiconductor manufacturing companies, TSMC continually strengthens its core competitiveness and deploys both short-term and long-term technology and business development plans to meet Return on Investment (ROI) and growth objectives.

- Short-term Semiconductor Business Development Plan
 1. Substantially ramp the business and sustain advanced technology market share through increased capacity investment.
 2. Maintain mainstream technology market share by expanding business to new customers and market segments with off-the-shelf technologies.
 3. Further expand TSMC’s business and service infrastructure into emerging and developing markets.

- Long-term Semiconductor Business Development Plan
 1. Continue developing leading-edge technologies consistent with Moore’s Law.
 2. Broaden specialty business contributions by further developing derivative technologies.
 3. Provide more integrated services, covering system-level integration design, design technology definition, design tool preparation, wafer processing, and backend services, all of which deliver more value to customers through optimized solutions.

2.3 Organization

2.3.1 Organization Chart



2.3.2 Major Corporate Functions

Operations

- Operations of all fabs including in Taiwan and overseas; product development, manufacturing technology development, and backend technology development and production

Human Resources

- Human resources management and organizational development, as well as proprietary information protection and physical security management

Research and Development

- Advanced and specialty technology development and exploratory research, as well as design and technology platform development

Asia

- Sales, market development, field technical support and service for customers in Asia

Europe

- Technical marketing, field technical support and service for customers in Europe

North America

- Sales, market development, field technical support and service for customers in North America

Business Development

- Business development for electronic products, identification of new applications, development of markets for specialty technology, exploration and development of new markets, strengthening customer relations, as well as managing the Company's brand

Corporate Planning Organization

- Planning for operational resources, as well as for production and demand; the integration of business processes, corporate pricing, market analysis and forecasting

Quality and Reliability

- Ensuring and managing the quality and reliability of the Company's products

Information Technology

- Integrating the Company's technology and business IT systems; developing IT infrastructure, providing communication services and ensuring IT security and service quality

Materials Management and Risk Management

- Procurement, warehousing, import and export, and logistics support; also environmental protection, industrial safety, occupational health, and risk management

Customer Service

- Provides support and service for customers in Asia, Europe, and North America

Internal Audit

- Inspection and review of TSMC's internal control system, its adequacy in design and effectiveness in operation with independent risk assessment to ensure compliance with TSMC's policies and procedures as well as with external regulations

Finance and Spokesperson

- Corporate finance, accounting and corporate communications; the head of the organization, also serves as company spokesperson

Legal

- Corporate legal affairs, including litigation, commercial transactions, patents and management of other intellectual properties; and compliance with relevant domestic and international laws and regulations

2.4 Board Members

2.4.1 Information Regarding Board Members

As of 02/29/2016

Title/Name	Nationality or Place of Registration	Date Elected	Term Expires	Date First Elected	Shareholding When Elected		Current Shareholding		Spouse & Minor Shareholding		Selected Education, Past Positions & Current Positions at Non-profit Organizations	Selected Current Positions at TSMC and Other Companies
					Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%		
Chairman Morris Chang	U.S.A.	06/09/2015	06/08/2018	12/10/1986	125,137,914	0.48%	125,137,914	0.48%	135,217	0.00%	Bachelor Degree in Mechanical Engineering, MIT Master Degree in Mechanical Engineering, MIT Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering, Stanford University Former Group Vice-President, Texas Instruments Inc. Former President & COO, General Instrument Corporation Former Chairman, Industrial Technology Research Institute Former CEO, TSMC Member of National Academy of Engineering Life Member Emeritus of MIT Corporation Fellow of the Computer History Museum Laureate of the Industrial Technology Research Institute	None
Vice Chairman F.C. Tseng	R.O.C.	06/09/2015	06/08/2018	05/13/1997	34,472,675	0.13%	34,472,675	0.13%	132,855	0.00%	Bachelor Degree in Electrical Engineering, National Chengkung University Master Degree in Electrical Engineering, National Chiao Tung University Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering, National Chengkung University Honorary Ph.D., National Chiao Tung University Former President, Vanguard International Semiconductor Corp. Former President, TSMC Former Deputy CEO, TSMC Chairman, TSMC Education and Culture Foundation Director, National Culture and Arts Foundation, R.O.C.	Chairman of: - TSMC China Company Ltd. - Global UniChip Corp. Vice Chairman, Vanguard International Semiconductor Corp. Director of: - TSMC Solid State Lighting Ltd. (as of 03/18/2015) (Note 1) - TSMC Solar Ltd. (as of 12/14/2015) (Note 2) Independent Director, Chairman of Audit Committee & Compensation Committee member, Acer Inc.
Director National Development Fund, Executive Yuan (Note 3) Representative: Johnsee Lee	R.O.C.	06/09/2015	06/08/2018 08/06/2010 (Note 4)	12/10/1986	1,653,709,980 -	6.38% -	1,653,709,980 -	6.38% -	- -	- -	Ph.D. in Chemical Engineering, Illinois Institute of Technology MBA, University of Chicago Graduate of Harvard Business School's Advanced Management Program Former Principal Investigator, Argonne National Laboratory Former Senior Manager, Johnson Matthey Inc. Former President, Industrial Technology Research Institute Former Chairman, Development Center for Biotechnology Managing Director, Development Center for Biotechnology Honorary Chairman, Taiwan Bio Industry Organization	CEO, Personal Genomics, Inc. Independent Director of: - Far Eastern New Century Corp. - Zhen Ding Technology Holding Ltd. - Everlight Electronics Co., Ltd. - San Fu Chemical Co., Ltd.
Independent Director Sir Peter Leahy Bonfield	UK	06/09/2015	06/08/2018	05/07/2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bachelor Degree in Engineering, Loughborough University Honours Degree in Engineering, Loughborough University Former Chairman and CEO, ICL Plc Former CEO and Chairman of the Executive Committee, British Telecommunications Plc Former Vice President, the British Quality Foundation Fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineering Chair of Council and Senior Pro-Chancellor, Loughborough University, UK	Chairman of: - NXP Semiconductors N.V., the Netherlands - Global Logic Inc., U.S.A. Director, Mentor Graphics Corporation Inc., Oregon, U.S.A. Member, The Longreach Group Advisory Board Board Mentor, CMi Senior Advisor to : - Rothschild, London - Alix Partners, London - G3 Good Governance Group, London.
Independent Director Stan Shih	R.O.C.	06/09/2015	06/08/2018	04/14/2000	1,480,286	0.01%	1,480,286	0.01%	16,116	0.00%	BSEE, National Chiao Tung University MSEE, National Chiao Tung University Honorary EE Ph.D., National Chiao Tung University Honorary Doctor of Technology, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University Honorary Fellowship, University of Wales, Cardiff, UK Honorary Doctor of International Law, Thunderbird, American Graduate School of International Management, U.S.A. Co-Founder, Chairman Emeritus, Acer Group Former Chairman & CEO, Acer Group Chairman, National Culture and Arts Foundation, R.O.C. Director, Public Television Service Foundation, R.O.C. Council member of Asian Corporate Governance Associate (ACGA) Chairman of Stans Foundation	Director & Honorary Chairman, Acer Inc. Director of: - Qisda Corp. - Wistron Corp. - Nan Shan Life Insurance Co., Ltd. - Egis Technology Inc. - Digitimes Inc.
Independent Director Thomas J. Engibous	U.S.A.	06/09/2015	06/08/2018	06/10/2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bachelor Degree in Electrical Engineering, Purdue University Master Degree in Electrical Engineering, Purdue University Honorary Doctorate in Engineering, Purdue University Former Executive Vice President and President of the Semiconductor Group, Texas Instruments Inc. Former President and CEO, Texas Instruments Inc. Former Chairman of the Board, Texas Instruments Inc. Former Chairman of the Board of Catalyst Member of National Academy of Engineering Member of Texas Business Hall of Fame Honorary Director of Catalyst Honorary Trustee, Southwestern Medical Foundation	Lead Director, J.C. Penny Company, Inc.

(Continued)

Title/Name	Nationality or Place of Registration	Date Elected	Term Expires	Date First Elected	Shareholding When Elected		Current Shareholding		Spouse & Minor Shareholding		Selected Education, Past Positions & Current Positions at Non-profit Organizations	Selected Current Positions at TSMC and Other Companies
					Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%		
Independent Director Gregory C. Chow (Note 5)	U.S.A.	06/12/2012	06/09/2015	06/09/2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bachelor Degree in Economics, Cornell University, Master Degree in Economics, The University of Chicago, Ph.D. in Economics, The University of Chicago, Academician, Academia Sinica, R.O.C. Member, American Philosophical Society Fellow of the American Statistical Association Fellow of the Econometric Society Former President, Society of Economic Dynamics and Control Honorary Doctor's, Sun Yat-Sen University L.L.D., Lingnan University Hon. Dr. of Business Adm, The University of Hong Kong of Science and Technology Honorary Professor of Fudan, Guangxi, Hainan, Nankai, Shandong, Remin, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Graduate University of Management of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Sun Yat-Sen Universities and City University of Hong Kong Assistant Professor, MIT., 1955-1959 Associate Professor, Cornell University, 1959-1962 Research Staff Member and Manager of Economics Research, IBM Thomas Watson Research Center, 1962-1970 Adjunct Professor, Columbia University, 1964-1970 Professor and Director, Econometric Research Program, Princeton University, 1970-2001 (In 2001 Princeton University renamed the Program the Gregory C. Chow Econometric Research Program in his honor.) Class of 1913 Professor of Political Economy, Princeton University, 1976-2001 Chairman of the American Economic Association's Committee on Exchanges in Economics with the People's Republic of China, 1981-1994 Co-chairman of the U.S. Committee on Economics Education and Research in China, 1985-1994 Advisor to Prime Ministers and Chairmen of the Economic Planning and Development Council of the Executive Yuan in Taiwan on economic policy from the mid 1960's to the early 1980's Advisor to the Prime Minister and the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System on economic reform in China, 1985-1989 Professor of Economics and Class of 1913 Professor of Political Economy, Emeritus, Princeton University, 2001-Present	None
Independent Director Kok-Choo Chen	R.O.C.	06/09/2015	06/08/2018	06/09/2011	-	-	-	-	5,120	0.00%	Inns of Court School of Law, England Barrister-at-law, England Advocate & Solicitor, Singapore Attorney-at-law, California, U.S.A. Lawyer, Tan, Rajah & Cheah, Singapore, 1969-1970 Lawyer, Sullivan & Cromwell, New York, U.S.A., 1971-1974 Lawyer, Heller, Erhman, White & McAuliffe, San Francisco, California, U.S.A., 1974-1975 Partner, Ding & Ding Law Offices, Taiwan, 1975-1988 Partner, Chen & Associates Law Offices, Taiwan, 1988-1992 Former Vice-President, Echo Publishing, Taiwan, 1992-1995 Former President, National Culture & Arts Foundation, R.O.C., 1995-1997 Former Senior Vice-President & General Counsel, TSMC, 1997-2001 Founder & Executive Director of Taipei Story House, 2003-2015 Lecturer, Nanyang University, Singapore, 1970 ~ 1971 Associate Professor, Soochow University, 1981 ~ 1998 Chair Professor, National Tsing Hua University, 1999 ~ 2002 Professor, National Chengchi University, 2001 ~ 2004 Professor, Soochow University, 2001 ~ 2008 Chairman, National Performing Arts Center Advisor, Executive Yuan, R.O.C. Director, National Culture and Arts Foundation, R.O.C. Director, Republic of China Female Cancer Foundation	None
Independent Director Michael R. Splinter (Note 6)	U.S.A.	06/09/2015	06/08/2018	06/09/2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bachelor and Master Degrees in Electrical Engineering, University of Wisconsin Madison Honorary Ph.D, in Engineering, University of Wisconsin Madison Former Executive Vice President of Technology and Manufacturing group, Intel Corporation Former Executive Vice President of Sales and Marketing, Intel Corporation Former CEO, Applied Materials, Inc., Former Chairman, Applied Materials, Inc., Director, Silicon Valley Leadership Group Director, Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International (SEMI) Director, University of Wisconsin Foundation	Director of: - The NASDAQ OMX Group, Inc. - Pica8, Inc. General Partner, WISC Partners LP

Remarks:
1. No member of the Board of Directors held TSMC shares by nominee arrangement.
2. No member of the Board of Directors had a spouse or relative within two degrees of consanguinity serving as a manager or director at TSMC.

Note 1: On January 9, 2015, the Board of Directors of TSMC approved to sell all shares of TSMC Solid Sate Lighting (TSMC SSL) held by TSMC and TSMC's subsidiary to Epistar Corporation. After the transaction, TSMC completely exited TSMC SSL. Dr. F.C. Tseng stopped his directorship as of March 18, 2015.

Note 2: TSMC Solar ceased manufacturing operations in August 2015. On November 10, 2015, TSMC's Board of Directors approved merging TSMC Solar into TSMC, with the latter as the surviving entity. The merger record date was December 14, 2015.

Note 3: Major Shareholder of TSMC's Director that is an Institutional Shareholder.

Director that is an Institutional Shareholder of TSMC	Top 10 Shareholders
National Development Fund, Executive Yuan	Not Applicable

Major Institutional shareholders of National Development Fund: Not Applicable.
Note 4: Mr. Johnsee Lee was appointed as the representative of National Development Fund on August 6, 2010.
Note 5: Professor Dr. Gregory C. Chow's tenure expired on June 9, 2015 because he was not re-elected at the 2015 Annual Shareholders' Meeting.
Note 6: Mr. Michael R. Splinter was elected as TSMC's independent director at TSMC's Annual Shareholder's Meeting on June 9, 2015.

2.4.2 Remuneration Paid to Directors (Note 1)

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Title/Name	Director's Remuneration								Compensation Earned by a Director Who is an Employee of TSMC or of TSMC's Consolidated Entities														Total Compensation (A+B+C+D+E+F+G) as a % of 2015 Net Income (Note 8)		Compensation Paid to Directors from Non- consolidated Affiliates (J)
	Base Compensation (A)		Severance Pay and Pensions (B) (Note 4)		Compensation to Directors (C)		Allowances (D) (Note 5)		Total Remuneration (A+B+C+D) as a % of 2015 Net Income		Base Compensation, Bonuses, and Allowances (E)		Severance Pay and Pensions (F) (Note 4)		Employees' Profit Sharing Bonus (G)				Exercisable Employee Stock Options (H) (Note 6)		Granted Employee Restricted Stock (I) (Note 7)				
	From TSMC	From All Consolidated Entities	From TSMC	From All Consolidated Entities	From TSMC	From All Consolidated Entities	From TSMC	From All Consolidated Entities	From TSMC	From All Consolidated Entities	From TSMC	From All Consolidated Entities	From TSMC	From All Consolidated Entities	From TSMC		From All Consolidated Entities		From TSMC	From All Consolidated Entities	From TSMC	From All Consolidated Entities	From TSMC	From All Consolidated Entities	
															Cash	Stock (Fair Market Value)	Cash	Stock (Fair Market Value)							
Chairman Morris Chang	33,718	33,718	895	895	356,186	356,186	3,669	3,669	0.13%	0.13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13%	0.13%	2,968	
Vice Chairman F.C. Tseng																									
Independent Director Sir Peter Leahy Bonfield																									
Independent Director Stan Shih																									
Independent Director Thomas J. Engibous																									
Independent Director Gregory C. Chow (Note 2)																									
Independent Director Kok-Choo Chen																									
Independent Director Michael R. Splinter (Note 3)																									
Director National Development Fund, Executive Yuan Representative: Johnsee Lee																									

Note 1: Remuneration policies, standards/packages, procedures, the linkage to operating performance and future risk exposure: The base compensation for the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and directors are determined in accordance with the procedures set forth in TSMC's Articles of Incorporation. The Articles of Incorporation also provides that the compensation to directors shall be no more than 0.3% of annual profits and directors who also serve as executive officers of TSMC are not entitled to receive compensation to directors. The distribution of compensation to directors shall be made in accordance with TSMC's "Rules for Distribution of Compensation to Directors".

Note 2: Professor Dr. Gregory C. Chow's tenure expired on June 9, 2015 because he was not re-elected at the 2015 Annual Shareholders' Meeting.

Note 3: Mr. Michael R. Splinter was elected as TSMC's independent director at TSMC's Annual Shareholders' Meeting on June 9, 2015.

Note 4: Pensions funded/paid according to applicable law.

Note 5: The above-mentioned figures include expenses for Company cars and gasoline reimbursement, but do not include compensation paid to Company drivers (totaled NT\$4,621 thousand).

Note 6: Represents the number of employee stock options exercisable as of the date of this Annual Report.

Note 7: TSMC did not issue employee restricted stock in 2015, and as of the date of this Annual Report.

Note 8: Total remuneration and compensation of TSMC and all consolidated entities paid to TSMC's directors in 2014 were NT\$444,110 thousand and NT\$478,063 thousand respectively, accounting for 0.17% and 0.18% of 2014 net income respectively.

Remuneration Paid to Directors

	2015			
	Total Remuneration (A+B+C+D)		Total Compensation (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+J)	
	From TSMC	From All Consolidated Entities	From TSMC	From All Consolidated Entities and Non-consolidated Affiliates
NT\$0 ~ NT\$2,000,000	None		None	
NT\$2,000,000 ~ NT\$4,999,999	None		None	
NT\$5,000,000 ~ NT\$9,999,999	National Development Fund, Executive Yuan, Gregory C. Chow, Michael R. Splinter		National Development Fund, Executive Yuan, Gregory C. Chow, Michael R. Splinter	
NT\$10,000,000 ~ NT\$14,999,999	Sir Peter Leahy Bonfield, Stan Shih, Thomas J. Engibous, Kok-Choo Chen		Sir Peter Leahy Bonfield, Stan Shih, Thomas J. Engibous, Kok-Choo Chen	
NT\$15,000,000 ~ NT\$29,999,999	F.C. Tseng		F.C. Tseng	
NT\$30,000,000 ~ NT\$49,999,999	None		None	
NT\$50,000,000 ~ NT\$99,999,999	None		None	
Over NT\$100,000,000	Morris Chang		Morris Chang	
Total	9		9	

2.5 Management Team

2.5.1 Information Regarding Management Team

As of 02/29/2016

Title Name (Note 1)	Nationality	On-board Date (Note 2)	Shareholding		Spouse & Minor		TSMC Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement		Education & Selected Past Positions	Selected Current Positions at Other Companies	Managers Who are Spouses or within Second-degree Relative of Consanguinity to Each Other		
			Shareholding	%	Shareholding	%	Shareholding	%			Title	Name	Relation
President and Co-Chief Executive Officer Mark Liu	R.O.C.	11/15/1993	12,977,114	0.05%	-	-	-	-	Ph.D., Electrical Engineering & Computer Science, University of California, Berkeley, U.S. Executive Vice President and Co-Chief Operating Officer, TSMC Senior Vice President, Operations, TSMC Senior Vice President, Advanced Technology Business, TSMC President, Worldwide Semiconductor Manufacturing Corp.	None	None	None	None
President and Co-Chief Executive Officer C.C. Wei	R.O.C.	02/01/1998	7,179,207	0.03%	261	0.00%	-	-	Ph.D., Electrical Engineering, Yale University, U.S. Executive Vice President and Co-Chief Operating Officer, TSMC Senior Vice President, Business Development, TSMC Senior Vice President, Mainstream Technology Business, TSMC Senior Vice President, Chartered Semiconductor Manufacturing Ltd.	None	None	None	None
Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer Information Technology, Materials Management and Risk Management Stephen T. Tso	R.O.C.	12/16/1996	13,217,064	0.05%	-	-	-	-	Ph.D., Materials Science & Engineering, University of California, Berkeley, U.S. President, WaferTech, LLC Senior Vice President, Operations, TSMC General Manager of CVD Products, Applied Material	Director, TSMC subsidiary	None	None	None
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Spokesperson Finance Lora Ho	R.O.C.	06/01/1999	4,481,080	0.02%	2,230,268	0.01%	-	-	Master, Business Administration, National Taiwan University, Taiwan Senior Director, Accounting, TSMC Vice President & CFO, TI-Acer Semiconductor Manufacturing Corp.	Director and/or Supervisor, TSMC subsidiaries Director, TSMC affiliates President, TSMC subsidiaries	None	None	None
Senior Vice President Research and Development Wei-Jen Lo (Note 3)	R.O.C.	07/01/2004	1,468,127	0.01%	-	-	-	-	Ph.D., Solid State Physics and Surface Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley, U.S. Vice President, Research and Development, TSMC Vice President, Operations/ Manufacturing Technology, TSMC Vice President, Advanced Technology Business, TSMC Vice President, Operation II, TSMC Director, Advanced Technology Development and CTM Plant Manager, Intel	None	None	None	None
Senior Vice President of TSMC and President of TSMC North America Rick Cassidy (Note 3)	U.S.A.	11/14/1997	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bachelor, Engineering Technology, United States Military Academy at West Point, U.S. Vice President of TSMC North America Account Management	Director, TSMC North America	None	None	None
Vice President Operations/Affiliate Fabs M.C. Tzeng	R.O.C.	01/01/1987	7,592,595	0.03%	-	-	-	-	Master, Applied Chemistry, Chungyuan University, Taiwan Vice President, Mainstream Technology Business, TSMC Senior Director, Fab 2 Operation, TSMC	Director, TSMC subsidiaries Director, TSMC affiliate	Deputy Director	M.J. Tzeng	Siblings
Vice President and Chief Technology Officer Research and Development Jack Sun	R.O.C.	06/02/1997	4,195,831	0.02%	-	-	-	-	Ph.D., Electrical Engineering, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U.S. Vice President, Research and Development, TSMC Senior Director, Logic Technology Division, TSMC Senior Manager of R&D, International Business Machines (IBM)	None	None	None	None
Vice President Operations/Product Development Y.P. Chin	R.O.C.	01/01/1987	7,150,122	0.03%	2,194,107	0.01%	-	-	Master, Electrical Engineering, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan Vice President, Advanced Technology and Business, TSMC Senior Director, Product Engineering & Services, TSMC	None	None	None	None
Vice President Quality and Reliability N.S. Tsai	R.O.C.	03/01/2000	2,033,180	0.01%	1,103,253	0.00%	-	-	Ph.D., Material Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S. Senior Director, Assembly Test Technology & Service, TSMC Vice President, Operations, Vanguard International Semiconductor Corp.	None	None	None	None
Vice President Operations/Mainstream Fabs and Manufacturing Technology J.K. Lin	R.O.C.	01/01/1987	12,498,018	0.05%	1,178,036	0.00%	-	-	Bachelor, Science, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan Senior Director, Mainstream Fabs, TSMC	Director, TSMC subsidiaries Director, TSMC affiliate	None	None	None
Vice President Operations/300mm Fabs J.K. Wang	R.O.C.	02/11/1987	2,553,947	0.01%	160,844	0.00%	-	-	Master, Chemical Engineering, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan Senior Director, 300mm fab operations, TSMC	None	Technical Manager	J.J. Wang	Siblings
Vice President Corporate Planning Organization Irene Sun	R.O.C.	10/01/2003	420,709	0.00%	-	-	-	-	Ph.D., Materials Science and Engineering, Cornell University, U.S. Senior Director, Corporate Planning Organization, TSMC	None	None	None	None
Vice President Research and Development Y.J. Mii	R.O.C.	11/14/1994	1,000,419	0.00%	-	-	-	-	Ph.D., Electrical Engineering, University of California, Los Angeles, U.S. Senior Director, R&D Platform I Division, TSMC	None	None	None	None

(Continued)

Title Name (Note 1)	Nationality	On-board Date (Note 2)	Shareholding		Spouse & Minor		TSMC Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement		Education & Selected Past Positions	Selected Current Positions at Other Companies	Managers Who are Spouses or within Second-degree Relative of Consanguinity to Each Other		
			Shareholding	%	Shareholding	%	Shareholding	%			Title	Name	Relation
Vice President Research and Development Cliff Hou	R.O.C.	12/15/1997	352,532	0.00%	60,802	0.00%	-	-	Ph.D., Electrical Engineering, Syracuse University, U.S. Senior Director, Design and Technology Platform, TSMC	Director, TSMC subsidiaries Director, TSMC affiliate President, TSMC subsidiaries	None	None	None
Vice President Business Development Been-Jon Woo	R.O.C.	04/30/2009	265,000	0.00%	50,000	0.00%	-	-	Ph.D., Chemistry, University of Southern California, U.S. Director of Business Development, TSMC Vice President of R&D, Grace Semiconductor Manufacturing Corp. Director of Technology Integration, Intel Corp.	None	None	None	None
Vice President and General Counsel Legal Sylvia Fang	R.O.C.	03/20/1995	700,285	0.00%	419,112	0.00%	34,000	0.00%	Master of Comparative Law, School of Law, University of Iowa Associate General Counsel, TSMC Taiwan International Patent and Law Office (TIPL0)	Director, TSMC subsidiaries Director, TSMC affiliate	None	None	None
Vice President Human Resources Connie Ma	R.O.C.	06/01/2014	50,000	0.00%	-	-	-	-	EMBA, International Business Management, National Taiwan University Director of Human Resources, TSMC Senior Vice President of Global Human Resources, Trend Micro Inc.	None	None	None	None
Vice President Research and Development Y.L. Wang (Note 3)	R.O.C.	06/01/1992	218,535	0.00%	1,135,529	0.00%	-	-	Ph.D., Electrical Engineering, National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan Vice President, Fab 14B operations, TSMC Senior Director, Fab 14B operations, TSMC	None	None	None	None

Note 1: Vice President Dr. Burn J. Lin retired, effective November 1, 2015.
Note 2: On-board date means the official date joining TSMC.
Note 3: Dr. Y.L. Wang was promoted to Vice President, effective November 10, 2015.

2.5.2 Compensation Paid to CEO, President, and Vice Presidents (Note 1)

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Title	Name	Salary (A)		Severance Pay and Pensions (B) (Note 4)		Bonuses and Allowances (C) (Note 5)		Employees' Profit Sharing Bonus (D)				Total Compensation as a % of 2015 Net Income (A+B+C+D) (Note 6)		Exercisable Employee Stock Options (K shares) (Note 7)		Exercisable Employee Restricted Stock (K shares) (Note 8)		Compensation Received from Non-consolidated Affiliates
		From TSMC	From All Consolidated Entities	From TSMC	From All Consolidated Entities	From TSMC	From All Consolidated Entities	From TSMC		From All Consolidated Entities		From TSMC	From All Consolidated Entities	From TSMC	From All Consolidated Entities	From TSMC	From All Consolidated Entities	
								Cash	Stock (Fair Market Value)	Cash	Stock (Fair Market Value)							
President and Co-Chief Executive Officer	Mark Liu	83,158	97,577	9,673	10,031	671,432	741,637	642,284	-	642,284	-	0.46%	0.49%	-	-	-	-	280
President and Co-Chief Executive Officer	C.C. Wei																	
Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer Information Technology, Materials Management and Risk Management	Stephen T. Tso																	
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Spokesperson Finance	Lora Ho																	
Senior Vice President Research and Development	Wei-Jen Lo																	
Senior Vice President of TSMC and President of TSMC North America	Rick Cassidy																	
Vice President Operations/Affiliate Fabs	M.C. Tzeng																	
Vice President and Chief Technology Officer Research and Development	Jack Sun																	
Vice President Operations/Product Development	Y.P. Chin																	
Vice President Quality and Reliability	N.S. Tsai																	
Vice President Operations/Mainstream Fabs and Manufacturing Technology	J.K. Lin																	
Vice President Operations/300mm Fabs	J.K. Wang																	
Vice President Corporate Planning Organization	Irene Sun																	
Vice President Research and Development	Burn J. Lin (Note 2)																	
Vice President Research and Development	Y.J. Mii																	
Vice President Research and Development	Cliff Hou																	
Vice President Business Development	Been-Jon Woo																	
Vice President and General Counsel Legal	Sylvia Fang																	
Vice President Human Resources	Connie Ma																	
Vice President Research and Development	Y.L. Wang (Note 3)																	

Note 1: Compensation policy, standards/packages, procedures, the linkage to operating performance and future risk exposure: The total compensation paid to Chief Executive Officer and each executive officer are also reviewed by the Compensation Committee individually based on their job responsibility, contribution, and projected future risks the Company will face before the total compensation proposals are submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

Note 2: Vice President Dr. Burn J. Lin retired, effective November 1, 2015.

Note 3: Dr. Y.L. Wang was promoted to Vice President, effective November 10, 2015.

Note 4: Pensions funded/paid according to applicable law.

Note 5: The above-mentioned figures include the expense for the employees' cash bonuses distributed in June, August, November 2015 and February 2016, Company cars and gasoline reimbursement, but does not include compensation paid to Company drivers (totaled NT\$3,321 thousand).

Note 6: Total compensation of TSMC and all consolidated entities paid to TSMC's Chief Executive Officer and Executive Officers in 2014 were NT\$1,283,465 thousand and NT\$1,348,861 thousand respectively, accounting for 0.49% and 0.51% of 2014 net income respectively.

Note 7: Represents the number of employee stock options exercisable as of the date of this Annual Report.

Note 8: TSMC did not issue employee restricted stock in 2015, and as of the date of this Annual Report.

Compensation Paid to CEO, President and Vice Presidents

	2015	
	From TSMC	From All Consolidated Entities and Non-consolidated Affiliates
NT\$0 ~ NT\$2,000,000	Rick Cassidy	None
NT\$2,000,000 ~ NT\$4,999,999	None	None
NT\$5,000,000 ~ NT\$9,999,999	Y.L. Wang	Y.L. Wang
NT\$10,000,000 ~ NT\$14,999,999	None	None
NT\$15,000,000 ~ NT\$29,999,999	None	None
NT\$30,000,000 ~ NT\$49,999,999	Burn J. LIN, N.S. Tsai, J.K. Lin, Been-Jon Woo, J.K. Wang, Irene Sun, Sylvia Fang, Connie Ma	Burn J. LIN, N.S. Tsai, J.K. Lin, Been-Jon Woo, J.K. Wang, Irene Sun, Sylvia Fang, Connie Ma
NT\$50,000,000 ~ NT\$99,999,999	Lora Ho, Jack Sun, M.C. Tzeng, Y.P. Chin, Y.J. Mii, Cliff Hou	Lora Ho, Rick Cassidy, Jack Sun, M.C. Tzeng, Y.P. Chin, Y.J. Mii, Cliff Hou
Over NT\$100,000,000	Mark Liu, C.C. Wei, Stephen T. Tso, Wei-Jen Lo	Mark Liu, C.C. Wei, Stephen T. Tso, Wei-Jen Lo
Total	20	20

2.5.3 Employees’ Profit Sharing Bonus Paid to Management Team

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Title	Name	Stock (Fair Market Value)	Cash	Total Employees' Profit Sharing Bonus	Total Employees' Profit Sharing Bonus Paid to Management Team as a % of 2015 Net Income
President and Co-Chief Executive Officer	Mark Liu				
President and Co-Chief Executive Officer	C.C. Wei				
Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer Information Technology, Materials Management and Risk Management	Stephen T. Tso				
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Spokesperson Finance	Lora Ho				
Senior Vice President Research and Development	Wei-Jen Lo				
Senior Vice President of TSMC and President of TSMC North America	Rick Cassidy				
Vice President Operations/Affiliate Fabs	M.C. Tzeng				
Vice President and Chief Technology Officer Research and Development	Jack Sun				
Vice President Operations/Product Development	Y.P. Chin				
Vice President Quality and Reliability	N.S. Tsai				
Vice President Operations/Mainstream Fabs and Manufacturing Technology	J.K. Lin				
Vice President Operations/300mm Fabs	J.K. Wang				
Vice President Corporate Planning Organization	Irene Sun				
Vice President Research and Development	Burn J. Lin (Note 1)				
Vice President Research and Development	Y.J. Mii				
Vice President Research and Development	Cliff Hou				
Vice President Business Development	Been-Jon Woo				
Vice President and General Counsel Legal	Sylvia Fang				
Vice President Human Resources	Connie Ma				
Vice President Research and Development	Y.L. Wang (Note 2)				

Note 1: Vice President Dr. Burn J. Lin retired, effective November 1, 2015.
Note 2: Dr. Y.L. Wang was promoted to Vice President, effective November 10, 2015.

3. Corporate Governance

3.1 Overview

TSMC advocates and acts upon the principles of operational transparency and respect for shareholder rights. We believe that the basis for successful corporate governance is a sound and effective Board of Directors. In line with this principle, the TSMC Board delegates various responsibilities and authority to two Board Committees, Audit Committee and Compensation Committee. Each Committee has a written charter approved by the Board. Each Committee’s chairperson regularly reports to the Board on the activities and actions of the relevant committee. The Audit Committee and Compensation Committee consist solely of independent directors.

2015 Corporate Governance Awards

Organization	Awards
Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (DJSI)	DJSI Semiconductor and Semiconductor Equipment “Industry Group Leader” RobecoSAM Sustainability Award “Gold Class” RobecoSAM Sustainability Award: Industry Leader
FinanceAsia	Best Corporate Governance – Rank No. 3 in Taiwan Best Managed Public Company – Rank No. 2 in Taiwan Most committed to a Strong Dividend Policy – Rank No. 2 in Taiwan
IR Magazine	Grand Prix for best overall investor relations (Large cap) Best in Sector – Technology Best IR by a Taiwanese Company
Fortune Magazine	Selected as one of The World’s Most Admired Companies
Barron’s	Selected as Top 100 World’s Most Respected Companies
MSCI Global Sustainability Index Series	Selected as MSCI Global Sustainability Index component
CommonWealth Magazine	Excellence in Corporate Social Responsibility Award – Large cap – 1st Place
GlobalViews Magazine	Corporate Social Responsibility Award: Technology and Traditional Industry Group – Model Award Public Welfare Promoting – Model Award
Taiwan Institute for Sustainable Energy	Taiwan Corporate Sustainability Awards: Taiwan Top 50 Corporate Responsibility Report Awards – Electronics Industry – Gold Class Sustainable Water Management Award
R.O.C. Security & Futures Institute	12th Information Disclosure of Public Companies Ranking – Ranked A++
Taiwan Stock Exchange	Ranked in top 5% in First Corporate Governance Evaluation of Listed Companies

3.2 Board of Directors

Board Structure

TSMC’s 13th Board of Directors was elected at TSMC’s 2015 Annual Shareholders’ Meeting on June 9, 2015. TSMC’s Board of Directors consists of eight distinguished members with a great breadth of experience as world-class business leaders or scholars. We rely on them for their diverse knowledge, personal perspectives, and solid business judgment. Five of the eight members are independent directors: former British Telecommunications Chief Executive Officer, Sir Peter Bonfield; Co-Founder, Chairman Emeritus of the Acer Group, Mr. Stan Shih; former Texas Instruments Inc. Chairman of the Board, Mr. Thomas J. Engibous; Chairman of National Performing Arts Center and Advisor to the Taiwan Executive Yuan, Ms. Kok-Choo Chen; and former Chairman of Applied Materials, Inc., Mr. Michael R. Splinter. One of the members of the Board Directors is female. The number of Independent Directors is more than 50% of the total number of Directors.

Board Responsibilities

Under the leadership of Chairman Morris Chang, TSMC’s Board of Directors takes a serious and forthright approach to its duties and is a dedicated, competent and independent Board.

In the spirit of Chairman Chang’s approach to corporate governance, a board of directors’ primary duty is to supervise. The Board should supervise the Company’s: compliance with relevant laws and regulations, financial transparency, timely disclosure of material information, and maintaining of the highest integrity within the Company.

TSMC’s Board of Directors strives to perform these responsibilities through the Audit Committee and the Compensation Committee, the hiring of a financial expert for the Audit Committee, and coordination with the Internal Audit department.

The second duty of the Board of Directors is to provide guidance to the management team of the Company. Quarterly, TSMC’s management reports to the Board on a variety of subjects. The management also reviews the Company’s business strategies with the Board and updates TSMC’s Board on the progress of those strategies, obtaining Board guidance as appropriate.

The third duty of the Board of Directors is to evaluate the management’s performance and to dismiss officers of the Company when necessary. TSMC’s management has maintained a healthy and functional communication with the Board of Directors, has been devoted in executing guidance of the Board, and is dedicated in running the business operations, all to achieve the best interests for TSMC shareholders.

Election of Directors

Directors shall be elected pursuant to the candidates nomination system as specified in Article 192-1 of the R.O.C. “Company Law”. The tenure of office for Directors shall be three years. Our Board members are nominated through a highly selective process that considers not only their respective professional technical competence but also their respective reputation for ethical behavior and leadership. The independence of each independent director candidate is also considered and assessed under relevant law such as the Taiwan “Regulations Governing Appointment of Independent Directors and Compliance Matters for Public Companies”. Under R.O.C. law, in which TSMC was incorporated, any shareholders holding one percent or more of our total outstanding common shares may nominate their own candidate to stand for election as a Board member. This democratic mechanism allows our shareholders to become involved in the selection and nomination process of Board candidates. The final slate of candidates are put to the shareholders for voting at the relevant annual shareholders’ meeting.

Directors’ Compensation

According to our Articles of Incorporation, not more than 0.3 percent of our annual profits (defined under local law) after recovering any losses incurred in prior years, if any, may be distributed as compensation to our directors. In addition, directors who also serve as executive officers of the Company are not entitled to receive any director compensation.

Directors’ Professional Qualifications and Independent Analysis

According to the relevant requirements set by Taiwan’s Securities and Futures Bureau, the professional qualifications and independence status of the Company’s Board members are listed in the table below.

Name/Criteria	Meet the Following Professional Qualification Requirements, Together with at Least Five Years Work Experience			Criteria (Note 1)										Number of Other Taiwanese Public Companies Concurrently Serving as an Independent Director
	An Instructor or Higher Position in a Department of Commerce, Law, Finance, Accounting, or Other Academic Department Related to the Business Needs of the Company in a Public or Private Junior College, College or University	A Judge, Public Prosecutor, Attorney, Certified Public Accountant, or Other Professional or Technical Specialists Who Has Passed a National Examination and Been Awarded a Certificate in a Profession Necessary for the Business of the Company	Have Work Experience in the Area of Commerce, Law, Finance, or Accounting, or Otherwise Necessary for the Business of the Company	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Morris Chang Chairman			√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-
F.C. Tseng Vice Chairman			√	√			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	1
Johnsee Lee Director	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		4
Sir Peter Leahy Bonfield Independent Director			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-
Stan Shih Independent Director			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-
Thomas J. Engibous Independent Director			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-
Gregory C. Chow Independent Director (Note 2)	√			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-
Kok-Choo Chen Independent Director	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-
Michael R. Splinter Independent Director (Note 3)			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-

Note 1: Directors, during the two years before being elected and during the term of office, meet any of the following situations, please tick the appropriate corresponding boxes:

1. Not an employee of the company or any of its affiliates;
2. Not a director or supervisor of the company or any of its affiliates. The same does not apply, however, in cases where the person is an independent director of the company, its parent company, or any subsidiary in which the company holds, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the voting shares;
3. Not a natural-person shareholder who holds shares, together with those held by the person's spouse, minor children, or held by the person under others' names, in an aggregate amount of one percent or more of the total number of issued shares of the company or ranks as one of its top ten shareholders;
4. Not a spouse, relative within the second degree of kinship, or lineal relative within the third degree of kinship, of any of the above persons in the preceding three subparagraphs;
5. Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a corporate/institutional shareholder that directly holds five percent or more of the total number of issued shares of the company or ranks as of its top five shareholders;
6. Not a director, supervisor, officer, or shareholder holding five percent or more of the shares of a specified company or institution that has a financial or business relationship with the company;
7. Not a professional individual who, or an owner, partner, director, supervisor, or officer of a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, or institution that, provides commercial, legal, financial, accounting services or consultation to the company or to any affiliate of the company, or a spouse thereof, provided that this restriction does not apply to any member of the compensation committee who exercises powers pursuant to Article 7 of the "Regulations Governing the Establishment and Exercise of Powers of Compensation Committees of Companies whose Stock is Listed on the TWSE or Traded on the GTSM";
8. Not having a marital relationship, or a relative within the second degree of kinship to any other director of the company;
9. Not been a person of any conditions defined in Article 30 of the Company Law; and
10. Not a governmental, juridical person or its representative as defined in Article 27 of the Company Law.

Note 2: Professor Gregory C. Chow's tenure expired on June 9, 2015 because he was not re-elected at the 2015 Annual Shareholders' Meeting.

Note 3: Mr. Michael R. Splinter was elected as TSMC's independent director at the 2015 Annual Shareholders' Meeting on June 9, 2015.

3.2.1 Audit Committee

The Audit Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight of the quality and integrity of the accounting, auditing, reporting, and financial control practices of the Company.

- The Audit Committee is responsible to review the following major matters:
- Financial reports;
 - Auditing and accounting policies and procedures;
 - Internal control systems;
 - Material asset or derivatives transactions;
 - Material lending funds, endorsements or guarantees;
 - Offering or issuance of any equity-type securities;
 - Legal compliance;
 - Related-party transactions and potential conflicts of interests involving executive officers and directors;
 - Ombudsman reports;
 - Potential fraud investigation reports;
 - Corporate risk management;
 - Hiring or dismissal of an attesting CPA, or the compensation given thereto; and
 - Appointment or discharge of financial, accounting, or internal auditing officers, etc.

Under R.O.C. law, the membership of Audit Committee shall consist of all independent Directors. TSMC’s Audit Committee satisfies this statutory requirement. The Committee also engaged a financial expert consultant in accordance with the rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The Audit Committee annually conducts self-evaluation to assess the Committee’s performance and identify areas for further attention.

TSMC’s Audit Committee is empowered by its Charter to conduct any study or investigation it deems appropriate to fulfill its responsibilities. It has direct access to TSMC’s internal auditors, the Company’s independent auditors, and all employees of the Company. The Committee is authorized to retain and oversee special legal, accounting, or other consultants as it deems appropriate to fulfill its mandate. The Audit Committee Charter is available on TSMC’s corporate website.

3.2.2 Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee assists the Board in discharging its responsibilities related to TSMC’s compensation and benefits policies, plans and programs, and in the evaluation and compensation of TSMC’s directors of the Board and executives.

The members of the Compensation Committee are appointed by the Board as required by R.O.C. law. According to TSMC’s Compensation Committee Charter, the Committee shall consist of no fewer than three independent directors of the Board. Currently, the Compensation Committee is comprised of all five independent directors; the Chairman of the Board, Dr. Morris Chang, is invited by the Committee to attend all meetings and is excused from the Committee’s discussion of his own compensation.

TSMC’s Compensation Committee is authorized by its Charter to retain an independent consultant to assist in the evaluation of CEO, or executive officer compensation. The Compensation Committee Charter is available on TSMC’s corporate website.

Compensation Committee Members’ Professional Qualifications and Independent Analysis

According to the relevant requirements set by Taiwan’s Securities and Futures Bureau, the professional qualifications and independence status of the Company’s Compensation Committee members are listed in the table below.

Name Title/Criteria	Meet the Following Professional Qualification Requirements, Together with at Least Five Years Work Experience			Criteria (Note 1)								Number of Other Taiwanese Public Companies Concurrently Serving as a Compensation Committee Member in Taiwan
	An Instructor or Higher Position in a Department of Commerce, Law, Finance, Accounting, or Other Academic Department Related to the Business Needs of the Company in a Public or Private Junior College, College or University	A Judge, Public Prosecutor, Attorney, Certified Public Accountant, or Other Professional or Technical Specialists Who Has Passed a National Examination and Been Awarded a Certificate in a Profession Necessary for the Business of the Company	Have Work Experience in the Area of Commerce, Law, Finance, or Accounting, or Otherwise Necessary for the Business of the Company	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Stan Shih Independent Director			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-
Sir Peter Leahy Bonfield Independent Director			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-
Thomas J. Engibous Independent Director			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-
Gregory C. Chow Independent Director (Note 2)	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-
Kok-Choo Chen Independent Director	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-
Michael R. Splinter Independent Director (Note 3)			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-

Note 1: Compensation Committee Members, during the two years before being elected or during the term of office, meet any of the following situations, please tick the appropriate corresponding boxes:
1. Not an employee of the company or any of its affiliates;
2. Not a director or supervisor of the company or any of its affiliates. The same does not apply, however, in cases where the person is an independent director of the company, its parent company, or any subsidiary in which the company holds, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the voting shares;
3. Not a natural-person shareholder who holds shares, together with those held by the person’s spouse, minor children, or held by the person under others’ names, in an aggregate amount of one percent or more of the total number of issued shares of the company or ranks as one of its top ten shareholders;
4. Not a spouse, relative within the second degree of kinship, or lineal relative within the third degree of kinship, of any of the above persons in the preceding three subparagraphs;
5. Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a corporate/institutional shareholder that directly holds five percent or more of the total number of issued shares of the company or ranks as of its top five shareholders;
6. Not a director, supervisor, officer, or shareholder holding five percent or more of the shares of a specified company or institution that has a financial or business relationship with the company;
7. Not a professional individual who, or an owner, partner, director, supervisor, or officer of a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, or institution that, provides commercial, legal, financial, accounting services or consultation to the company or to any affiliate of the company, or a spouse thereof;
8. Not been a person of any conditions defined in Article 30 of the Company Law.
Note 2: Professor Gregory C. Chow’s tenure expired on June 9, 2015 because he was not re-elected at the 2015 Annual Shareholders’ Meeting.
Note 3: Mr. Michael R. Splinter was elected as TSMC’s independent director at the 2015 Annual Shareholders’ Meeting on June 9, 2015.

3.2.3 Director and Committees Members’ Attendance

Each Director is expected to attend every Board meeting and the committees meeting on which he or she serves. In 2015, the average Board Meeting attendance rate was 85% and the attendance rate for the Audit Committee and Compensation Committee’s Meetings were 85% and 100% respectively.

Board of Directors Meeting Status

Dr. Morris Chang, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, convened four regular meetings and two special meetings in 2015. The directors’ attendance status is as follows.

Title	Name	Attendance in Person	By Proxy	Attendance Rate in Person (%)	Notes
Chairman	Morris Chang	6	-	100%	Renewal of office (Note)
Vice Chairman	F.C. Tseng	6	-	100%	Renewal of office (Note)
Director	National Development Fund, Executive Yuan Representative: Johnsee Lee	6	-	100%	Renewal of office (Note)
Independent Director	Sir Peter Leahy Bonfield	4	2	67%	Renewal of office (Note) Sir Peter Bonfield participated in the discussion through telephone at 01/09 and 04/24 Special Meetings, represented by proxy.
Independent Director	Stan Shih	6	-	100%	Renewal of office (Note)
Independent Director	Thomas J. Engibous	4	2	67%	Renewal of office (Note)
Independent Director	Gregory C. Chow	1	1	33%	Term expired (Professor Chow's tenure expired on June 8, 2015 because he was not re-elected at the 2015 Annual Shareholders' Meeting)
Independent Director	Kok-Choo Chen	6	-	100%	Renewal of office (Note)
Independent Director	Michael R. Splinter	3	-	100%	New office assumed (Note)

Annotations:
1. There were no written or otherwise recorded resolutions on which an independent director had a dissenting opinion or qualified opinion in 2015.
2. Recusals of Directors due to conflicts of interests in 2015: Directors recused themselves from the discussion and voting of their compensation resolution.
3. Measures taken to strengthen the functionality of the Board:
 — Five of the eight Directors are Independent Directors. The number of Independent Directors is more than 50% of the total number of Directors.
 — The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors are not executive officers of the Company.
 — TSMC Board delegates various responsibilities and authority to two Board Committees, Audit Committee and Compensation Committee. Both the two Committees consist solely of the five Independent Directors. Each Committee's chairperson regularly reports to the Board on the activities and actions of the relevant committee.

Note: TSMC’s 13th Board of Directors was elected at TSMC’s Annual Shareholders’ Meeting on June 9, 2015. Their respective tenures are from June 9 2015 to June 8, 2018.

Audit Committee Meeting Status

Sir Peter Bonfield, Chairman of the Audit Committee, convened four regular meetings and one special meeting in 2015. The Committee members and consultant’s attendance status is shown in the following table. In addition to these meetings, the Committee members and consultant participated in five telephone conferences to discuss the Company’s Annual Report to be filed with the Taiwan and U.S. authorities and investor conference materials with management.

Title	Name	Attendance in Person	By Proxy	Attendance Rate in Person (%)	Notes
Chair	Sir Peter Leahy Bonfield	4	1	80%	Renewal of office (Note) Sir Peter Bonfield participated in the discussion through telephone at 01/09 Special Meeting, represented by proxy.
Member	Stan Shih	5	-	100%	Renewal of office (Note)
Member	Thomas J. Engibous	4	1	80%	Renewal of office (Note)
Member	Gregory C. Chow	1	-	50%	Term expired (Note)
Member	Kok-Choo Chen	5	-	100%	Renewal of office (Note)
Member	Michael R. Splinter	3	-	100%	New office assumed (Note)
Financial Expert	J.C. Lobbezoo	4	-	100%	Mr. Lobbezoo did not have to attend 01/09 Special Meeting.

Annotations:
1. There was no Securities and Exchange Act §14-5 resolution which was not approved by the Audit Committee but was approved by two thirds or more of all directors in 2015.
2. There were no recusals of independent directors due to conflicts of interests in 2015.
3. Descriptions of the communications between the independent directors, the internal auditors, and the independent auditors in 2015 (e.g. the channels, items and/or results of the audits on the corporate finance and/or operations, etc.):
 (1) The internal auditors have sent the audit reports to the members of the Audit Committee periodically, and presented the findings of all audit reports in the quarterly meetings of the Audit Committee. The head of Internal Audit will immediately report to the members of the Audit Committee any material matters. During 2015, the head of Internal Audit did not report any such material matters. The communication channel between the Audit Committee and the internal auditor functioned well.
 (2) The Company's independent auditors have presented the findings of their quarterly review or audits on the Company's financial results. Under applicable laws and regulations, the independent auditors are also required to immediately communicate to the Audit Committee any material matters that they have discovered. During 2015, the Company's independent auditors did not report any irregularity. The communication channel between the Audit Committee and the independent auditors functioned well.

Note: Sir Peter Leahy Bonfield, Stan Shih, Thomas J. Engibous, Kok-Choo Chen and Michael R. Splinter were elected as TSMC’s independent directors and became members of the Audit Committee on June 9, 2015. Their respected tenures are from June 9, 2015 to June 8, 2018.

Compensation Committee Meeting Status

Mr. Stan Shih, Chairman of the Compensation Committee, convened four regular meetings in 2015. The Committee members’ attendance status is as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in Person	By Proxy	Attendance Rate in Person (%)	Notes
Chair	Stan Shih	4	-	100%	Renewal of office (Note)
Member	Sir Peter Leahy Bonfield	4	-	100%	Renewal of office (Note)
Member	Thomas J. Engibous	4	-	100%	Renewal of office (Note)
Member	Gregory C. Chow	1	-	100%	Term expired (Note)
Member	Kok-Choo Chen	4	-	100%	Renewal of office (Note)
Member	Michael R. Splinter	3	-	100%	New office assumed (Note)

Annotation:
1. There was no recommendation of the Compensation Committee which was not adopted or was modified by the Board of Directors in 2015.
2. There were no written or otherwise recorded resolutions on which a member of the Compensation Committee had a dissenting opinion or qualified opinion.

Note: At the meeting of June 9, 2015, TSMC’s Board of Directors approved the appointment of all five independent directors, Stan Shih, Sir Peter Leahy Bonfield, Thomas J. Engibous, Kok-Choo Chen and Michael R. Splinter, as members of the Compensation Committee. Their respective tenures are from June 9, 2015 to June 8, 2018.

3.3 Major Decisions of Shareholders’ Meeting and Board Meetings

3.3.1 Major Resolutions of Shareholders’ Meeting and Implementation Status

TSMC’s 2015 Annual Shareholders' Meeting was held in Hsinchu, Taiwan on June 9, 2015. At the meeting, shareholders present in person or by proxy approved the following resolutions:
(1) The 2014 Business Report and Financial Statements;
(2) The distribution of 2014 profits;
(3) Election of eight directors (including five independent directors).

Implementation Status

All the resolutions of the Shareholders’ Meeting have been fully implemented in accordance with the resolutions.

The eight newly elected directors were Morris Chang, F.C. Tseng, Sir Peter Leahy Bonfield (Independent Director), Stan Shih (Independent Director), Thomas J. Engibous (Independent Director), Kok-Choo Chen (Independent Director), Michael R. Splinter (Independent Director) and Johnsee Lee (representative of National Development Fund, Executive Yuan).

3.3.2 Major Resolutions of Board Meetings

During the 2015 calendar year, and as of the date of this Annual Report, major resolutions approved at Board meetings are summarized below:
(1) Special Board Meeting of January 9, 2015:
 ● approving the sale of all shares (i.e. 565.5 million common shares) of TSMC Solid State Lighting Ltd. at a price of NT\$825 million (equivalent to NT\$1.46 per share) to Epistar Corporation.
(2) Regular Board Meeting of February 9 & 10, 2015:
 ● approving 2014 business report and financial statements;
 ● approving distribution of 2014 profits, and cash dividends, employee cash bonus and employee profit sharing;
 ● approving capital appropriations of US\$2,003.70 million (including: 1. installation of advanced and mainstream technology capacity; 2. installation of specialty technology capacity; 3. conversion of certain logic capacity to specialty technologies; 4. capacity installation and conversion for advanced packaging and assembly; 5. second quarter 2015 R&D capital investments and sustaining capital expenditures); and
 ● convening the 2015 Annual Shareholders’ Meeting.
(3) Special Board Meeting of April 24, 2015:
 ● listing eight qualified candidates for directors (including five independent directors) to stand for election at TSMC’s 2015 Annual Shareholders’ Meeting.

- (4) Regular Board Meeting of June 9 & 10, 2015:
- re-election of Dr. Morris Chang as the Chairman and Dr. F.C. Tseng as the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors;

●approving to sell 5% common shares of Vanguard International Semiconductor Corporation;

●approving capital appropriation of US\$1,452.15 million (including: 1. installation of advanced and specialty technology capacity; 2. conversion of certain logic capacity to specialty technologies; 3. third quarter 2015 R&D capital investments and sustaining capital expenditures); and

●approving the capital injection of not more than US\$2 billion to TSMC Global Ltd., a wholly-owned BVI subsidiary, for the purpose of reducing foreign exchange hedging costs.
- (5) Regular Board Meeting of August 10 & 11, 2015:
- approving capital appropriations of US\$1,236.9 million (including: 1. capacity expansion of advanced technology and packaging and assembly; 2. conversion of certain logic capacity to specialty technologies; 3. fourth quarter 2015 R&D capital investments and sustaining capital expenditures); and

●approving acquisition of OmniVision Technologies, Inc.’s (OVT’s) 49.1% ownership in VisEra Holding Cayman, Ltd., and 100% ownership in Taiwan OmniVision Invetment Holding Co. Inc. (OVT Taiwan), at an amount not more than US\$126 million. The acquisition of shares is conditional on related governments (including the United States) approving a Chinese consortium’s acquisition of OVT.
- (6) Regular Board Meeting of November 9 & 10, 2015:
- approving capital appropriations of US\$3,963.3 million (including: 1. capacity expansion of advanced technology and packaging and assembly; 2. construction of fab facilities and installation of facility systems; 3. first quarter 2016 R&D capital investments and sustaining capital expenditures); and

●approving the promotion of Dr. Y.L. Wang as Vice President.

- (7) Board Meeting of February 1 & 2, 2016:
- approving 2015 business report and financial statements;

●approving distribution of 2015 profits, and cash dividends, employee cash bonus and employee profit sharing;

●approving the establishment of a wholly owned subsidiary in Nanjing of China with capital injection not exceeding US\$1 billion, subject to approval from the Investment Commission of Taiwan’s Ministry of Economic Affairs, to set up a 12-inch fab and a design service center with a total capital investment not to exceed US\$3 billion;

●approving capital appropriations of US\$2,536.9 million (including: 1. installation of advanced technology capacity; 2. second quarter 2016 R&D capital investments and sustaining capital expenditures);

●approving the capital injection of not more than US\$2 billion to TSMC Global Ltd., a wholly-owned BVI subsidiary, for the purpose of reducing foreign exchange hedging costs; and

●convening the 2016 Annual Shareholders’ Meeting.

3.3.3 Major Issues of Record or Written Statements Made by Any Director Dissenting to Important Resolutions Passed by the Board of Directors during the 2015 Calendar Year and as of the Date of this Annual Report: None.

3.4 Taiwan Corporate Governance Implementation as Required by Taiwan Financial Supervisory Commission

Assessment Item	Implementation Status			Non-implementation and Its Reason(s)
	Yes	No	Explanation	
1. Does Company follow “Taiwan Corporate Governance Implementation” to establish and disclose its corporate governance practices?		V	TSMC has always followed excellent corporate governance practices, provided the utmost in operational transparency and safeguarded shareholders’ equity. Although the Company does not have a formal code of practice for corporate governance, however TSMC has always been highly regarded as the industry leader in implementing comprehensive corporate governance practices. In addition, the Company also has a world-class Board of Directors. The Company believes that corporate governance is based on integrity. TSMC has been proving its excellent corporate governance in its operating performance and continued winning of domestic and international awards on best corporate governance company.	Same as explanation
2. Shareholding Structure & Shareholders’ Rights (1) Does Company have Internal Operation Procedures for handling shareholders’ suggestions, concerns, disputes and litigation matters. If yes, has these procedures been implemented accordingly? (2) Does Company possess a list of major shareholders and beneficial owners of these major shareholders? (3) Has the Company built and executed a risk management system and “firewall” between the Company and its affiliates? (4) Has the Company established internal rules prohibiting insider trading on undisclosed information?	V	V	(1) TSMC has designated appropriate departments, such as Corporate Communication Division, the SEC Compliance Department, Legal Department, etc., to handle shareholder suggestions, concerns, disputes or litigation matters. (2) TSMC tracks the shareholdings of directors, officers, and shareholders holding more than 10% of the outstanding shares of TSMC. (3) TSMC has set up internal rules in the Company’s Internal Control System and Affiliated Corporations Management. (4) TSMC has established its “Insider Trading policy” that applies to all employees, officers and members of the Board of Directors of the Company and to any other person having a duty of trust or confidence, with respect to transactions in the Company’s securities. This policy prohibits any insider trading and the Company regularly provides internal training on this issue.	None
3. Composition and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors (1) Has the Company established a diversification policy for the composition of its Board of Directors and has it been implemented accordingly? (2) Other than the Compensation Committee and the Audit Committee which are required by law, does the Company plan to set up other Board committees? (3) Has the Company established methodology for evaluating the performance of its Board of Directors, on an annual basis? (4) Does the Company regularly evaluate its external auditors’ independence?	V	V	(1) The members of TSMC Board of Directors are nominated via a rigorous selection process. It not only considers professional competence, but also attaches great importance to his/her personal reputation on ethics and leadership. Presently, the Company’s Board of Directors consists of eight members who possesses world-class managerial and/or academic experiences. We rely on each directors’ knowledge, personal insight and business judgment. One female director currently sits on the Board of Director, and a majority of our Board consists of independent directors. (2) All important resolutions are decided by the Board of Directors of the Company. TSMC founded its audit committee and compensation committee in 2002 and 2003 respectively, and the members of these committees are all independent directors. In addition, the Company has a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee which is formed by the Company’s management team and it reports to the Board of Directors. (3) As TSMC’s corporate governance concept, the Board of Director’s primary responsibility is to supervise, provide guidance and evaluate the management’s performance and to dismiss officers of the Company when necessary. TSMC’s Board of Directors consists of distinguished members with a great breadth of experience as world-class business leaders or scholars and adhere high ethical standards and commitment to the Company. Each quarter’s Board Meeting is last for two days. Company’s resolutions are determined in board meeting, also business strategy and future orientation are discussed in the meeting, in order to create best interest for shareholders. Based on TSMC’s operating performance and local/international awards of best corporate governance, it certainly proves the Company’s excellent performance of Board of Directors. Also, TSMC’s audit committee performs self evaluation and discusses future issues of concern by questionnaire on annual basis. (4) The Audit Committee annually evaluates the independence of external auditors and reports the same to the Board of Directors.	None
4. Has the Company established a means of communicating with its Stakeholders or created a Stakeholders Section on its Company website? Does the Company respond to stakeholders’ questions on corporate responsibilities?	V		Depending on the situation, the Company’s Corporate Communication Division and SEC Compliance department will communicate with stakeholders. We also have publicly disclosed the contact information of our corporate spokesperson and relevant departments. Also, we have a stakeholder section on our corporate website to address our corporate social responsibilities and any other issues.	None
5. Has the Company appointed a professional registrar for its Shareholders’ Meetings?	V		We have appointed China Trust as our registrar for our Shareholders’ Meetings.	None
6. Information Disclosure (1) Has the Company established a corporate website to disclose information regarding its financials, business and corporate governance status?	V		(1) TSMC discloses its financials, business and corporate governance status on its website at http://www.tsmc.com (in Chinese and English). TSMC’s American Depositary Receipt (ADR) is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). As a foreign issuer, TSMC must comply with NYSE’s rules. We have been operating in accordance with NYSE listing standards, and have been disclosing the major differences between our corporate governance practices and U.S. corporate governance practices. Please see http://www.tsmc.com/download/english/e03_governance/NYSE_Section_303A.pdf	None
(2) Does the Company use other information disclosure channels (e.g. maintaining an English-language website, designating staff to handle information collection and disclosure, appointing spokespersons, webcasting investors conference etc.)?		V	(2) TSMC has designated appropriate departments (e.g. the Corporate Communication Division, the SEC Compliance Department, etc.) to handle the collection and disclosure of information as required by the relevant laws and regulations of Taiwan and other jurisdictions. TSMC has designated spokespersons as required by relevant regulations. TSMC webcasts live investor conferences.	None

(Continued)

Assessment Item	Implementation Status			Non-implementation and Its Reason(s)
	Yes	No	Explanation	
7. Has the Company disclosed other information to facilitate a better understanding of its corporate governance practices (e.g. including but not limited to employee rights, employee wellness, investor relations, supplier relations, rights of stakeholders, directors' training records, the implementation of risk management policies and risk evaluation measures, the implementation of customer relations policies, and purchasing insurance for directors)?	V		(1) For employee rights and employee wellness, please refer to “5.5 Employees” on page 75-79 of this Annual Report. (2) For investor relations, supplier relations and rights of stakeholders, please refer to “7. Corporate Social Responsibility” on page 106-125 of this Annual Report. (3) For Directors’ training records, please refer to page 38 of this Annual Report. (4) For Risk Management Policies and Risk Evaluation, please refer to “6.3 Risk Management” on page 95-105 of this Annual Report. (5) For Customer Relations Policies, please refer to “5.4 Customer Trust” on page 73-74 of this Annual Report. (6) TSMC maintains D&O Insurance for its directors and officers.	None
8. Does the Company perform any self evaluations on its corporate governance practices or appointed any third party to do so? (If yes, please disclose the Board of Director’s view on the results of such evaluation).	V		In January 2015, we conducted the self-evaluation through the corporate governance evaluation system which was developed by the TWSE Corporate Governance Center and was ranked top 5% companies. In addition, TSMC received recognitions for achievements in innovation, business information disclosure, sustainability, investor relations and overall excellence in management from organizations including Barron’s, FinanceAsia, Fortune Magazine, Institutional Investor, IR Magazine, GlobalViews Magazine, CommonWealth Magazine, RobecoSAM and the Taiwan Stock Exchange. The IEEE Spectrum Magazine gave TSMC the highest score in its 2015 Patent Power Scorecard in the semiconductor manufacturing sector. For the third consecutive year, TSMC was named Semiconductor and Semiconductor Equipment Industry Group Leader by the Dow Jones Sustainability Indices.	None

Continuing Education/Training of Directors in 2015

Name	Date	Host by	Training/Speech Title	Duration
Morris Chang (Note)	05/30	National Taiwan University	Speech: Thoughts on Innovation in Higher Education	1 hour
	06/05	Bank of Taiwan	Speech: World’s Semiconductor Industry Status and Outlook (Executives Lecture)	1 hour
	10/17	EMBA, National Taiwan University	Speech: My Management Experience and Philosophy	1 hour
F.C. Tseng	05/08	Securities and Futures Institute	Practices on how to conduct effective social responsibility reporting	3 hours
	06/17	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Long-term incentive compensation application trends and design considerations	3 hours
Stan Shih (Note)	01/13	Cloud Services Measurement Initiative Consortium (CSMIC)	Speech: The New Economics under the Moving Wave	2 hours
	03/23	Yuantai Securities Co., Ltd.	Securities Regulations Learning	3 hours
	04/13	China Productivity Center	Speech: Wangdao Management Philosophy	1 hour
	05/08	Wangdao Management Philosophy Forum	Speech: Wangdao and Competition	3.5 hours
	08/13	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	The Game Theory of Reborn of Taiwan Enterprises	3 hours
Johnsee Lee	08/14	Economic Development Bureau, Tainan City Government Monte Jade Science and Technology Association of Taiwan	2015 Global Green Business Opportunities and Trends Seminar	4 hours
	08/27	Securities and Futures Institute	Forum for Directors of Public Companies – Corporate Integrity Risk Control and Social Responsibility New World Forum	3 hours
	12/02	Asian Venture Capital Journal (AVCJ)	Private Equity and Venture Capital Forum – Taiwan 2015	8 hours 45 min
Morris Chang F. C. Tseng Sir Peter Leahy Bonfield Stan Shih Thomas J. Engibous Kok-Choo Chen Michael R. Splinter Johnsee Lee	08/11	TSMC	“The Outlook for Taiwan’s 2016 Presidential and Legislative Elections” by Dr. Chi SU, Chairman of Taipei Forum	1 hour

1. From time to time, TSMC provides directors with information concerning regulatory requirements and developments as related to directors’ activities. TSMC management also regularly presents updates on the Company’s business and other information to directors.
2. Regular regulatory update reports are provided by TSMC’s General Counsel and by the Company’s independent auditors at the Audit Committee meetings such as:
- Conflict-free Minerals
- U.S. SEC Rules update

Note: Selected speeches on corporate governance and related topics.

Continuing Education/Training of Management in 2015

Name/Title	Date	Host by	Training	Duration
Lora Ho Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Spokesperson	05/08	Securities and Futures Institute	How Corporations conduct better social responsibility and reporting practices	3 hours
	08/06	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Directors and Supervisors’ Civil and Criminal Responsibilities and Case Studies	3 hours
	08/07	Securities and Futures Institute	Legal Liability of Directors and Supervisors arising in Mergers and Acquisitions	3 hours
Sylvia Fang Vice President and General Counsel	05/29	Nationla Chung Hsing University	Legal Challenges and Uncertainties Facing A Global High-tech Company	2 hours
	06/15	CAIL Systems Inc.	Data Privacy & Data Security: What is most likely to bring a company’s business to a halt	16 hours
	09/04	Lee and Li, Attorneys at Law	Symposia for the 50th Anniversary - Opportunities and Challenges for Corporate Mergers in the Era of Globalization	2 hours
	09/23	Intellectual Property Office and State Intellectual Property Office of P.R.C	2015 Patent Cross-Strait Forum Patent Litigation Strategies and Management Forum - Experience sharing: Strategies and Management of TSMC’s Transnational Patent Portfolios and US Patent litigations	3 hours
Jessica Chou Director, Accounting Division	11/27	Accounting Research and Development Foundation	The annual professional development training for principal accounting officer	6 hours
	11/30			6 hours
John Liang Director, Internal Audit Division	11/06	Accounting Research and Development Foundation	Auditing and Case Study on Regulation Management	6 hours
	12/09	The Institute of Internal Auditors	Case Sharing of Procurement Auditing	6 hours

In addition, various training programs and speech presentations were also provided by TSMC’s Legal Organization for Management and the relevant divisions, such as:

- Anti-bribery/corruption
- Antitrust (unfair competition)
- Environmental, Safety and Health (ESH)
- Insider Trading
- Intellectual Property Protection
- Privacy Protection
- Export Control Enhancement

3.5 Code of Ethics and Business Conduct

Ethics at TSMC

Code of Conduct: Integrity is the most important core value of TSMC’s culture. TSMC is committed to acting ethically in all aspects of our business; constantly and vigilantly promoting integrity, honesty, fairness, accuracy, and transparency in all that we say and do. At the heart of our corporate governance culture is TSMC’s Code of Ethics and Business Conduct (the “Code”) that applies to TSMC and its subsidiaries. The Code requires that each employee bears a heavy personal responsibility to preserve and to protect TSMC’s ethical values and reputation and to comply with various applicable laws and regulations.

Major Ethics Code Obligations

- Do not advance personal interests at the expense of, or in conflict with the Company;
- Refrain from corruption, unfair competition, fraud, and waste or abuse of corporate assets;
- Avoid any efforts improperly to influence the decisions of anyone, including government officials, agencies, and courts, as well as our customers, suppliers, and vendors.
- Do not undertake any practices detrimental to TSMC, the environment and to society;
- Procure all of our raw materials from socially responsible sources;
- Protect proprietary information of TSMC and our customers; and
- Abide by both the letter and spirit of all applicable laws, rules and regulations.

Intellectual Property Protection: In order to build and sustain an environment of innovation, technology leadership, and sustainable profitable growth, the Code requires that we promote business relationships founded upon an unwavering respect for the intellectual property rights, proprietary information and trade secrets of TSMC, our customers, and others.

Public Disclosures: TSMC’s officers, especially our CEO, CFO, and General Counsel, with oversight from our Board, are responsible for the full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable financial accounting and financial disclosure in reports and documents filed

Any modification to the Code requires the approval of our Audit Committee to ensure our ethics compliance program is independently reviewed against corporate best practices.

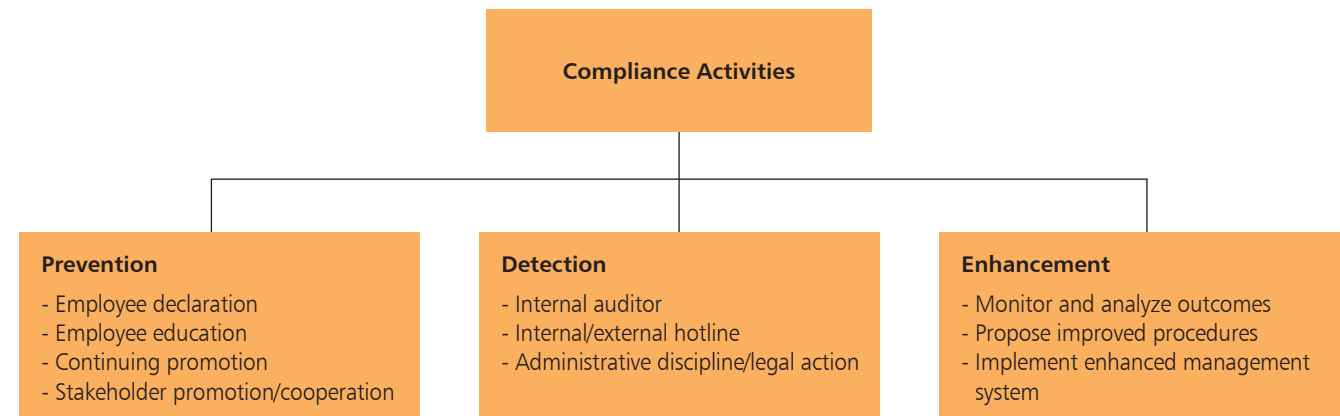
High Standard Ethical Culture: Our ethics program is implemented in four ways by all of our employees, officers and Board members. First, TSMC's management sets the "tone from the top" by acting in accordance with the Code so that they may be an example to all stakeholders. Second, working-level managers are responsible for ensuring their staff's understanding of and compliance with applicable rules and regulations. Third, we encourage an environment of open communications in discussing any questions related to the Code. Any stakeholder may consult his or her direct supervisors, Human Resources or Legal to obtain timely advice. Lastly, TSMC requires all employees to stay vigilant and report any noncompliance by anyone to their supervisors, the function head of Human Resources, the responsible corporate Vice President that oversees the Ombudsmen system, or to the Chairman of the Company's Audit Committee directly and, if desired, anonymously.

Internal Auditing: The Internal Auditor of TSMC plays a critical role in ensuring the Company's compliance with the Code and relevant rules and regulations. To ensure that our financial, managerial, and operating information is accurate, reliable, and timely and that our employee's actions are in compliance with applicable policies, standards, procedures, laws and regulations, our Internal Auditor conducts audits of various control points within the Company in accordance with its annual audit plan approved by the Board of Directors and subsequently reports its audit findings and remedial issues to the Board and management on a regular basis.

In addition to our internal compliance efforts, we expect and assist our customers, suppliers, business partners, and any other entities with whom we deal (such as consultant or third party agents who act for or on behalf of TSMC) to recognize and understand TSMC's ethical standards to fulfill our responsibilities as a corporate citizen. For instance, we require all of our suppliers, vendors and contractors to declare in writing that they will not engage in any fraud or any unethical conduct when dealing with us, our officers, or employees. In 2015, TSMC became a full member of the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC) which is the largest industry coalition dedicated to electronics supply chain sustainability. In addition to adopting the EICC Code of Conduct at all of its facilities, TSMC applied the EICC's standards to enhance our audit program of our suppliers and relevant business partners. We also provide training and communicate our ethical culture to our business partners through regular live seminars to prevent any unethical conduct and detect any sign of Code violations. We exchange views on appropriate business conduct and TSMC's ethical standards with our customers as part of customer audit programs and other occasions.

TSMC treats any complaint and the investigation thereof in a confidential and sensitive manner, and strictly prohibits any form of retaliation against any individual who in good faith reports or helps with the investigation of any complaint.

We do not tolerate any violation of the Code and treat every possible violation incident seriously. Any violator of the Code (or relevant regulations) will be severely disciplined to the full extent of our policies and the law, including immediate dismissal, termination of business relationship, and judicial prosecution as appropriate.



Assessment Item	Implementation Status			Non-implementation and Its Reason(s)
	Yes	No	Summary	
1. Establishment of Corporate Conduct and Ethics Policy and Implementation Measures				None
(1) Does the company have bylaws and publicly available documents addressing its corporate conduct and ethics policy and measures, and the commitment regarding implementation of such policy from the Board of Directors and the management team?	V		(1) Integrity is the most important core value of TSMC's culture. TSMC is committed to acting ethically in all aspects of our business. We have established TSMC Code of Ethics and Business Conduct (the "Code") to require that each employee bears a heavy personal responsibility to uphold TSMC's ethics value. For more details on the Code and the measures that TSMC Board of Directors (the "Board") and the management team take to ensure compliance of the Code please refer to TSMC's Annual Report and the Corporate Social Responsibility Report.	
(2) Does the company establish relevant policies which are duly enforced to prevent unethical conduct and provide implementation procedures, guidelines, consequence of violation and complaint procedures in such policies?	V		(2) At the heart of our corporate governance culture is the Code that applies to TSMC and its subsidiaries, and this Code requires that each employee bears a heavy personal responsibility to preserve and to protect TSMC's ethical values and reputation and to comply with various applicable laws and regulations. Specific requirements under the Code could be found in our Annual Report. In addition, to educate and remind our employees of their responsibilities under the Code, we publish our Code, relevant policies and documents on our intranet and promote its awareness through training courses, posters, and internal news articles. Furthermore, to ensure that our conduct meets the highest legal and ethical standards, TSMC provides multiple channels for reporting business conduct concerns. Please refer to Assessment Item 3 for details. We do not tolerate any violation of the Code and treat every possible violation incident seriously. Any violator of the Code (or relevant regulations) will be severely punished to the full extent of our policies and the law, including immediate dismissal in accordance with TSMC Employee Recognition, Disciplinary and Ombudsman Procedure, termination of business relationship, and judicial prosecution as appropriate.	
(3) Does the company establish appropriate compliance measures for the business activities prescribed in paragraph 2, article 7 of the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies and any other such activities associated with high risk of unethical conduct?	V		(3) Under the framework of the Code, TSMC has established policies, guidelines and procedures in other policy areas, including: Anti-corruption, Anti-harassment/ discrimination, Antitrust (unfair competition), Environment, Export Control, Financial Reporting/Internal Controls, Insider Trading, Intellectual Property, Proprietary Information Protection ("PIP"), Privacy, Record Retention and Disposal, as well as procuring raw materials from socially responsible sources ("Conflict-free Minerals"). The above-mentioned policies are crucial in strengthening overall compliance with the Code. TSMC, its employees and its subsidiaries and affiliates are expected to fully understand and comply with all laws and regulations that govern our businesses. The Internal Auditor of TSMC also plays a critical role in ensuring the Company's compliance with the Code and relevant rules and regulations. To ensure that our financial, managerial, and operating information is accurate, reliable, and timely and that our employee's actions are in compliance with applicable policies, standards, procedures, laws and regulations, our Internal Auditor conducts audits of various control points within the Company in accordance with its annual audit plan approved by the Board of Directors and subsequently reports its audit findings and remedial issues to the Board and Management on a regular basis.	

041

Assessment Item	Implementation Status			Non-implementation and Its Reason(s)
	Yes	No	Summary	
2. Ethic Management Practice (1) Does the company assess the ethics records of whom it has business relationship with and include business conduct and ethics related clauses in the business contracts?	V		(1) We expect and assist our customers, suppliers, business partners, and any other entities with whom we deal (such as consultant or third party agents who act for or on behalf of TSMC) to understand and act in accordance with TSMC's ethical standards. For instance, as for our suppliers, vendors and contractors, we require all of them to declare in writing that they will not engage in any fraud or any unethical conduct when dealing with us or our officers and employees. In addition to periodic audit, we also provide training and communicate our ethical culture to our business partners through regular live seminars to prevent any unethical conduct. We exchange views on business conduct and TSMC's ethical standards with our customers in customer audit programs and other proper occasions.	None
(2) Does the company set up a unit which is dedicated to or tasked with promoting the company's ethical standards and reports directly to the Board of Directors with periodical updates on relevant matters?	V		(2) TSMC's Board of Directors strives to perform the responsibilities of supervising the corporate conduct and ethics compliance practice through the Audit Committee and the Compensation Committee, the hiring of a financial expert for the Audit Committee, and coordination with the Internal Audit department. In addition, General Counsel, the responsible corporate Vice President who oversees the Ombudsmen system and Internal Auditors update the Board ethical standards compliance issues on a regular basis. Moreover, TSMC's officers, especially our CEO, CFO, and General Counsel, with oversight from our Board, are responsible for the full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable financial accounting and financial disclosure in reports and documents filed by the Company with securities authorities and in all TSMC public communications and disclosures.	
(3) Does the company establish policies to prevent conflict of interests, provide appropriate communication and complaint channels and implement such policies properly?	V		(3) TSMC requires newly hired employees to declare any conflict of interest situation as appropriate. In addition, all employees must disclose any matters that have, or may have, the appearance of undermining the Code (such as any actual or potential conflict of interest). Furthermore, key employees and senior officers must periodically declare their compliance status with the Code according to relevant procedures.	
(4) To implement relevant policies on ethical conducts, does the company establish effective accounting and internal control systems that are audited by internal auditors or CPA periodically?	V		(4) TSMC continues maintaining the integrity of its financial reporting processes and controls and establishes appropriate internal control systems for preventing higher potential unethical conduct, and the Internal Auditors formulate annual audit plans based on the results of the risk assessment and subsequently reports its audit findings and remedial issues to the Board and Management on a regular basis. In addition, all departments and subsidiaries of TSMC are also required to conduct Control Self-Assessment (CSA) tests annually to review the effectiveness of the internal control system.	
(5) Does the company provide internal and external ethical conduct training programs on a regular basis?	V		(5) Training is a major component of our compliance program, conducted throughout the year to refresh TSMC's employees' commitment to ethical conduct, and to get updated information on laws and regulations related to their daily operations. As for our suppliers, vendors and contractors, we communicate our ethical culture to our business partners through regular live seminars to ensure their fully understanding of our commit to ethical conduct.	
3. Implementation of Complaint Procedures (1) Does the company establish specific complaint and reward procedures, set up conveniently accessible complaint channels, and designate responsible individuals to handle the complaint received?	V		(1) TSMC has implemented the "Complaint Policy and Procedures for Certain Accounting and Legal Matters" and "Procedures for Ombudsman System" that allow employees or any whistleblowers with relevant evidence to report any financial, legal, or ethical irregularities. TSMC also requires all employees to stay vigilant and whistle-blow any noncompliance by anyone to their supervisors, the function head of Human Resources, the responsible corporate Vice President that oversees the Ombudsmen system, or to the Chairman of the Company's Audit Committee directly and anonymously. In particular, the Ombudsmen system is open to external parties such as our vendors and subcontractors.	None
(2) Does the company establish standard operation procedures for investigating the complaints received and ensuring such complaints are handled in a confidential manner?	V		(2) TSMC treats any complaint and the investigation thereof in a confidential and sensitive manner, and such manner is clearly stated in our bylaws.	
(3) Does the company adopt proper measures to prevent a complainant from retaliation for his/her filing a complaint?	V		(3) TSMC strictly prohibits any form of retaliation against any individual who in good faith reports or helps with the investigation of any complaint, and such requirement is clearly stated in our bylaws.	
4. Information Disclosure Does the company disclose its guidelines on business ethics as well as information about implementation of such guidelines on its website and Market Observation Post System ("MOPS")?	V		Our internal website provides guidelines and informative articles on ethics and honorable business conduct (in both Chinese and English) for employees' easy access. In addition, TSMC discloses relevant policies and information in its Annual Report (which is also available at the MOPS) and CSR Report (available at: http://www.tsmc.com)	None
5. If the company has established corporate governance policies based on TSE Corporate Conduct and Ethics Best Practice Principles, please describe any discrepancy between the policies and their implementation. TSMC has established the Code to require that all employees, officers and board members comply with the Code and the other policies and procedures. There is no discrepancy between the Code, including its affiliate policies and procedures, and its implementation. For more details, please refer to "3.5 Code of Ethics and Business Conduct" on page 39-42 of this Annual Report.				
6. Other important information to facilitate better understanding of the company's corporate conduct and ethics compliance practices (e.g., review the company's corporate conduct and ethics policy). For details on the implementation of TSMC's Corporate Conduct and Ethics, please refer to "3.5 Code of Ethics and Business Conduct" on page 39-42 of this Annual Report.				

3.6 Regulatory Compliance

TSMC’s robust compliance efforts are comprised of legislation monitoring, developing and implementation of effective compliance policies and programs, training, and maintaining an open reporting environment.

Legislative Monitoring

TSMC operates in many countries. To comply with governing legislation, applicable laws, regulations and regulatory expectations, we closely monitor domestic and foreign government policies and regulatory developments that could materially impact TSMC’s business and financial operations. Our Legal organization periodically updates our relevant internal departments, management and the Audit Committee of applicable regulatory changes so that internal teams ensure compliance with new regulatory requirements in a timely manner. We are a proactive advocate for local legislative and regulatory reform. For example, we achieved remarkable results in strengthening trade secret protection in Taiwan, and generally our comments and recommendations on legal reforms to the government have been accepted constructively. TSMC is increasingly dedicated to identifying potential regulatory issues and will continue to be involved in advocating public policy changes that foster a positive and fair business environment.

Policy and Compliance Program Development and Implementation

Under the framework of the Code, TSMC has established policies, guidelines and procedures in different compliance areas, including: Anti-corruption, Anti-harassment/discrimination, Employment Regulations, Antitrust (unfair competition), Environment, Export Control, Financial Reporting, Internal Controls, Insider Trading, Intellectual Property, Proprietary Information Protection (“PIP”), Privacy, Record Retention and Disposal, as well as procuring raw materials from socially responsible sources (“Conflict-free Minerals”). It is our belief that these policies are crucial in strengthening overall compliance with the Code and compliance programs. TSMC, its employees and its subsidiaries and affiliates are expected to fully understand and comply with all laws and regulations that govern our businesses and make ethical decisions in every circumstance.

Compliance Awareness Training

Training is a major component of our regulatory compliance program, conducted throughout the year to refresh TSMC’s employees’ commitment to ethical conduct, and to get updated information on laws and regulations related to their daily operations.

Highlights of our training include:

- Posters at our facilities, and news articles, compliance guidelines and tips which our employees can access through our intranet;
- Live seminars focusing on specific topics such as Anti-Corruption (this was the highlight of our compliance training activities for 2015, as described in Section 3.3.1 below), PIP, Intellectual Property, Personal Data Protection, Conflict Minerals Compliance and Export Control Management. Training is made mandatory for those employees whose jobs are especially relevant to a particular topic to ensure sufficient awareness of relevant laws and internal policies;
- On-line learning programs updated frequently to provide most up-to-date information and timely and flexible access for employees to understand the law and key compliance issues, covering topics of Antitrust, Anti-harassment, Insider Trading, Export Control Management, PIP, and Privacy Protection among others;
- External training, in Taiwan and abroad, for TSMC’s legal team to receive current developments of new laws and regulations, and for its lawyers to comply with applicable continuing legal education requirements. External experts are also invited to give in-house lectures on key issues.

Reporting Channel

As mentioned above, TSMC provides an open reporting channel for employees and external parties such as our customer, vendors and subcontractors through its Ombudsman. Below is a summary of the Number of Reported Incidents:

	FY 2014	FY 2015
Incidents submitted to the Ombudsman System (Note)	39	60
Incidents submitted to the Audit Committee Whistleblower System	-	-
Incidents reported to the “hotline” which were treated as plausible	22	16
	-	-
Sexual Harassment Investigation Committee which were found after investigations	4	7
	4	7

Note: There were no incidents related to ethics, finance or accounting matters in 2014 or 2015.

Major Accomplishments

In 2015, TSMC achieved several major accomplishments in regulatory compliance:

- Public Promotion Activities: In addition to rigorously fulfilling our obligations on regulatory compliance matters, TSMC exercised its civic duties as a responsible corporate citizen by advising the local government on law and policy reform, including urging the Government to amend certain outdated laws and regulations, which we believe were inconsistent with global practice, to improve Taiwan’s investment environment and economic development. For example, since Taiwan legislature’s acceptance of TSMC’s advice to impose criminal liability for trade secret misappropriation in 2012, TSMC continues to be an advocate of trade secret protection, and hosted multiple events to raise the event participants’ awareness of this topic that is critical to innovation and fair competition.
- Internal Training: Throughout 2015, TSMC offered a wide range of training courses on various compliance topics, including 12 on-line training courses, and 37 topics covered via live seminars. These courses were all developed and conducted by compliance experts and legal professionals.
- Anti-Corruption Program Enhancement: To provide more specific behavioral guidance to our employees, TSMC implemented new Anti-corruption Rules based on the anti-corruption provisions in the Code, and initiated a series of awareness activities to ensure our employees’ compliance with the requirements. Being the most interactive way of communication, the Legal organization provided a series of face-to-face training sessions to over 6,000 employees from different internal organizations. Employees who could not join the in-person training participated through the on-line training program. Overall, around 25,000 employees (including those of our subsidiaries) received the training and gained a deeper understanding on this critical topic. Looking ahead into 2016, it is our objective to continuously provide compliance training that includes the topic of anti-corruption, among others, to this same group of the employees. We also plan to conduct face-to-face communications with our manager-level employees to promote awareness of and ensure compliance with TSMC’s business conduct standards when interacting with third parties.

- Conflict-Free Supply Chain: As a recognized global leader in the electronics industry supply chain, we acknowledge our corporate social responsibility to strive to procure conflict free minerals in an effort to recognize humanitarian and ethical social principles that protect the dignity of all persons and have implemented a series of compliance safeguards. In 2015, TSMC has been making continued progress to ensure a conflict-free supply chain. Its conflict-free minerals compliance has also been highly ranked by independent third party rating agencies.
- Export Compliance: In order to prevent any unauthorized export of controlled items by TSMC or any of its subsidiaries, a formal policy and export management system (EMS) existed for a number of years is continuously maintained to ensure compliance with all applicable regulations covering the export of information, technologies, products, materials and equipment. TSMC’s EMS allows TSMC to streamline its complicated SHTC (Strategic High-Tech Commodities) export process and creates efficiency for both TSMC and its customers. TSMC’s EMS was certified in September 2012 by the Bureau of Foreign Trade, the Taiwan regulator, as a qualified ICP (Internal Control Program) exporter. Because of its successful implementation, TSMC has also frequently earned recognition as “best in class” and was asked to share our experience on EMS implementation to third parties that included a variety of domestic and foreign organizations and industry peers.
- Privacy: TSMC on behalf of itself and its subsidiaries adopted a privacy and personal data protection policy to meet global standards for handling personal data in compliance with relevant legislations respecting personal privacy in the workplace. A variety of promotion events were provided throughout 2015, including live, in-person seminars and online training programs, as well as the publication of educational materials such as a set of FAQs on TSMC intranet for employees’ easy access. All Human Resources staff received proper training as well. Flyers and eBanners posted throughout our facilities and through our intranet also successfully raised employees’ awareness on this topic. Through our dedication, we are fostering a culture whereby an individual’s personal data and privacy are protected and handled in line with global standards.

3.7 Internal Control System Execution Status

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited

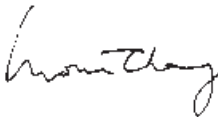
Statement of Internal Control System

Date: February 2, 2016

Based on the findings of a self-assessment, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited (TSMC) states the following with regard to its internal control system during the year 2015:

1. TSMC’s Board of Directors and Management are responsible for establishing, implementing, and maintaining an adequate internal control system. Our internal control is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance over the effectiveness and efficiency of our operations (including profitability, performance, and safeguarding of assets), reliability, timeliness, transparency of our reporting, and compliance with applicable rulings, laws and regulations.
2. An internal control system has inherent limitations. No matter how perfectly designed, an effective internal control system can provide only reasonable assurance of accomplishing its stated objectives. Moreover, the effectiveness of an internal control system may be subject to changes due to extenuating circumstances beyond our control. Nevertheless, our internal control system contains self-monitoring mechanisms, and TSMC takes immediate remedial actions in response to any identified deficiencies.
3. TSMC evaluates the design and operating effectiveness of its internal control system based on the criteria provided in the Regulations Governing the Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies (herein below, the “Regulations”). The criteria adopted by the Regulations identify five key components of managerial internal control: (1) control environment, (2) risk assessment, (3) control activities, (4) information and communication, and (5) monitoring activities.
4. TSMC has evaluated the design and operating effectiveness of its internal control system according to the aforesaid Regulations.
5. Based on the findings of such evaluation, TSMC believes that, on December 31, 2015, it has maintained, in all material respects, an effective internal control system (that includes the supervision and management of our subsidiaries), to provide reasonable assurance over our operational effectiveness and efficiency, reliability, timeliness, transparency of reporting, and compliance with applicable rulings, laws and regulations.
6. This Statement will be an integral part of TSMC’s Annual Report for the year 2015 and Prospectus, and will be made public. Any falsehood, concealment, or other illegality in the content made public will entail legal liability under Articles 20, 32, 171, and 174 of the Securities and Exchange Law.
7. This Statement has been passed by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on February 2, 2016, with none of the eight attending directors expressing dissenting opinions, and the remainder all affirming the content of this Statement.

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited



Morris Chang,
Chairman



Mark Liu,
President and Co-Chief Executive Officer



C.C. Wei,
President and Co-Chief Executive Officer

3.8 Status of Personnel Responsible for the Company’s Financial and Business Operation

3.8.1 Resignation or Dismissal of Chairman, President, and Heads of Accounting, Finance, Internal Audit and R&D during the 2015 Calendar Year and as of the Date of this Annual Report: None.

3.8.2 Certification of Employees Whose Jobs are Related to the Release of the Company’s Financial Information

Certification	Number of Employees	
	Internal Audit	Finance
Certified Public Accountants (CPA)	3	27
US Certified Public Accountants (US CPA)	3	12
The Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA)	-	1
Certified Internal Auditor (CIA)	12	5
Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA)	-	4
Certified Management Accountant (CMA)	-	2
Financial Risk Manager (FRM)	-	1
Certificate in Financial Management (CFM)	-	1
Certification in Control Self-Assessment (CCSA)	3	-
Certification in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA)	4	-
Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA)	4	-
BS7799/ISO 27001 Lead Auditor	1	-

3.9 Information Regarding TSMC’s Independent Auditor

3.9.1 Audit Fees

The Audit Committee approves all fees payable to TSMC’s independent auditor and recommends the same to the Board of Directors for further approval. The Board of Directors has authorized the Audit Committee to approve any increase not exceeding 10% of the approved fees.

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Accounting Firm	Name of CPA	Audit Fee	Non-audit Fee					Whether the CPA's Audit Period Covers an Entire Fiscal Year			Remark
			System Design	Company Registration	Human Resource	Others (Note 1)	Subtotal	Yes	No	Audit Period	
Deloitte & Touche	Yi-Hsin Kao, Hung-Wen Huang, and others	60,363	-	90	1,994	82	2,166	V			Note 2

Note 1: Fees mainly related to accounting research tool.
Note 2: Article 10-5-1 of Regulation Governing Information to be published in Annual Report of Public Companies was not applicable to TSMC.

3.9.2 TSMC did not replace its independent auditor during 2014, 2015, and as of February 29, 2016.

3.9.3 TSMC’s Chairman, Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and managers in charge of its finance and accounting operations did not hold any positions within TSMC’s independent audit firm or its affiliates in the most recent year.

3.9.4 Evaluation of the External Auditor’s Independence

The Audit Committee regularly monitors the independence of TSMC’s external auditor by conducting the below evaluations and reports the same to the Board of Directors:

- 1. The auditor’s independence declaration
- 2. The Audit Committee pre-approves all audit and non-audit services conducted by the auditor to ensure that the non-audit services do not influence the results of the audit
- 3. Ensure the audit partner rotates every five years
- 4. Annually evaluate the independence of the external auditor based on the results of the auditor survey

3.10 Material Information Management Procedure

TSMC has established relevant procedures for managing and disclosing material information. The responsible departments regularly remind all officers and employees about the need to comply with these procedures and other applicable regulations when they become aware of any potential material information and the possible need to publicly disclose such information. To ensure that our employees, managers and board directors are aware of and comply with these relevant regulations, TSMC has also established our “Insider Trading Policy”. To reduce the risk of insider trading, on-line training programs and live seminars are conducted periodically. In addition, employees can familiarize themselves with relevant internal policies and training articles by easily accessing TSMC’s Legal Organization intranet website.

4. Capital and Shares

4.1 Capital and Shares

4.1.1 Capitalization

Unit: Share/NT\$ As of 02/29/2016

Month/ Year	Issue Price (Per Share)	Authorized Share Capital		Capital Stock		Remark		
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Sources of Capital	Capital Increase by Assets Other than Cash	Date of Approval & Approval Document No.
03/2015	10	28,050,000,000	280,500,000,000	25,929,662,436	259,296,624,360	Exercise of Employee Stock Options: NT\$2,874,800	None	03/12/2015 Zhu Shang Tzu No. 1040006423
07/2015	10	28,050,000,000	280,500,000,000	25,930,380,458	259,303,804,580	Exercise of Employee Stock Options: NT\$7,180,220	None	07/13/2015 Zhu Shang Tzu No. 1040020526

4.1.2 Capital and Shares

Unit: Share As of 02/29/2016

Type of Stock	Authorized Share Capital				Total
	Issued Shares			Unissued Shares	
	Listed	Non-listed	Total		
Common Stock	25,930,380,458	-	25,930,380,458	2,119,619,542	28,050,000,000

Shelf Registration: None.

4.1.3 Composition of Shareholders

Common Share As of 07/05/2015 (last record date)

Type of Shareholders	Government Agencies	Financial Institutions	Other Juridical Persons	Foreign Institutions and Natural Persons	Domestic Natural Persons	Total
Number of Shareholders	8	207	1,208	3,733	349,155	354,311
Shareholding	1,653,797,313	977,881,685	1,380,363,102	19,657,991,373	2,260,346,985	25,930,380,458
Holding Percentage (%)	6.38%	3.77%	5.32%	75.81%	8.72%	100.00%



Distribution Profile of Share Ownership

Common Share

As of 07/05/2015 (last record date)

Shareholder Ownership (Unit: Share)	Number of Shareholders	Ownership	Ownership (%)
1 ~ 999	151,145	34,213,375	0.13%
1,000 ~ 5,000	142,760	303,388,668	1.17%
5,001 ~ 10,000	27,422	197,371,094	0.76%
10,001 ~ 15,000	10,543	128,147,107	0.49%
15,001 ~ 20,000	4,871	85,778,760	0.33%
20,001 ~ 30,000	5,357	130,583,605	0.50%
30,001 ~ 40,000	2,509	86,644,013	0.33%
40,001 ~ 50,000	1,595	71,688,191	0.28%
50,001 ~ 100,000	3,134	219,362,243	0.85%
100,001 ~ 200,000	1,637	227,187,115	0.88%
200,001 ~ 400,000	1,095	305,191,059	1.18%
400,001 ~ 600,000	443	216,576,354	0.84%
600,001 ~ 800,000	250	174,666,125	0.67%
800,001 ~ 1,000,000	178	160,051,044	0.62%
Over 1,000,001	1,372	23,589,531,705	90.97%
Total	354,311	25,930,380,458	100.00%

Preferred Share: None.

4.1.4 Major Shareholders

Common Share

As of 07/05/2015 (last record date)

Shareholders	Total Shares Owned	Ownership (%)
ADR-Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	5,365,356,963	20.69%
National Development Fund, Executive Yuan	1,653,709,980	6.38%
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. Taipei Branch in custody for Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency	641,514,041	2.47%
Government of Singapore	635,155,654	2.45%
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. Taipei Branch in custody for EuroPacific Growth Fund	354,917,649	1.37%
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. Taipei Branch in custody for ABU DHABI Investment Authority	320,874,542	1.24%
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	287,686,235	1.11%
Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund, a Series of Vanguard International Equity Index Funds	252,531,845	0.97%
Norges Bank	235,258,515	0.91%
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Taipei Branch in custody for Stichting Depositary APG Emerging Markets Equity Pool	230,128,873	0.89%

4.1.5 Net Change in Shareholding by Directors, Management and Shareholders with 10% Shareholdings or More

Unit: Share

Title Name	2015		01/01/2016 ~ 02/29/2016	
	Net Change in Shareholding	Net Change in Shares Pledged (Note 1)	Net Change in Shareholding	Net Change in Shares Pledged (Note 1)
Chairman Morris Chang	-	-	-	-
Vice Chairman F.C. Tseng	-	-	-	-
Director National Development Fund, Executive Yuan Representative: Johnsee Lee	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Independent Director Sir Peter Leahy Bonfield	-	-	-	-
Independent Director Stan Shih	-	-	-	-
Independent Director Thomas J. Englbous	-	-	-	-
Independent Director Gregory C. Chow (Note 2)	-	-	-	-
Independent Director Kok-Choo Chen	-	-	-	-
Independent Director Michael R. Splinter (Note 3)	-	-	-	-
President and Co-Chief Executive Officer Mark Liu	-	-	-	-
President and Co-Chief Executive Officer C.C. Wei	-	-	-	-
Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer Information Technology, Materials Management and Risk Management Stephen T. Tso	(60,000)	-	-	-
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Spokesperson Finance Lora Ho	(1,900,000)	-	-	-
Senior Vice President Research and Development Wei-Jen Lo	-	-	-	-
Senior Vice President of TSMC and President of TSMC North America Rick Cassidy	-	-	-	-
Vice President Operations/Affiliate Fabs M.C. Tzeng	-	-	-	-
Vice President and Chief Technology Officer Research and Development Jack Sun	(59,000)	-	(36,000)	-
Vice President Operations/Product Development Y.P. Chin	(153,000)	-	(22,000)	-
Vice President Quality and Reliability N.S. Tsai	(18,000)	-	-	-
Vice President Operations/Mainstream Fabs and Manufacturing Technology J.K. Lin	-	-	-	-
Vice President Operations/300mm Fabs J.K. Wang	-	-	-	-
Vice President Corporate Planning Organization Irene Sun	-	220,000	-	-

(Continued)

Title Name	2015		01/01/2016 ~ 02/29/2016	
	Net Change in Shareholding	Net Change in Shares Pledged (Note 1)	Net Change in Shareholding	Net Change in Shares Pledged (Note 1)
Vice President Research and Development Burn J. Lin (Note 4)	-	-	-	-
Vice President Research and Development Y.J. Mii	-	-	-	-
Vice President Research and Development Cliff Hou	(300,000)	-	-	-
Vice President Business Development Been-Jon Woo	40,000	-	25,000	-
Vice President and General Counsel Legal Sylvia Fang	-	-	-	-
Vice President Human Resources Connie Ma	10,000	-	-	-
Vice President Research and Development Y.L. Wang (Note 5)	-	-	-	-

Note 1: This refers to the creation of security interest over TSMC shares in favor of creditors, usually in connection with a shareholder’s own financing activities.
Note 2: Professor Dr. Gregory C. Chow’s tenure expired on June 9, 2015 because he was not re-elected at the 2015 Annual Shareholders’ Meeting.
Note 3: Mr. Michael R. Splinter was elected as TSMC’s independent directors at TSMC’s Annual Shareholders’ Meeting on June 9, 2015.
Note 4: Vice President Dr. Burn J. Lin retired, effective November 1, 2015. His shareholding was not disclosed after that date.
Note 5: Dr. Y.L. Wang was promoted to Vice President, effective November 10, 2015. His shareholding was disclosed starting from that date.

4.1.6 Stock Trade with Related Party

Name	Reason of the Transfer	Transfer Date	Transferee	Relation with the Transferer	Shares	Transfer Price
Lora Ho	Gifting	05/29/2015	C.H. Liu	Spouse	2,000,000	-

4.1.7 Stock Pledge with Related Party: None.

4.1.8 Related Party Relationship among Our 10 Largest Shareholders

Common Share								
Name	Current Shareholding		Spouse and Minor Shareholding		TSMC Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement		Name and Relationship between TSMC’s Shareholders	
	Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%	Name	Relationship
ADR-Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	5,365,356,963	20.69%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	None
National Development Fund, Executive Yuan Representative: Johnsee Lee	1,653,709,980	6.38%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	None
	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	None
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. Taipei Branch in custody for Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency	641,514,041	2.47%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	None
Government of Singapore	635,155,654	2.45%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	None
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. Taipei Branch in custody for EuroPacific Growth Fund	354,917,649	1.37%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	None
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. Taipei Branch in custody for ABU DHABI Investment Authority	320,874,542	1.24%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	None
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Chairman: Hong-Tu Tsai	287,686,235	1.11%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	None
	Not Available							
Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund, a Series of Vanguard International Equity Index Funds	252,531,845	0.97%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	None
Norges Bank	235,258,515	0.91%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	None
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Taipei Branch in custody for Stichting Depositary APG Emerging Markets Equity Pool	230,128,873	0.89%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	None

4.1.9 Long-term Investment Ownership

As of 12/31/2015

Long-term Investment	Ownership by TSMC (1)		Ownership by Directors, Managers and Directly/Indirectly Owned Subsidiaries (2)		Total Ownership (1) + (2)	
	Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%
Equity Method:						
TSMC Partners, Ltd.	988,268,244	100%	-	-	988,268,244	100%
TSMC Global Ltd.	5,284	100%	-	-	5,284	100%
TSMC North America	11,000,000	100%	-	-	11,000,000	100%
TSMC Europe B.V.	200	100%	-	-	200	100%
TSMC Japan Limited	6,000	100%	-	-	6,000	100%
TSMC Korea Limited	80,000	100%	-	-	80,000	100%
TSMC China Company Limited	Not Applicable (Note 1)	100%	Not Applicable (Note 1)	-	Not Applicable (Note 1)	100%
TSMC Solar Europe GmbH (Note 2)	800	100%	-	-	800	100%
Chi Cherng Investment Co., Ltd. (Note 3)	36,600,000	100%	-	-	36,600,000	100%
Systems on Silicon Manufacturing Co. Pte. Ltd.	313,603	38.79%	-	-	313,603	38.79%
Vanguard International Semiconductor Corp.	464,223,493	28.32%	275,893,484	16.83% (Note 4)	740,116,977	45.16%
Xintec Inc.	92,778,303	34.51%	32,237,381	11.99%	125,015,684	46.50%
Global UniChip Corporation	46,687,859	34.84%	-	-	46,687,859	34.84%
Motech Industries, Inc. (Note 5)	58,319,782	11.98%	-	-	58,319,782	11.98%
Emerging Alliance Fund, L.P. (Note 6)	Not Applicable (Note 1)	99.50%	Not Applicable (Note 1)	-	Not Applicable (Note 1)	99.50%
VentureTech Alliance Fund II, L.P.	Not Applicable (Note 1)	98.00%	Not Applicable (Note 1)	-	Not Applicable (Note 1)	98.00%
VentureTech Alliance Fund III, L.P.	Not Applicable (Note 1)	98.00%	Not Applicable (Note 1)	-	Not Applicable (Note 1)	98.00%

Note 1: Not applicable. These firms do not issue shares. TSMC’s investment is measured as a percentage of ownership.
Note 2: In the third quarter of 2015, the Board of Directors of TSMC Solar Ltd. (“TSMC Solar”) approved the dissolution of TSMC Solar North America, Inc. and TSMC Solar Europe GmbH. TSMC Solar North America completed the dissolution in December 2015.
Note 3: Pursuant to TSMC Board’s approval on August 11, 2015, TSMC acquired OmniVision Technologies, Inc.’s 100% ownership in Taiwan OmniVision Investment Holding Co. Inc. (“OVT Taiwan”) on November 20, 2015. OVT Taiwan changed its name to Chi Cherng Investment Co., Ltd. afterwards.
Note 4: TSMC’s Director, National Development Fund of Executive Yuan, holds 16.72% while other Directors and Management hold 0.11%.
Note 5: TSMC Solar ceased manufacturing operations in August 2015. On December 14, 2015, TSMC Solar and TSMC Guang Neng Investment, Ltd. (“TSMC GN”) were merged into TSMC. TSMC succeeded and assumed all the assets, rights, obligations, and liabilities in TSMC Solar and TSMC GN, including the shares of Motech Industries, Inc., held by TSMC Solar.
Note 6: Due to the expiration of the investment agreement between Emerging Alliance Fund, L.P. and TSMC, Emerging Alliance Fund, L.P. will complete its liquidation procedures in April 2016.

4.1.10 Share Information

TSMC’s earnings per share in 2015 increased 16.2% from 2014 to NT\$11.82 per share. The following table details TSMC’s market price, net worth, earnings, and dividends per common share, as well as other data regarding return on investment.

Market Price, Net Worth, Earnings, and Dividends Per Common Share

Unit: NT\$, except for weighted average shares and return on investment ratios

Item	2014	2015	01/01/2016 – 02/29/2016
Market Price Per Share (Note 1)			
Highest Market Price	141.50	154.50	151.00
Lowest Market Price	100.50	115.00	131.50
Average Market Price	122.53	139.84	141.04
Net Worth Per Share			
Before Distribution	40.35	47.11	-
After Distribution	35.85	(Note 5)	-
Earnings Per Share			
Weighted Average Shares (thousand shares)	25,930,104	25,930,380	-
Diluted Earnings Per Share	10.18	11.82 (Note 5)	-
Dividends Per Share			
Cash Dividends	4.50	6.00 (Note 5)	-
Accumulated Undistributed Dividend	-	-	-
Return on Investment			
Price/Earnings Ratio (Note 2)	12.04	11.83 (Note 5)	-
Price/Dividend Ratio (Note 3)	27.23	23.31 (Note 5)	-
Cash Dividend Yield (Note 4)	3.7%	4.3% (Note 5)	-

Note 1: Referred to TWSE website
Note 2: Price/Earnings Ratio = Average Market Price/ Diluted Earnings Per Share
Note 3: Price/Dividend Ratio = Average Market Price/Cash Dividends Per Share
Note 4: Cash Dividend Yield = Cash Dividends Per Share/Average Market Price
Note 5: Pending for shareholders’ approval

4.1.11 Dividend Policy and Distribution of Earnings

TSMC does not pay dividends when there are no profits or retained earnings. TSMC has distributed cash dividends every year to its shareholders since 2004. TSMC intends to maintain a stable and sustainable dividend policy, and will consider raising dividends when the free cash flow is sufficient to cover the previous level of dividend payment and any debt repayment. On February 2, 2016, TSMC’s Board of Directors adopted a proposal recommending distribution of a cash dividend of NT\$6 per share as shown in the table below. The proposal will be implemented according to the relevant regulations, upon the approval of shareholders at the Annual Shareholders’ Meeting on June 7, 2016.

Proposal to Distribute 2015 Earnings

Unit: NT\$

Cash Dividends to Common Shareholders (NT\$6 per share)	155,582,282,748
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4.1.12 Compensation to Directors and Profit Sharing Bonus to Employees

Under the Company Law as amended in May 2015, profit sharing bonus to employees has been detached from distribution of company’s earnings. In addition, the newly amended Company Law also requires companies to stipulate in their Articles of Incorporation a fixed amount or ratio of annual profits as profit sharing bonus to employees. TSMC expects to amend its Articles of Incorporation, which is to be approved at the Annual Shareholders’ Meeting on June 7, 2016. Based on the proposed amendment, before paying dividends or bonuses to shareholders, TSMC shall set aside not more than 0.3% of its annual profit to directors as compensation, and not less than 1% to employees as profit sharing bonus. As resolved by TSMC’s Board of Directors on February 2, 2016, profit sharing bonus to employees was expensed based on a certain percentage of 2015 profit; compensation to directors was expensed based on the estimated amount of payment. If the actual amounts subsequently paid differ from the above estimated amounts, the differences will be recorded in the year paid as a change in accounting estimate.

2015 Directors’ Compensation and Employees’ Profit Sharing Bonus

	Board Resolution (02/02/2016)
	Amount (NT\$)
Directors’ Compensation (Cash)	356,186,472
Employee’s Profit Sharing Bonus (Cash)	20,556,887,786
Total	20,913,074,258

Note: NT\$20,556,887,786 employees’ cash bonus has already been distributed following each quarter of 2015. The above employees’ profit sharing bonus will be distributed in the third quarter of 2016.

2014 Directors’ Compensation and Employees’ Profit Sharing Bonus

	Board Resolution (02/10/2015)	Actual Result (Note)
	Amount (NT\$)	Amount (NT\$)
Directors’ Compensation (Cash)	406,853,980	406,853,980
Employees’ Profit Sharing Bonus (Cash)	17,645,966,064	17,480,829,446
Total	18,052,820,044	17,887,683,426

Note: The above Directors’ Compensation and Employees’ Profit Sharing Bonus were expensed under the Company’s 2014 statement of comprehensive income and the same amounts were approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting on February 10, 2015. The Employees’ Profit Sharing Bonus was distributed after the approval of the same by shareholders at 2015 Annual Shareholders’ Meeting on June 9, 2015. Due to employee turnover, Employees’ Profit Sharing Bonus in the amount of NT\$165,136,618 was undistributed, and related expense was reversed in 2015.

4.1.13 Impact to 2015 Business Performance and EPS Resulting from Stock Dividend Distribution: Not applicable.

4.1.14 Buyback of Common Stock: None.

4.2 Issuance of Corporate Bonds

4.2.1 Corporate Bonds

NTD Corporate Bonds

As of 02/29/2016

Issuance	Domestic Unsecured Bond (100-1)	Domestic Unsecured Bond (100-2)	Domestic Unsecured Bond (101-1)	Domestic Unsecured Bond (101-2)	Domestic Unsecured Bond (101-3)	Domestic Unsecured Bond (101-4)	Domestic Unsecured Bond (102-1)	Domestic Unsecured Bond (102-2)	Domestic Unsecured Bond (102-3)	Domestic Unsecured Bond (102-4)
Issuing Date	09/28/2011	01/11/2012	08/02/2012	09/26/2012	10/09/2012	01/04/2013	02/06/2013	07/16/2013	08/09/2013	09/25/2013
Denomination	NT\$10,000,000	NT\$10,000,000	NT\$10,000,000	NT\$10,000,000	NT\$10,000,000	NT\$10,000,000	NT\$10,000,000	NT\$10,000,000	NT\$10,000,000	NT\$10,000,000
Offering Price	Par	Par	Par	Par	Par	Par	Par	Par	Par	Par
Total Amount	NT\$18,000,000,000	NT\$17,000,000,000	NT\$18,900,000,000	NT\$21,700,000,000	NT\$4,400,000,000	NT\$23,600,000,000	NT\$21,400,000,000	NT\$13,700,000,000	NT\$12,500,000,000	NT\$15,000,000,000
Coupon	Tranche A: 1.40% p.a. Tranche B: 1.63% p.a.	Tranche A: 1.29% p.a. Tranche B: 1.46% p.a.	Tranche A: 1.28% p.a. Tranche B: 1.40% p.a.	Tranche A: 1.28% p.a. Tranche B: 1.39% p.a.	1.53% p.a.	Tranche A: 1.23% p.a. Tranche B: 1.35% p.a. Tranche C: 1.49% p.a.	Tranche A: 1.23% p.a. Tranche B: 1.38% p.a. Tranche C: 1.50% p.a.	Tranche A: 1.50% p.a. Tranche B: 1.70% p.a.	Tranche A: 1.34% p.a. Tranche B: 1.52% p.a.	Tranche A: 1.35% p.a. Tranche B: 1.45% p.a. Tranche C: 1.60% p.a. Tranche D: 1.85% p.a. Tranche E: 2.05% p.a. Tranche F: 2.10% p.a.
Tenor and Maturity Date	Tranche A: 5 years Maturity: 09/28/2016 Tranche B: 7 years Maturity: 09/28/2018	Tranche A: 5 years Maturity: 01/11/2017 Tranche B: 7 years Maturity: 01/11/2019	Tranche A: 5 years Maturity: 08/02/2017 Tranche B: 7 years Maturity: 08/02/2019	Tranche A: 5 years Maturity: 09/26/2017 Tranche B: 7 years Maturity: 09/26/2019	Tenor: 10 years Maturity: 10/09/2022	Tranche A: 5 years Maturity: 01/04/2018 Tranche B: 7 years Maturity: 01/04/2020 Tranche C: 10 years Maturity: 01/04/2023	Tranche A: 5 years Maturity: 02/06/2018 Tranche B: 7 years Maturity: 02/06/2020 Tranche C: 10 years Maturity: 02/06/2023	Tranche A: 7 years Maturity: 07/16/2020 Tranche B: 10 years Maturity: 07/16/2023	Tranche A: 4 years Maturity: 08/09/2017 Tranche B: 6 years Maturity: 08/09/2019	Tranche A: 3 years Maturity: 09/25/2016 Tranche B: 4 years Maturity: 09/25/2017 Tranche C: 5.5 years Maturity: 03/25/2019 Tranche D: 7.5 years Maturity: 03/25/2021 Tranche E: 9.5 years Maturity: 03/25/2023 Tranche F: 10 years Maturity: 09/25/2023
Outstanding	NT\$18,000,000,000	NT\$17,000,000,000	NT\$18,900,000,000	NT\$21,700,000,000	NT\$4,400,000,000	NT\$23,600,000,000	NT\$21,400,000,000	NT\$13,700,000,000	NT\$12,500,000,000	NT\$15,000,000,000
Credit Rating	twAAA (Taiwan Ratings Corporation, 08/24/2011)	twAAA (Taiwan Ratings Corporation, 12/06/2011)	twAAA (Taiwan Ratings Corporation, 07/02/2012)	twAAA (Taiwan Ratings Corporation, 08/23/2012)	twAAA (Taiwan Ratings Corporation, 09/04/2012)	twAAA (Taiwan Ratings Corporation, 11/29/2012)	twAAA (Taiwan Ratings Corporation, 12/18/2012)	twAAA (Taiwan Ratings Corporation, 05/16/2013)	twAAA (Taiwan Ratings Corporation, 07/15/2013)	twAAA (Taiwan Ratings Corporation, 08/06/2013)
Trustee	Mega International Commercial Bank			Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank						
Guarantor	None									
Underwriter	Not Applicable									
Legal Counsel	Modern Law Office									
Auditor	Deloitte & Touche									
Repayment	Bullet									
Redemption or Early Repayment Clause	None									
Covenants	None									
Other Rights of Bondholders	Conversion Right	None								
	Amount of Converted or Exchanged Common Shares, ADRs or Other Securities	Not Applicable								
Dilution Effect and Other Adverse Effects on Existing Shareholders	None									
Custodian	None									

USD Corporate Bonds

As of 02/29/2016

Issuance	Senior Unsecured Notes (Note)
Issuing Date	04/03/2013
Denomination	US\$200,000 and integral multiples of US\$1,000 in excess thereof
Listing	Singapore Exchange
Offering Price	2016 Notes: 99.988% 2018 Notes: 99.933%
Total Amount	US\$1,500,000,000
Coupon	2016 Notes: 0.950% p.a. 2018 Notes: 1.625% p.a.
Tenor and Maturity Date	2016 Notes: 3 years Maturity: 04/03/2016 2018 Notes: 5 years Maturity: 04/03/2018
Guarantor	TSMC
Trustee	Citicorp International Limited
Underwriter	Goldman Sachs International

(Continued)

Legal Advisor		Jones Day Maples and Calder
Auditor		Deloitte & Touche
Repayment		Bullet
Outstanding		US\$1,500,000,000
Redemption or Early Repayment Clause		At issuer's option
Covenants		Limitations on (1) liens and (2) sale and leaseback transactions
Credit Rating		A1 (Moody's Investors Service, 03/15/2013) A+ (Standard & Poor's Rating Services, 03/15/2013)
Other Rights of Bondholders	Conversion Right	None
	Amount of Converted or Exchanged Common Shares, ADRs or Other Securities	Not Applicable
Dilution Effect and Other Adverse Effects on Existing Shareholders		None
Custodian		None

Note: Issued by TSMC's wholly-owned subsidiary, TSMC Global Ltd., and unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by TSMC.

4.2.2 Convertible Bond: None.

4.2.3 Exchangeable Bond: None.

4.2.4 Shelf Registration: None.

4.2.5 Bond with Warrants: None.

4.3 Preferred Shares

4.3.1 Preferred Share: None.

4.3.2 Preferred Share with Warrants: None.

4.4 Issuance of American Depositary Shares

Issuing Date	10/08/1997	11/20/1998	01/12/1999 - 01/14/1999	07/15/1999	08/23/1999 - 09/09/1999	02/22/2000 - 03/08/2000	04/17/2000	06/07/2000 - 06/15/2000	05/14/2001 - 06/11/2001	06/12/2001	11/27/2001	02/07/2002 - 02/08/2002	11/21/2002 - 12/19/2002	07/14/2003 - 07/21/2003	11/14/2003	08/10/2005 - 09/08/2005	05/23/2007
Total Amount (US\$)	594,720,000	184,554,440	35,500,000	296,499,641	158,897,089	379,134,599	224,640,000	1,167,873,850	240,999,660	297,649,640	320,600,000	1,001,650,000	160,097,914	908,514,880	1,077,000,000	1,402,036,500	2,563,200,000
Offering Price Per ADS (US\$)	24.78	15.26	17.75	24.516	28.964	57.79	56.16	35.75	20.63	20.63	16.03	16.75	8.73	10.40	10.77	8.6	10.68
Units Issued	24,000,000	12,094,000	2,000,000	12,094,000	5,486,000	6,560,000	4,000,000	32,667,800	11,682,000	14,428,000	20,000,000	59,800,000	18,348,000	87,357,200	100,000,000	163,027,500	240,000,000
Common Shares Represented	120,000,000	60,470,000	10,000,000	60,470,000	27,430,000	32,800,000	20,000,000	163,339,000	58,410,000	72,140,000	100,000,000	299,000,000	91,740,000	436,786,000	500,000,000	815,137,500	1,200,000,000
Underlying Securities	TSMC Common Shares from Selling Shareholders	TSMC Common Shares from Selling Shareholders	TSMC Common Shares from Selling Shareholders	TSMC Common Shares from Selling Shareholders	TSMC Common Shares from Selling Shareholders (Pursuant to ADR Conversion Sale Program)	TSMC Common Shares from Selling Shareholders (Pursuant to ADR Conversion Sale Program)	TSMC Common Shares from Selling Shareholders	Cash Offering and TSMC Common Shares from Selling Shareholders	TSMC Common Shares from Selling Shareholders (Pursuant to ADR Conversion Sale Program)	TSMC Common Shares from Selling Shareholders	TSMC Common Shares from Selling Shareholders	TSMC Common Shares from Selling Shareholders	TSMC Common Shares from Selling Shareholders	TSMC Common Shares from Selling Shareholders	TSMC Common Shares from Selling Shareholders	TSMC Common Shares from Selling Shareholders	TSMC Common Shares from Selling Shareholders
Apportionment of Expenses for Issuance and Maintenance	(Note 3)							(Note 4)									
Issuance and Listing	NYSE																
Rights and Obligations of ADS Holders	Same as those of Common Share Holders																
Trustee	Not Applicable																
Depository Bank	Citibank,N.A.–NewYork																
Custodian Bank (Note 1)	Citibank, N.A. – Taipei Branch																
ADSs Outstanding (Note 2)	As of February 29, 2016, total number of outstanding ADSs was 1,072,635,045.																
Terms and Conditions in the Deposit Agreement and Custody Agreement	See Deposit Agreement and Custody Agreement for Details																
Closing Price Per ADS (US\$)	2015	High	24.63														
		Low	18.76														
		Average	22.36														
	01/01/2016-02/29/2016	High	23.96														
		Low	20.48														
		Average	22.30														

Note 1: Citibank, N.A., Taipei Branch has changed its name to “Citibank Taiwan Limited” on August 1, 2009.

Note 2: TSMC has in aggregate issued 813,544,500 ADSs since 1997, which, if taking into consideration stock dividends distributed over the period, would amount to 1,147,835,205 ADSs. Stock dividends distributed in 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 were 45%, 23%, 28%, 40%, 10%, 8%, 14.08668%, 4.99971%, 2.99903%, 0.49991%, 0.50417% and 0.49998%, respectively. As of February 29, 2016, total number of outstanding ADSs was 1,072,635,045 after 75,200,160 were redeemed.

Note 3: All fees and expenses such as underwriting fees, legal fees, listing fees and other expenses related to issuance of ADSs were borne by the selling shareholders, while maintenance expenses such as annual listing fees and accountant fees were borne by TSMC.

Note 4: All fees and expenses such as underwriting fees, legal fees, listing fees and other expenses related to issuance of ADSs were borne proportionately by TSMC and the selling shareholders, while maintenance expenses such as annual listing fees and accountant fees were borne by TSMC.

4.5 Status of Employee Stock Option Plan

4.5.1 Issuance of Employee Stock Options

As of 02/29/2016

ESOP Granted	First Grant	Second Grant	Third Grant	Fourth Grant	Fifth Grant	Sixth Grant	Seventh Grant	Eighth Grant	Ninth Grant
Approval Date by The Securities & Futures Bureau	06/25/2002	06/25/2002	06/25/2002	06/25/2002	10/29/2003	10/29/2003	10/29/2003	10/29/2003	01/06/2005
Issue (Grant) Date	08/22/2002	11/08/2002	03/07/2003	06/06/2003	12/03/2003	02/19/2004	05/11/2004	08/11/2004	05/17/2005
Number of Options Granted	18,909,700	1,085,000	6,489,514	23,090,550	842,900	15,720	11,167,817	135,300	10,742,350
Percentage of Shares Exercisable to Outstanding Common Shares	0.10154%	0.00583%	0.03485%	0.12399%	0.00416%	0.00008%	0.05510%	0.00058%	0.04620%
Option Duration	10 years	10 years	10 years	10 years	10 years	10 years	10 years	10 years	10 years
Source of Option Shares	New Common Share	New Common Share	New Common Share	New Common Share	New Common Share	New Common Share	New Common Share	New Common Share	New Common Share
Vesting Schedule	2nd Year: up to 50% 3rd Year: up to 75% 4th Year: up to 100%	2nd Year: up to 50% 3rd Year: up to 75% 4th Year: up to 100%	2nd Year: up to 50% 3rd Year: up to 75% 4th Year: up to 100%	2nd Year: up to 50% 3rd Year: up to 75% 4th Year: up to 100%	2nd Year: up to 50% 3rd Year: up to 75% 4th Year: up to 100%	2nd Year: up to 50% 3rd Year: up to 75% 4th Year: up to 100%	2nd Year: up to 50% 3rd Year: up to 75% 4th Year: up to 100%	2nd Year: up to 50% 3rd Year: up to 75% 4th Year: up to 100%	2nd Year: up to 50% 3rd Year: up to 75% 4th Year: up to 100%
Shares Exercised	20,585,621	1,416,203	7,584,554	24,838,979	583,111	15,416	10,344,528	128,014	8,937,082
Value of Shares Exercised (NT\$)	696,435,850	45,875,186	174,820,504	849,375,434	29,807,359	744,182	457,708,004	4,982,968	425,035,008
Shares Unexercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Original Grant Price Per Share (NT\$)	NT\$53.0	NT\$51.0	NT\$41.6	NT\$58.5	NT\$66.5	NT\$63.5	NT\$57.5	NT\$43.8	NT\$54.3
Adjusted Exercise Price Per Share (NT\$)	NT\$25.6	NT\$24.6	NT\$20.2	NT\$28.3	NT\$50.1	NT\$47.8	NT\$43.2	NT\$38.0	NT\$47.2
Percentage of Shares Unexercised to Outstanding Common Shares	0.00000%	0.00000%	0.00000%	0.00000%	0.00000%	0.00000%	0.00000%	0.00000%	0.00000%
Impact to Shareholders' Equity	Dilution to Shareholders' Equity is limited	Dilution to Shareholders' Equity is limited	Dilution to Shareholders' Equity is limited	Dilution to Shareholders' Equity is limited	Dilution to Shareholders' Equity is limited	Dilution to Shareholders' Equity is limited	Dilution to Shareholders' Equity is limited	Dilution to Shareholders' Equity is limited	Dilution to Shareholders' Equity is limited

4.5.2 Employee Stock Options Granted to Management Team and to Top 10 Employees (Note 1)

As of 02/29/2016

	Title	Name	Number of Options Granted (Note 2)	% of Shares Exercisable to Outstanding Common Shares	Exercised				Unexercised			
					Shares Exercised	Exercise Price Per Share	Value of Shares Exercised (NT\$)	% of Shares Exercised to Outstanding Common Shares	Shares Unexercised	Adjusted Grant Price Per Share	Value of Shares Unexercised (NT\$)	% of Shares Unexercised to Outstanding Common Shares
Employees	President of WaferTech	Tsung Kuo	1,249,179	0.00482%	1,249,179	47.2	58,961,249	0.00482%	-	-	-	-
	Director of WaferTech	Wayne Yeh										
	Director of WaferTech	Charlton Ku										
	Director of WaferTech	Men-Chee Chen										
	Director of WaferTech	Felix Tai										
	Director of WaferTech	Kingbird Lin										
	Deputy Director of WaferTech	Chang-Ching Kin										
	Sr. Manager of WaferTech	Richard Thoits										
	Manager of WaferTech	Christian Gomez										
	Manager of WaferTech	Todd Dalebroux										

Note 1: Officers were not granted TSMC employee stock options which expire after 2015.
Note 2: Number of options granted includes the additional shares due to stock dividends distributed in 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

4.6 Status of Employee Restricted Stock

TSMC did not issue employee restricted stock in 2015, and as of the date of this Annual Report.

4.6.1 Status of Employee Restricted Stock: Not applicable.

4.6.2 Employee Restricted Stock Granted to Management Team and to Top 10 Employees: Not applicable.

4.7 Status of New Share Issuance in Connection with Mergers and Acquisitions

TSMC neither issued new shares in connection with mergers or acquisitions during 2015, nor as of the date of this Annual Report.

4.8 Financing Plans and Implementation: Not applicable.

5. Operational Highlights

5.1 Business Activities

5.1.1 Business Scope

As the founder and leader of the dedicated semiconductor foundry segment, TSMC provides a full range of integrated semiconductor foundry services, including the most advanced process technologies, leading specialty technologies, the most comprehensive design ecosystem support, excellent manufacturing productivity and product quality, advanced mask and packaging services, and so on, to fulfill an increasing variety of customer needs. The Company strives to provide the best overall value to its customers and TSMC believes its customers’ success is TSMC’s success. As a result, TSMC has won customer trust from around the world and has experienced strong growth and success.

In May 2009, TSMC established the New Businesses organization to explore non-foundry related business opportunities. In 2011, the New Businesses organization was formally separated from the main TSMC organization as two wholly owned subsidiaries, TSMC Solid State Lighting Ltd. (TSMC SSL) and TSMC Solar Ltd., responsible for solid state lighting and solar business activities, respectively. In January 2015, TSMC’s board of directors approved the sale of TSMC Solid State Lighting to Epistar. Upon the closing of the sale, TSMC completely exited the LED industry. In August 2015, TSMC announced that TSMC Solar would cease manufacturing operations by end of that month, as we believed that our solar business was no longer economically sustainable. All outstanding warranties to existing customers will be honored.

5.1.2 Customer Applications

TSMC manufactured 8,941 different products for 470 different customers in 2015. These chips were used across the entire spectrum of electronic applications, including computers and peripherals, information appliances, wired and wireless communications systems, automotive and industrial equipment, consumer electronics such as DVDs, digital TVs, game consoles, digital still cameras (DSCs), and many other applications.

The rapid evolution of end products drives customers to use TSMC’s innovative technologies and services, while at the same time spurring TSMC’s own development of technology. As always, success depends on leading rather than following industry trends.

5.1.3 Consolidated Shipments and Net Revenue in 2015 and 2014

Unit: Shipments (thousand 12-inch equivalent wafers) / Net Revenue (NT\$ thousands)

		2015		2014	
		Shipments	Net Revenue	Shipments	Net Revenue
Wafer	Domestic (Note 1)	1,588	100,189,156	1,738	112,726,728
	Export	7,175	702,748,813	6,525	611,020,808
Others (Note 2)	Domestic (Note 1)	N/A	5,535,154	N/A	5,766,553
	Export	N/A	35,024,245	N/A	33,292,376
Total	Domestic (Note 1)	1,588	105,724,310	1,738	118,493,281
	Export	7,175	737,773,058	6,525	644,313,184

Note 1: Domestic means sales to Taiwan.
Note 2: Others majorly include revenue associated with mask making, design services, and royalties.

5.1.4 Production in 2015 and 2014

Unit: Capacity / Output (million 12-inch equivalent wafers) / Amount (NT\$ millions)

Wafers			
Year	Capacity	Output	Amount
2015	9-10	8-9	378,871
2014	8-9	8-9	426,707

5.2 Technology Leadership

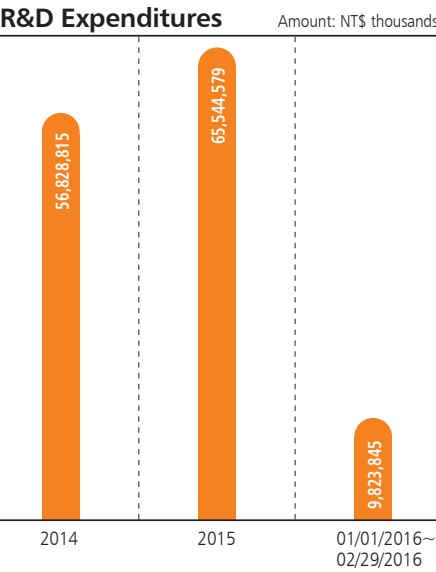
5.2.1 R&D Organization and Investment

In 2015, TSMC continued to invest in research and development, with total R&D expenditure amounting to 8% of revenue, a level that equals or exceeds the R&D investment of many other high-tech leaders.

TSMC recognizes that the technology challenge of continuing to extend Moore’s Law, the doubling of semiconductor computing power every two years, is becoming increasingly complex. The efforts of the R&D organization are focused on enabling the Company to continuously offer its customers first-to-market, leading-edge technologies and design solutions that contribute to their product success in today’s challenging market environment. In 2015 the R&D organization met these challenges by completing transfer to manufacturing of the industry leading 16FF+ technology, the first integrated technology platform to make use of 3D FinFET transistors. The R&D organization continues to fuel the pipeline of technological innovation needed to maintain leadership. TSMC’s 10nm technology development is on track to meet the goal of production start-up in 2016. TSMC 7nm technology is now in the full development stage, while the 5nm node is under definition and subject to intensive early development efforts.

In addition to CMOS logic, TSMC conducts R&D on a wide range of other semiconductor technologies that provide the functionality customers require for mobile SoC and other applications. Highlights achieved in 2015 include: Chip-On-Wafer-On-Substrate (CoWoS®) technology enhancement to include areas exceeding 1000mm² in size; full qualification of 3D InFO technology qualification and transfer to manufacturing; Through-Silicon Via (TSV) packaging ramp-up to high volume; development of 0.13µm Bipolar-CMOS-DMOS (BCD) technology for manufacture on 12-inch wafers; the addition of RF capability for 55nm e-Flash technology aimed at IoT applications; qualification for manufacture of a 650V GaN High-Electron-Mobility Transistor (HEMT); and qualification of the 55nm high-voltage process for display drivers

TSMC maintains a network of important external R&D partnerships and alliances with world-class research institutions, such as IMEC, the well-respected European R&D consortium, where TSMC is a core partner. TSMC also provides funding for nanotechnology research at leading universities worldwide to promote innovation and the advancement of nano-electronic technology. TSMC has established four joint research centers within Taiwan to include National Taiwan University, National Chao Tung University, National Tsing Hua University, and National Cheng Kung University. The goal of these centers is to develop greater understanding of the devices and materials used in the manufacture of advanced Si technologies.



5.2.2 R&D Accomplishments in 2015

Highlights

● 10nm Technology

10nm technology will offer substantial power reduction for the same chip performance compared to earlier technology generations. Development activities in 2015 focused on manufacturing baseline process setup, design rule fix, yield learning, transistor performance improvement, and process/ product reliability evaluation. Key customers and IP vendors have verified their IP with 10nm technology. 10nm technology began customer product tape-out in the first quarter of 2016.

● 7nm Technology

7nm technology offers substantial density improvement and power reduction with the same chip performance as 10nm technology. Development activities in 2015 focused on manufacturing baseline process setup, yield learning, transistor and interconnect R/C performance improvement and reliability evaluation. TSMC plans to continue 7nm full development in 2016 for risk production in 2017.

● Lithography

The main focus for RD lithography in 2015 is 10nm and 7nm development. For 10nm development, the primarily focus is on continuous improvement of overlay control and patterning robustness in preparation for 10nm qualification. As for the 7nm development, new resist material and advanced mask technology were optimized to provide additional patterning enhancement and design rule shrinkage with immersion process. Furthermore, TSMC will take the delivery of newest generation of immersion scanner to meet the tighten overlay control and imaging requirement for 7nm and beyond.

In 2015, the EUV program has made significant improvement in laser power and its stability. The stability and improvement in source power has enabled faster learning rate and process development for advanced nodes. In addition, EUV resist process, pellicle, and related mask blank have all made significant progress. The EUV technology is stepping closer to full scale RD and manufacturing readiness for advanced nodes.

● Mask Technology

Mask technology is an integral part of our advanced lithography. In 2015, R&D successfully completed the development of mask technology for the 10nm node. This technology is being transferred to the mask production organization. During the same period, solid progress was made on the development of mask technology for EUV lithography, including the reduction of native defects on mask blanks and the fabrication of EUV masks for lithographic processing of sub-10nm nodes.

Integrated Interconnect and Packaging

● 3D IC

In 2015, TSMC successfully qualified InFO PoP advanced packaging technology, with a non-TSV, low-cost solution for mobile customers. High Volume Manufacturing (HVM) production ramp is expected in 2016. The CoWoS® technology continues to expand its application from Field-Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) to network and to high-performance computing; the interposer size also expands to larger than reticle dimension by CoWoS-XL technology.

● Advanced Package Development

TSMC offers a wide variety of lead-free packaging solutions for mobile/handheld devices. In 2015, 10nm FinFET Si with ultra-fine pitch copper bump Bump-on-Trace (BoT) packaging was under development. It is expected to complete the package qualification in the second quarter of 2016. In 2015, a low-cost, innovative and highly reliable 2-mask UBM-Free Integration (UFI) fan-in WLCSP technology is in mass production for die size 5x5mm², and passed qualification for larger die sizes up to 7x7mm².

● Advanced Interconnect

Development of low-resistance Cu and low-capacitance dielectric continued to be the primary focus in 2015. At the 7nm node, a new patterning process and a novel dielectric scheme have been developed to shrink line width/space and reduce the capacitance between copper lines. A low damage low-k was delivered to reduce capacitance impact. For the 5nm node and beyond, TSMC developed a design-friendly advanced line patterning scheme and processes that allow copper line width and spacing to be further reduced. A new multi-via patterning process was employed to further improve CD uniformity. A low-resistivity metal scheme with ultra-thin barrier was demonstrated with excellent reliability performance.

Advanced Transistor Research

Innovation in transistor architectures and materials has enabled increased speed and reduction of power consumption in advanced logic technologies. TSMC is at the fore-front of transistor research with a focus on devices with high mobility channel materials, such as germanium and III-V compound semiconductors. The Company’s track record in both p- and n- channel germanium transistors, including record-breaking device performance, was highlighted at the 2015 International Electron Device Meeting (IEDM).

Specialty Technologies

TSMC offers a broad mix of technologies to address a wide range of applications:

●Mixed Signal/Radio Frequency (MS/RF) Technology

In 2015, TSMC developed a 10nm silicon and EM simulation-based LC-tank design solution to facilitate high-speed SerDes circuit design with various options of metal scheme and layout specifications to shorten design turnaround time. TSMC also offered the IPD-II solution for high-Q (Q>30 @700MHz) inductor and high-precision thin-film resistor for 4G LTE application. In order to achieve better performance in insertion loss and isolation, TSMC further reduced the key parameter Ron-Coff to ~130 fs in 0.18μm SOI process to enable cellar/Wi-Fi RF switch applications as lower-cost alternatives replacing traditional compound semiconductor-based solutions.

●Power IC/BCD Technology

The third generation of 0.18μm BCD technology adopted TSMC proprietary device structure, which increased world-leading performance with an even lower cost. With this technology, mobile power management ICs can meet the increasing power demand of mobile devices with higher-power efficiency.

●Panel Drivers

40nm high-voltage low-power process technology was readied for production with plans to complete qualification by the first quarter of 2016. This technology supports Super Retina display driver IC and touch-display driver integration IC for high-end mobile phones. This process was made available for customer tape-outs also in the first quarter of 2016.

●Micro-electromechanical Systems (MEMS) Technology

In 2015, TSMC’s modular MEMS technology was qualified for mass production of accelerometers and a pilot run of high-resolution pressure sensors. Future plans include development of next-generation high-sensitivity thin

microphone, MEMS Si-pillar TSV technology, and BioMEMS applications.

●GaN Technology

TSMC is the first and only company to offer both 100V and 650V GaN foundry service in a 6-inch fab. In 2015, the R&D team completed 650V E-HEMT development and qualified for manufacture a high electron mobility transistor configuration for high-power, high-frequency applications with low Ron (resistance when on) and high-breakdown voltage.

●Flash/Embedded Flash Technology

TSMC achieved several important milestones in embedded flash technologies in 2015. At the more mature 65nm/55nm node, NOR-based cell technologies, including 1-T cell and Split-Gate cell, were successfully put in production. At the 40nm node, split-gate cell technology completed qualification for consumer electronics applications such as IoT and smartcards and is now undergoing customer product qualification. Embedded flash development on the 28nm low-power and 28nm high-performance mobile computing platforms is underway for low-leakage applications in areas such as automobile electronics and micro controller units (MCU).

5.2.3 Technology Platform

TSMC provides customers with advanced technology platforms that include the comprehensive design infrastructure required to optimize design productivity and cycle time. These include: design flows for electronic design automation (EDA); silicon-proven IP building blocks, such as libraries; and simulation and verification design kits, i.e., process design kits (PDK) and technology files.

The availability of 10FF saw improvements in design infrastructure using an advanced CPU core as the vehicle to support customers’ adoption of 10nm FinFET (EDA tool certification results can be found on TSMC-Online.). TSMC also extended its IP quality program (TSMC9000) to allow IP audits to be performed either at TSMC or at TSMC-certified laboratories. To help customers plan new product tape-outs incorporating IP/Library from TSMC Open Innovation Platform® (OIP) ecosystem, the OIP ecosystem added a portal to connect customers to an ecosystem of 43 solution providers.

5.2.4 Design Enablement

TSMC’s technology platforms provide a solid foundation for design enablement. Customers can design directly using the Company’s internally developed IP and tools or using those that are available via our OIP partners.

Tech Files and PDKs

TSMC provides a broad range of process design kits (PDKs) for digital logic, mixed-signal, radio frequency (RF), high-voltage driver, CMOS Image Sensor (CIS) and embedded flash technologies across a range of technology nodes from 0.5μm to 10nm. In addition, the Company provides technology files for DRC, LVS, RC extraction, automatic place and route, and a layout editor to ensure process technology information is accurately represented in EDA tools. By 2015, TSMC had provided more than 7,500 technology files and more than 200 PDKs via TSMC-Online. There are more than 100,000 customer downloads of these files every year.

Library and IP

TSMC and its alliance partners offer our customers a rich portfolio of reusable IP, which are essential building blocks for many circuit designs. In 2015, over 60% of new tape-outs at TSMC adopted one or more libraries or IP from TSMC and/or our IP partners, as the Company expanded its library and silicon IP portfolio to contain more than 10,000 items, an 18% increase over 2014.

Design Methodology and Flow

In 2015, TSMC addressed critical design challenges associated with the new 10nm FinFET technology for digital and SoC applications by announcing the readiness of reference flows through OIP collaboration that feature FinFET-specific design solutions and methodologies for performance, power and area optimization.

5.2.5 Intellectual Property

A strong portfolio of intellectual property rights strengthens TSMC’s technology leadership and protects our advanced and leading edge technologies. In 2015, TSMC received a record breaking 1,768 U.S. patents, as well as 779 issued patents in Taiwan and the PRC, and other patents issued in various other countries. In 2015, TSMC ranked #23 in the “Top 50” U.S. patent grants. TSMC’s patent portfolio now reaches almost 30,000 patents worldwide (including patent applications in queue). We continue to implement a unified strategic plan for TSMC’s intellectual capital management. Strategic considerations and close alignment with the business objectives drive the timely creation, management and use of our intellectual property.

At TSMC, we have built a process to extract value from our intellectual property by aligning our intellectual property strategy with our R&D, operations, business objectives, marketing, and corporate development strategies. Intellectual

property rights protect our freedom to operate, enhance our competitive position, and give us leverage to participate in many profit-generating activities.

We have worked continuously to improve the quality of our intellectual property portfolio and to reduce the costs of maintaining it. We plan to continue investing in our intellectual property portfolio and intellectual property management system to ensure that we protect our technology leadership and receive maximum business value from our intellectual property rights.

5.2.6 TSMC University Collaboration Programs

In recent years, TSMC has significantly expanded its interaction with universities in Taiwan with the establishment of four research centers located at the nation’s most prestigious universities. The mission of these centers is twofold: to increase the number of highly qualified students suitable for employment in semiconductor industry, and to inspire university professors to initiate research programs that focus on the frontiers of semiconductor science, including device, process and materials technology, semiconductor manufacturing and engineering science, and specialty technologies for electronic applications. TSMC continues to expand and enhance the research portfolio at the four research centers at National Taiwan University, National Chiao Tung University, National Cheng Kung University and National Tsing Hua University. In 2015, several hundred more high-caliber students joined the research centers with backgrounds representing the disciplines of electronics, physics, materials engineering, chemistry, chemical engineering and mechanical engineering.

In addition, TSMC also conducts strategic research projects at top overseas universities, such as Stanford, MIT, UC Berkeley, etc. The focus is on disruptive capabilities in transistors, interconnect, patterning, modeling and special technologies.

TSMC University Shuttle Program

The TSMC University Shuttle Program was established to provide professors at leading research universities worldwide with access to the advanced silicon process technologies needed to research and develop innovative circuit design concepts. This program links motivated professors and graduate students to enthusiastic managers at TSMC with the goals of promoting excellence in the development of advanced silicon design technologies and nurturing new generations of engineering talent in the semiconductor field.

The program provides access to TSMC silicon process technologies for digital, analog/mixed-signal circuits, RF designs and micro-electromechanical system designs. Participants in the TSMC University Shuttle Program include major university research groups worldwide. TSMC and the University Shuttle Program participants achieve “win-win” collaboration through the program, which allows graduate students to implement exciting designs and achieve silicon proof points for innovations in various end-applications.

5.2.7 Future R&D Plans

To maintain and strengthen TSMC’s technology leadership, the Company plans to continue investing heavily in R&D. In addition to 10nm and 7nm CMOS nodes in the pipeline, the Company’s reinforced exploratory R&D work is on track to establish a solid foundation to feed into technology platforms beyond the 7nm node. The Company’s exploratory work focuses on new transistors and technologies, such as 3D structures, strained-layer CMOS, high-mobility materials and novel 3D IC devices. These studies emphasize innovation and are guided by deep understanding of fundamental physics of nanometer CMOS transistors and related technologies. The Company also continues to collaborate with external research bodies from academia and industry consortia alike with the goal of extending Moore’s Law and paving the road to future cost-effective technologies and manufacturing solutions for its customers.

With a highly competent and dedicated R&D team and its unwavering commitment to innovation, TSMC is confident in its ability to deliver the best and most cost-effective SoC technologies to its customers and to drive future business growth and profitability for years to come.

Summary of TSMC’s Major Future R&D Projects

Project Name	Description	Risk Production (Estimated Target Schedule)
10nm logic platform technology and applications	3rd generation FinFET CMOS platform technology for SoC	2016
7nm logic platform technology and applications	4th generation FinFET CMOS platform technology for SoC	2017
3D IC	Cost-effective solution with better form factor and performance for SiP	2016 ~ 2017
Next-generation lithography	EUV and multiple e-beam to extend Moore’s Law	2016 ~ 2019
Long-term research	Specialty SoC technology (including new NVM, MEMS, RF, analog) and transistors for 5nm node and beyond	2015 ~ 2019
The projects above accounted for roughly 70% of the total R&D budget in 2016, estimated to be around 8% of 2016 revenue.		

5.3 Manufacturing Excellence

5.3.1 GIGAFAB® Facilities

Maintaining dependable capacity is a key part of TSMC’s manufacturing strategy. The Company currently operates three 12-inch GIGAFAB® facilities – Fab 12, Fab 14, and Fab 15. The combined capacity of the three facilities exceeded six million 12-inch wafers in 2015. Production within these three facilities supports 0.13μm, 90nm, 65nm, 40nm, 28nm, 20nm, and 16nm process technologies, including each technology’s sub-nodes. An additional portion of the capacity is reserved for R&D work on leading-edge manufacturing technologies, which currently supports the technology development of the 10nm node and beyond.

TSMC has developed a centralized fab manufacturing management system (Super Manufacturing Platform, SMP) to provide customers with greater benefits in the form of more consistent quality and reliability, improved flexibility to cope with demand fluctuations, faster yield learning and time-to-volume, and lower-cost product requalification.

5.3.2 Engineering Performance Optimization

As a professional semiconductor manufacturing and service company with a diversified product portfolio, TSMC’s unique manufacturing system is tailored to achieve production of high complexity with precise control and optimized efficiency. To achieve overall optimization of equipment, process and yield, TSMC has introduced engineering big data analysis and machine learning techniques and has applied statistical process control, advanced equipment control, advanced process control and circuit probing. To satisfy advanced and accurate process control and ensure stable production of high efficiency and effectiveness, the Company employs systems of engineering big data mining and analysis, intelligent tool tuning, and equipment chamber matching. Engineering analysis platform for decision making, integrated with intelligent operating systems to achieve self-diagnosis and self-reactive actions, has produced remarkable results in yield enhancement, workflow improvement, fault detection, cost reduction and R&D cycle decrement.

TSMC has further analyzed the correlation between physical measurement, Wafer Acceptance Test (WAT), defect test, Certificate of Assurance (CoA), circuit probe and production-related parameters, aiming to identify critical variables influencing product quality to optimize yield management and fulfill customers’ special process requirements as well as diversified product demand simultaneously.

5.3.3 Lean and Intelligent Operations

TSMC continues to drive manufacturing excellence through lean and intelligent operations. The Company has developed a lean work in process (WIP) line management system to control WIP levels precisely and equip a flexible demand/capacity modeling system to agilely support customers’ urgent demands and provide customers with accurate on-time delivery and best-in-class cycle time.

To continuously improve fab operating efficiency, TSMC has introduced Internet of Things (IoT) and intelligent mobile devices. The new applications help to improve data collecting, yield traceability, material transportation and workflow efficiency, especially at mature fabs.

Following its commitment to manufacturing excellence, TSMC has integrated the technology of advanced data analysis, smart diagnostic, self-reactive engine and operation knowledge to revolutionize the fab operation mode from “Auto” to “Intelligent,” optimizing operating efficiency and quality, maximizing cost effectiveness and accelerating overall innovation.

5.3.4 Raw Materials and Supply Chain Risk Management

In 2015, TSMC continued to hold review meetings periodically with teams from operations, quality control and business to proactively identify and manage the risks of insufficient supply capacity, quality issues and supply chain interruption. TSMC also worked with its suppliers to enhance performance, quality, delivery and sustainability, as well as to support green procurement, environmental protection and safety.

Raw Materials Supply

Major Materials	Major Suppliers	Market Status	Procurement Strategy
Raw Wafers	F.S.T. S.E.H. Siltronic SUMCO SunEdison	These five suppliers together provide over 90% of the world’s raw wafer supply. Each supplier has multiple manufacturing sites in order to meet customer demand, including plants in North America, Asia, and Europe.	•TSMC’s suppliers of silicon wafers are required to pass stringent quality certification procedures. •TSMC procures wafers from multiple sources to ensure adequate supplies for volume manufacturing and to appropriately manage supply risk. •Raw wafer quality enhancement programs are in place to meet TSMC’s technology advancement. •TSMC regularly reviews the quality, delivery, cost, sustainability and service performance of its wafer suppliers. The results of these reviews are incorporated into TSMC’s subsequent purchasing decisions. •A periodic audit of each wafer supplier’s quality assurance system ensures that TSMC can maintain the highest quality in its own products.
Chemicals	Air Products Ampoe Avantor BASF Entegris Hong-Kuang Kanto PPC SAFC Wah Lee	These nine companies are the major worldwide suppliers of chemicals.	•Most suppliers have relocated some of their operations closer to TSMC’s major manufacturing facilities, thereby significantly improving procurement logistics. •Each supplier’s products are regularly reviewed to ensure that TSMC’s specifications are met and product quality is satisfactory.
Lithographic Materials	Dow JSR Merck Nissan Shin-Etsu Chemical Sumitomo T.O.K.	These seven companies are the major worldwide suppliers of lithographic materials.	•TSMC works closely with its suppliers to develop materials that meet all application and cost requirements. •TSMC and suppliers periodically conduct programs to improve their quality, delivery, sustainability and green policy, and to ensure continuous progress of TSMC’s supply chain. •Some major suppliers have relocated or plan to duplicate their manufacturing sites closer to TSMC’s major manufacturing facilities, thereby significantly improving procurement logistics and reducing supply risks.
Gases	Air Liquide Air Products Entegris Linde LienHwa OCI Materials Taiyo Nippon Sanso	These six companies are the major worldwide suppliers of specialty gases.	•The majority of the six suppliers are located in different geographic locations, which minimizes supply risk for TSMC. •TSMC conducts periodic audits to ensure that they meet TSMC’s standards.
Slurry, Pad, Disk	3M Air Products Asahi Glass Cabot Microelectronics Dow Chemical Fujifilm Planar Solutions Fujimi Kinik Sumitomo	These nine companies are the major worldwide suppliers of CMP (Chemical Mechanical Polishing) materials.	•TSMC works closely with its suppliers to develop materials that meet all application and cost requirements. •TSMC and suppliers periodically conduct programs to improve their quality, delivery, sustainability and green policy, and to ensure continuous progress of TSMC’s supply chain. •Most suppliers have relocated or duplicated their manufacturing sites closer to TSMC’s major manufacturing facilities, thereby significantly improving procurement logistics and reducing supply risks.

Suppliers Accounted for at Least 10% of Annual Consolidated Net Procurement

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Supplier	2015			2014		
	Procurement Amount	As % of 2015 Total Net Procurement	Relation to TSMC	Procurement Amount	As % of 2014 Total Net Procurement	Relation to TSMC
Company A	7,981,126	15%	None	8,496,410	17%	None
VIS	7,148,777	13%	Investee accounted for using equity method	7,424,566	14%	Investee accounted for using equity method
Company B	6,452,073	12%	None	6,147,991	12%	None
Company C	5,457,120	10%	None	4,598,275	9%	None
Company D	4,336,724	8%	None	5,471,062	11%	None
Others	22,323,841	42%		18,889,285	37%	
Total Net Procurement	53,699,661	100%		51,027,589	100%	

5.3.5 Quality and Reliability

TSMC’s strong industry reputation stems from its commitment to provide customers with the highest-quality wafers and best service for their products. Quality and Reliability (Q&R) services aim to achieve “quality on demand” to fulfill customers’ needs for time-to-market delivery, reliable quality, and market competitiveness over a broad range of products.

Q&R technical services assist customers in the technology developmental stages to design in superior product reliability. Since 2008, Q&R has worked with R&D to successfully establish and implement new qualification methodologies for High-k/Metal Gate (HKMG), and since 2013, for FinFET structures. In May 2012, Q&R began collaborating with Semiconductor Equipment and Material International (SEMI) through a joint IC Quality Committee to enhance product quality of the semiconductor supply chain. Recently, Q&R started working with R&D and the Backend Technology and Service Division to complete the Package-on-Package (PoP) technology development and in 2014 began outsourced production at major assembly and testing houses for mobile product applications. Since then, over-200 million PoP devices have been shipped to customers without major quality issues.

In 2014, Q&R conducted a deep-dive audit on new material suppliers for 20nm/16nm advanced technology and announced the incoming material quality requests to enhance the suppliers’ delivery quality. In 2015, Q&R extended the audit scope to include 10nm advanced technology suppliers and encouraged these suppliers to join the National Quality Control Circle Competition for self-initiative quality improvement. Most advanced technology material suppliers have achieved the goal of three sigma process control. Q&R also implemented innovative statistical matching methodologies to enlarge the manufacturing window with better quality control. The scope of the methodology includes raw materials, facilities, metrology and process tools, wafer acceptance test (WAT) data and reliability performance. Since 2011, Q&R tightened the post-fab outgoing visual inspection criteria for wafer quality improvement to Acceptable Quality Level (AQL) 0.4% from AQL 0.65%.

To sustain production quality and minimize risk to customers when deviations occur, manufacturing quality monitoring and event management span all critical stages – from raw material supplies, mask making, and real-time in-process monitoring, to bumping, wafer sort and reliability performance. Failure analysis and material and chemical studies play important roles in maintaining TSMC quality. These capabilities are applied from the early stages of process development through assembly and packaging, including analysis of incoming materials, airborne molecular contaminants, in-depth materials characterization for process development and failure analysis of customer returns. In 2015, TSMC continued to invest aggressively in state-of-the-art technology for materials analysis including electron and ion microscopes and surface analysis equipment. This resulted in further improvement in TSMC world-class cycle times and capacity in the area of transmission electron microscopy (TEM). Given the changing needs of our customers and the importance of ensuring the quality of incoming chemicals and materials, TSMC has implemented technologies to improve detection of metal impurities with a stronger emphasis on dynamic fault isolation and design debugging capabilities including the successful launch of our first focused ion beam (FIB) system dedicated to circuit editing. As a result, the Company has improved its ability to detect metal contaminants in incoming chemicals down to the parts-per-trillion level in 2014. Furthermore, in collaboration with customers and suppliers, significant progress has been made in dynamic fault isolation, traditionally a domain of integrated device manufacturers and fabless companies. TSMC improved the efficiency of these types of analyses through automation in 2015. With the growing presence of TSMC in the integrated circuit packaging area, the Company also bolstered

failure analysis capabilities for multichip packages. These efforts, including the addition of new capabilities, will continue into 2016.

By facilitating fine bump pitch lead-free backend solutions for customer products, TSMC helped achieve compliance with the electronic industry’s lead-free and green IC package policies. By collaborating with the major outsource assembly and testing subcontractors, Q&R qualified and released Cu bump with elongated shape lead-free bumping and Cu bumping. This made possible lead-free Cu bump packages for 16nm FinFET technology products. It also enabled TSMC customers to introduce lead-free 16nm FinFET products with excellent assembly quality, and over 40 million units were delivered without major quality issues in 2015. Q&R also worked with R&D and qualified InFO technology through both component level and board level reliability validation to allow customer product implementation beginning in the fourth quarter of 2015. For mainstream technologies, Q&R qualified extreme low-leakage and high-endurance embedded Flash IP, Integrated Passive Device (IPD), and a hybrid of copper and copper-aluminum technology. Q&R continues to build reliability testing and monitoring to ensure excellent manufacturing quality of specialty technologies on automotive, high-voltage products, CMOS image sensors, embedded-Flash memory and micro-electro-mechanical system products.

Q&R is also responsible for leading the Company towards the ultimate goal of zero-defect production through the use of continuous improvement programs. Periodic customer feedback indicates that products shipped from TSMC have consistently met or exceeded their field quality and reliability requirements. In 2015, a third-party audit verified the effectiveness of TSMC quality management systems in compliance with ISO/TS 16949: 2009 and IECQ QC 080000: 2012 certificates requirements.

5.4 Customer Trust

5.4.1 Customers

TSMC’s customers worldwide have a variety of successful product specialties and excellent performance records in various segments of the semiconductor industry. Customers include fabless semiconductor companies, systems companies, and integrated device manufacturers such as Advanced Micro Devices, Inc., Broadcom Corporation, Huawei Tech, Marvell Technology Group Ltd., MediaTek Inc., NVIDIA Corporation, NXP Semiconductors N.V., OmniVision Technologies Inc., Qualcomm Inc., Sony Corporation, Spreadtrum Communications, Inc. Texas Instruments Inc., and many more.

Customer Service

TSMC believes that providing superior service is critical to enhancing customer satisfaction and loyalty, which is very important to retaining existing customers, attracting new customers, and strengthening customer relationships. With a dedicated customer service team as the main contact window for coordination and facilitation, TSMC strives to provide world-class design support, mask making, wafer manufacturing, and backend services to achieve an optimum experience for customers and, in return, to gain customer trust and sustain company profitability.

To facilitate customer interaction and information access on a real-time basis, TSMC-Online offers a suite of web-based applications that provide an active role in design, engineering, and logistics collaborations. Customers have 24/7 access to critical information and customized reports. Design Collaboration focuses on content availability and accessibility, with close attention to complete, accurate, and current information at each level of the design life cycle. Engineering Collaboration includes online access to engineering lots, wafer yields, wafer acceptance test (WAT) analysis, and quality reliability data. Logistics Collaboration provides access to data on any given order status in wafer fabrication, backend process, and shipping.

Customer Satisfaction

To assess customer satisfaction and to ensure that our customer needs are appropriately understood, TSMC conducts the Annual Customer Satisfaction Survey (ACSS) with most active customers, either by web or interview through an independent consultancy.

Complementary to the survey, Quarterly Business Reviews (QBRs) are also conducted by the customer service team so that customers can give feedback to TSMC on a regular basis. Through surveys, feedback reviews and intensive interaction with customers, TSMC is able to maintain close touch for better service and collaboration.

Customer feedback is routinely reviewed and considered by executives and then developed into appropriate improvement plans, all-in-all becoming an integral part of the customer satisfaction process with a complete closed loop. TSMC has maintained a focus on customer survey data not only to evaluate past performance but also as a base to identify future focus areas. TSMC acts on the belief that customer satisfaction leads to loyalty, and customer loyalty leads to higher levels of retention and expansion.

Customers that Accounted for at Least 10% of Annual Consolidated Net Revenue

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Customer	2015			2014		
	Net Revenue	As % of 2015 Total Net Revenue	Relation to TSMC	Net Revenue	As % of 2014 Total Net Revenue	Relation to TSMC
Customer A	134,158,421	16%	None	157,631,427	21%	None
Customer B	134,117,206	16%	None	71,184,627	9%	None
Others	575,221,741	68%		533,990,411	70%	
Total Net Revenue	843,497,368	100%		762,806,465	100%	

5.4.2 Open Innovation Platform® (OIP) Initiative

Innovation has long been both an exciting proposition and a challenge. Competition among semiconductor companies is growing more intense in the face of increasing customer consolidation and the commoditization of technology at more mature, conventional levels. Companies must find ways to continue innovating in order to survive and prosper. One way to accelerate innovation is through active collaboration with external partners. At TSMC this is known as “open innovation”. It is an “outside in” approach to complement traditional “inside out” methods. TSMC has adopted this path to innovate via its Open Innovation Platform® (OIP) initiative, which is a key part of the TSMC Grand Alliance.

The OIP initiative is a comprehensive design technology infrastructure that encompasses all critical IC implementation areas to reduce design barriers and improve first-time silicon success. OIP promotes the speedy implementation of innovation amongst the semiconductor design community and its ecosystem partners with TSMC’s IP, design implementation and DFM capabilities, process technology and backend services.

A key element of OIP is a set of ecosystem interfaces and collaborative components initiated and supported by TSMC that more efficiently empower innovation throughout the supply chain and, in turn, drive the creation and sharing of newly created revenue and profits. TSMC’s Active Accuracy Assurance (AAA) initiative is critical to OIP, providing the accuracy and quality required by the ecosystem interfaces and collaborative components.

- TSMC’s Open Innovation model brings together the creative thinking of customers and partners under the common goal of shortening design time, time-to-volume, time-to-market and, ultimately, time-to-revenue. The model features:
- The foundry segment’s earliest and most comprehensive electronic design automation (EDA) certification program, delivering timely design tool enhancement required by new process technologies;
 - The foundry segment’s largest, most comprehensive and robust silicon-proven IP (intellectual properties) and library portfolio, and;
 - Comprehensive design ecosystem alliance programs covering market-leading EDA, library, IPs, and design service partners.

TSMC’s OIP Alliance consists of 23 EDA partners, 43 IP partners, and 25 design service partners. TSMC and its partners work together proactively and engage much earlier and deeper than before in order to address mounting design challenges at advanced technology nodes. Through this early and intensive collaboration effort, TSMC OIP is able to deliver the needed design infrastructure with timely enhancement of EDA tools, early availability of critical IPs and quality design services when customers need them. Taking full advantage of the process technologies once they reach production-ready maturity is critical to customers’ success.

In September 2015, TSMC hosted an OIP Ecosystem Forum at the Santa Clara Convention Center in California, with keynote addresses from OIP ecosystem partners as well as TSMC executives. The forum was well attended by both customers and ecosystem partners and demonstrated the value of collaboration through OIP to nurture innovations.

TSMC’s OIP Partner Management Portal facilitates communication with our ecosystem partners for efficient business productivity. Designed with an intuitive interface, this portal can be accessed via a direct link from TSMC-Online.

5.5 Employees

5.5.1 Human Capital

Human capital is one of TSMC’s most important assets. The Company is committed to providing quality jobs with good compensation, meaningful work, and a safe work environment for its employees. Moreover, TSMC is dedicated to fostering a dynamic, enjoyable work environment. The Company’s efforts in fostering a “Great Place to Work” are highly recognized, and TSMC has received many awards.

TSMC believes that all employees should be treated with dignity and respect. The Company is committed to upholding workers’ rights and respects internationally proclaimed human rights, as outlined by the United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the International Labor Organization’s fundamental conventions on core labor standards.

At the end of 2015, TSMC and its subsidiaries had over 45,272 employees worldwide, including 4,669 managers, 19,645 professionals, 3,789 assistants, and 17,169 technicians. The following table summarized TSMC workforce at the end of February 2016:

Workforce Structure for TSMC and Its Subsidiaries

		2014/12/31	2015/12/31 (Note)	2016/02/29
Job	Managers	4,385	4,669	4,738
	Professionals	18,552	19,645	19,702
	Assistant Engineer/ Clerical	3,530	3,789	3,797
	Technician	17,124	17,169	17,069
Total		43,591	45,272	45,306
Gender	Male (%)	58.0%	58.7%	59.0%
	Female (%)	42.0%	41.3%	41.0%
Education	Ph.D.	4.2%	4.4%	4.4 %
	Master’s	37.9%	39.2%	39.4 %
	Bachelor’s	26.7%	26.2%	26.3 %
	Other Higher Education	11.4%	12.2%	12.2 %
	High School	19.8%	18.0%	17.7%
Average Age (years)		34.1	34.6	34.8
Average Years of Service (years)		6.9	7.5	7.6

Note: The data shown no longer include TSMC Solid State Lighting, which was sold to Epistar Corporation in February 2015. In addition, TSMC Solar ceased manufacturing operations in August 2015 and was merged into TSMC on December 14, 2015.

5.5.2 Recruitment

TSMC’s growth depends on the continued contributions of its devoted employees. In order to strengthen growth momentum, the Company is dedicated to recruiting top-notch professionals for all positions available. TSMC is an equal employment opportunity employer and operates on the principles of open-and-fair recruitment. The Company evaluates all candidates according to their qualifications as related to the requirement of each position without regard to race, gender, age, religion, nationality or political affiliation.

TSMC’s continuous growth requires constant talent sourcing and recruitment activities to support its business. The Company recruited over 3,800 employees in 2015, including over 2,700 managers, professionals, and administrative staffs, as well as over 1,100 assistants and technicians.

5.5.3 People Development

Employee development is an integral and critical factor for the growth of a company and should be systematic, disciplined and planned. TSMC is committed to cultivating a consistent and diverse learning environment. To this end, the Company has initiated the “TSMC Employee Training and Education Procedure” to ensure the Company’s and the individuals’ development objectives can be achieved through the integration of internal and external training resources.

Based on the nature of the individual’s job, work performance and career development path, the Individual Development Plan (IDP) is provided. At the same time, TSMC also actively develops talent and creates a high-performance work environment through development programs based on business needs. The Company provides employees a diverse network of learning resources, including on-the-job training, classroom training, e-learning, coaching, mentoring, and job rotation.

The Company provides employees with a wide range of on-site general, professional and management training programs. In addition to engaging external experts as trainers, hundreds of TSMC employees are trained to be qualified instructors to deliver their valuable know-how in internal training courses.

- TSMC’s training programs include:
- New Employee Training: includes basic training and job orientation for new employees. Furthermore, newcomers’ managers and the Company’s well-established Buddy System are in place to support newcomers in their assimilation process in both corporate culture and work requirements.
 - General Training: refers to training required by government regulations and/or Company policies, as well as training on general subjects for all employees or employees of different job functions. Training topics include industry-specific safety, workplace health and safety, quality, fab emergency response, languages, and personal effectiveness.
 - Professional/Functional Training: provides technical and professional training required by different functions within the Company. TSMC offers training courses on equipment engineering, process engineering, accounting, information technology, and so forth.
 - Management Training: programs are tailored to the needs of managers at all levels, including new, experienced, and senior managers; optional courses are also available.
 - Direct Labor (DL) Training: enables production line employees to acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes they need to perform their jobs well and to pass the certification for operating equipment. Training includes DL Skill Training, Technician “Train-the-Trainer” Training, and Manufacturing Leader Training.
 - Customized Training: programs are tailored to the needs of the organization and/or the people development plan.

In 2015, TSMC conducted 1,337 internal training sessions, which translated to a companywide total of 770,548 training hours with the participation of 527,553 attendees. Employees on average attended over 17 hours of training with the training expenses reaching NT\$85,540,407.

Apart from internal training resources, our employees are also subsidized when pursuing external short-term courses, for-credit courses and degrees.

5.5.4 Compensation

TSMC provides a diversified compensation program that is competitive externally, fair internally, and adapted locally. TSMC upholds the philosophy of sharing wealth with employees in order to attract, retain, develop, motivate and reward talented employees. With excellent operating performance, employment at TSMC entitles employees to a comprehensive compensation and benefits program above the industry average.

TSMC’s compensation program includes a monthly salary, an employee cash bonus based on quarterly business results, and employees’ profit sharing bonus based on annual profit.

The purpose of the employee cash bonus and employees’ profit sharing bonus programs is to reward employee contributions appropriately, to encourage employees to work consistently toward ensuring the success of TSMC, and to link employees’ interests with those of TSMC’s shareholders. The Company determines the amount of the cash bonus and employees’ compensation based on operating results and industry practice in the Republic of China. The amount and form of the employee cash bonus and employees’ profit sharing bonus are recommended by the Compensation Committee. In addition, the profit sharing bonus is distributed upon the approval of the Board of Directors. Individual awards are based on each employee’s job responsibility, contribution and performance.

In addition to providing employees of TSMC’s overseas subsidiaries with a locally competitive base salary, the Company grants annual bonuses as a part of total compensation. The annual bonuses are granted in line with local regulations, market practices, and the overall operating performance of each subsidiary, to encourage employee commitment and development within the Company.

5.5.5 Employee Engagement

Taiwan’s Labor Standards Act and the fundamental convention of International Labour Organization prohibit all forms of forced or compulsory labor. TSMC stands firmly with the protocols and has never forced labor from involuntary persons or menaced them with any penalty.

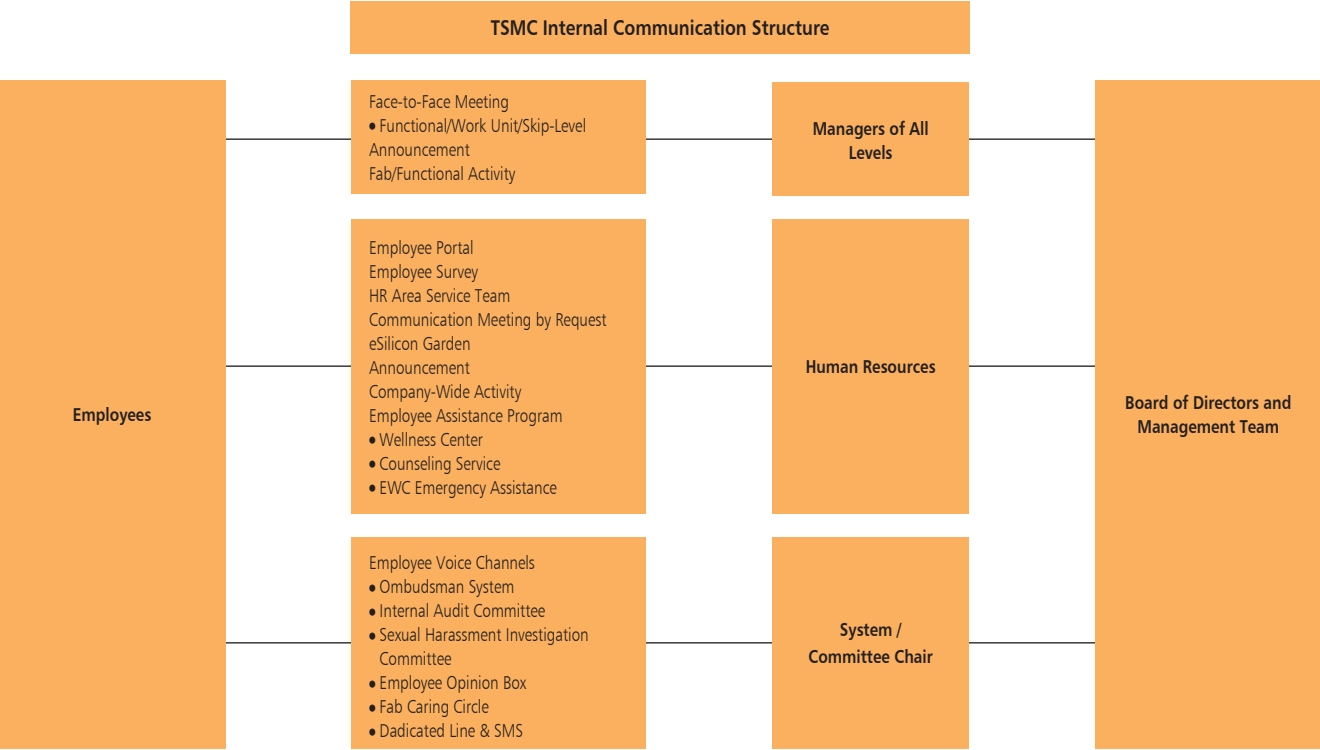
The Company encourages employees to maintain a healthy and well-balanced life while achieving high efficiency and effectiveness at work. To enrich employees’ work experience, TSMC continuously implements programs to enhance their communication, well-being, benefit, recognition and rewards. The various initiatives include the following communication, benefit and recognition programs:

Employee Communication

TSMC values two-way communication and is committed to keeping communication channels between the management level, subordinates and peers open and transparent. To ensure that employees’ opinions and voices are heard, and their issues are addressed effectively, impartial submission mechanisms, including quarterly labor-management communication

meetings, are in place to provide timely support. TSMC’s continuous efforts lie in reinforcing mutual and timely employee communication, based on multiple channels and platforms, which in turn fosters harmonious labor relations and creates a win-win situation for the Company and employees.

- A host of two-way communication channels are constructed to maintain the free flow of information between managers and employees, including:
- Regular communication meetings for various levels of managers and employees.
 - Periodic employee satisfaction surveys, with follow-up actions based on the survey findings.
 - The corporate intranet, *myTSMC*, an internal website featuring Chairman’s talk, corporate messages, executive interviews, and other activities of interest to employees.
 - eSilicon Garden*, a website hosting TSMC’s internal electronic publications providing real-time updates on major activities of the Company, as well as inspirational content featuring outstanding teams and individuals.
 - Complaints regarding major management, financial, and auditing issues are handled through two channels, both with high level of confidentiality, including the independent Audit Committee and the Ombudsman system led by an appointed Vice President.
 - Employee Opinion Box provides a channel for employees to express their suggestions or opinions regarding their work and the overall work environment.
 - Fab Caring Circle in each fab addresses the issues related to employees’ work and personal life; the system is dedicated mainly to the Company’s direct labor workers.



Core Values are the foundation of our Company. As part of our practice on “Integrity”, we abide by the law and go above and beyond to act in accordance to the spirits of the law. With ‘commitment’, we provide employees with meaning jobs, safe working environment and competitive packages in compensation and benefits. With regards to Labor Union, TSMC respects employees’ rights entitled by global labor standards and local regulations, including UN Global Compact’s Ten Principles and Taiwan’s Labor Union Act. In addition, as a member of the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC), TSMC adopts the EICC Code of Conduct (http://www.tsmc.com/english/csr/eicc_membership.htm) and does not impede employees’ freedom of association. The principle and regulation above not only align with TSMC’s goal, but also provide practical standards and measurement for our implementation.

The relationship between our management level and employees has been harmonious over the years, thanks to our transparent and effective communication channels; though employees possess the right to form a labor union, no employees have pursued this avenue and issued a request to form one so far, underlying the achievement of the Company’s dedication.

In 2015 and as of the date of this Annual Report, there have been no losses resulting from labor disputes.

Employee Benefit Programs

- Convenient on-site services: cafeterias, laundry services, convenience stores, travel, banking, housing, and commuting assistance – are accessible for employees in the fabs.
- Comprehensive health enhancement and management programs: health enhancement programs include weight control, in-fab clinic and dentist services, smoking cessation, massage service, as well as seminars to raise personal health awareness. Health management programs include post health-exam follow-up activities for abnormal cases, prevention of cerebrovascular disease, ergonomic hazards management, and maternal care and protection. Employee assistance programs include five free annual counseling sessions for mental health and financial/legal issues, with extensions available depending on the individual’s needs. Diverse employee welfare programs: including 76 hobby clubs, 22 speeches covering various topics, Sports Day, and Family Day. In addition, holiday bonuses, marriage bonuses, condolence allowances and emergency subsidies are also available to address employees’ needs.
- Premium Sports Center: a variety of workout facilities available to all employees and their families, as well as exercise sessions conducted by professional instructors.
- Flexible Preschool Service: childcare service, operated to meet employees’ work schedules, is available in three fabs in Hsinchu and Tainan.

Employee Recognition

TSMC sponsors various internal award programs to recognize outstanding achievements by employees, both individual and as a team level. With these award programs, TSMC aims to encourage continued employee development, which in turn adds to the Company’s competitive advantage.

The award programs include:

- TSMC Medal of Honor, presented by the Chairman, recognizes those who contribute significantly to the Company’s business performance.
- TSMC Academy recognizes outstanding TSMC scientists and engineers whose individual technical capabilities make significant contributions to the Company.
- Outstanding Engineer Award for each fab and Total Quality Excellence Award recognize employees’ continuous efforts in creating value for the Company.
- Service Award represents TSMC’s appreciation of senior employees’ dedication and commitment to the Company.
- Excellent Instructor Award praises the outstanding performance and contribution of the Company’s internal instructors in training courses for employees.
- Function-wide awards dedicated to innovation, including Idea Forum, and TQE Awards, etc.

Apart from corporate-wide awards, in 2015 distinguished TSMC employees continued to be recognized through a host of prestigious external awards, including the Outstanding Engineer Award, the Outstanding Young Engineer Award, and the National Manager Excellence Award.

5.5.6 Retention

Continuous growth is a major component of TSMC’s commitment to its stockholders and employees, and the retention of outstanding employees is crucial in fulfilling this commitment. From employee’s initial orientation and adaptation to professional and career development, TSMC works proactively to provide employees with good compensation, innovative, meaningful and enjoyable work, as well as a safe work environment.

TSMC continues to dedicating in employee retention, the Company’s total compensation highly surpasses the average compensation among industries. Also, the Company provides surpassing leave programs for long-term retention planning. For example, Ministry of Labor announced the amendment of “Enforcement Rules of the Labor Standards Act” in 2015: to reduce national holidays from 19 days to 12 days. TSMC remains 19-day national holidays.

In 2015, the Company recorded a healthy and manageable turnover rate of 5%.

5.5.7 Retirement Policy

TSMC’s retirement policy is set according to the Labor Standards Act and Labor Pension Act of the Republic of China. With the Company’s sound financial system, TSMC ensures employees a solid pension contribution and payments, which encourages employees to set long-term career plans and deepens their commitment to TSMC.

5.6 Material Contracts

Investment Agreement and Shareholder Agreement

Term of Investment Agreement:

Effective as of 08/05/2012

Term of Shareholder Agreement:

Effective as of 10/31/2012 and may be terminated as provided in the agreement

Contracting Party:

ASML Holding N.V. (ASML)

Summary:

TSMC joined the Customer Co-Investment Program of ASML Holding N.V. (ASML) and entered into the investment agreement and shareholder agreement. The agreements include an investment of EUR837,815,664 by TSMC Global to acquire a non-voting 5% in ASML’s equity with a lock-up period of 2.5 years. TSMC Global has acquired the aforementioned equity on October 31, 2012. The lock-up period expired on May 1, 2015 and as of October 8, 2015, all ASML shares have been disposed.

Research and Development Funding Agreement

Term of Agreement:

10/31/2012 - 12/31/2017

Contracting Party:

ASML Holding N.V. (ASML)

Summary:

TSMC shall provide EUR276 million to ASML’s research and development programs from 2013 to 2017.

Note: TSMC is not currently party to any other material contract, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of our business. The Company’s “Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Commitments” are disclosed in Annual Report section (II), Financial Statements, page 78-79.

6. Financial Highlights and Analysis



6.1 Financial Highlights

6.1.1 Condensed Balance Sheet

Condensed Balance Sheet from 2012 to 2015 (Consolidated) (Note 1)

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	2012	2013	2014 (Adjusted)	2015
Current Assets	250,325,436	358,486,654	626,565,639	746,743,991
Long-term Investments (Note 2)	65,717,240	89,183,810	30,056,279	34,993,583
Property, Plant and Equipment	617,562,188	792,665,913	818,198,801	853,470,392
Intangible Assets	10,959,569	11,490,383	13,531,510	14,065,880
Other Assets (Note 3)	16,790,075	11,228,217	6,696,857	8,244,452
Total Assets	961,354,508	1,263,054,977	1,495,049,086	1,657,518,298
Current Liabilities				
Before Distribution	148,473,947	189,777,934	201,013,629	212,228,594
After Distribution	226,247,254	267,563,785	317,697,110	(Note 4)
Noncurrent Liabilities	89,786,655	225,501,958	247,707,125	222,655,225
Total Liabilities				
Before Distribution	238,260,602	415,279,892	448,720,754	434,883,819
After Distribution	316,033,909	493,065,743	565,404,235	(Note 4)
Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent				
Capital Stock	259,244,357	259,286,171	259,296,624	259,303,805
Capital Surplus	55,675,340	55,858,626	55,989,922	56,300,215
Retained Earnings				
Before Distribution	408,411,468	518,193,152	705,165,274	894,293,586
After Distribution	330,638,161	440,407,301	588,481,793	(Note 4)
Others	(2,780,485)	14,170,306	25,749,291	11,774,113
Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent				
Before Distribution	720,550,680	847,508,255	1,046,201,111	1,221,671,719
After Distribution	642,777,373	769,722,404	929,517,630	(Note 4)
Noncontrolling Interests	2,543,226	266,830	127,221	962,760
Total Equity				
Before Distribution	723,093,906	847,775,085	1,046,328,332	1,222,634,479
After Distribution	645,320,599	769,989,234	929,644,851	(Note 4)

Note 1: 2012-2013 financial statements are prepared in accordance with 2010 Taiwan-IFRSs version. Starting in 2015, financial statements are prepared in accordance with 2013 Taiwan-IFRSs version; financial statements are adjusted to retrospectively apply newly effected GAAP. Adjustments for the retrospective application of newly effected GAAP for 2014 include a decrease of NT\$84,759 thousand in total assets, a decrease of NT\$737,344 thousand in total liabilities before distribution and an increase of NT\$652,585 thousand in total equity before distribution.

Note 2: Long-term investments consist of noncurrent available-for-sale financial assets, held-to-maturity financial assets, financial assets carried at cost and investments accounted for using equity method.

Note 3: Other assets consist of deferred income tax assets, refundable deposits, and other noncurrent assets.

Note 4: Pending for shareholders' approval.

Condensed Balance Sheet — 2011 (Consolidated)—R.O.C. GAAP

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	2011
Current Assets	225,260,396
Long-term Investments	34,458,504
Fixed Assets	490,374,916
Other Assets	24,171,126
Total Assets	774,264,942
Current Liabilities	
Before Distribution	117,006,687
After Distribution	194,755,355
Long-term Liabilities	20,458,493
Other Liabilities	4,756,211
Total Liabilities	
Before Distribution	142,221,391
After Distribution	219,970,059
Capital Stock	259,162,226
Capital Surplus	55,846,357
Retained Earnings	
Before Distribution	322,191,155
After Distribution	244,442,487
Cumulative Transaction Adjustments	(6,433,369)
Unrealized Gain/Loss on Financial Instruments	(1,172,855)
Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent	
Before Distribution	629,593,514
After Distribution	551,844,846
Minority Interests	2,450,037
Total Equity	
Before Distribution	632,043,551
After Distribution	554,294,883

Condensed Balance Sheet from 2012 to 2015 (Unconsolidated) (Note 1)

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	2012	2013	2014 (Adjusted)	2015
Current Assets	205,819,614	257,623,763	370,949,497	426,913,080
Long-term Investments (Note 2)	139,634,200	165,545,159	242,395,596	326,330,737
Property, Plant and Equipment	586,636,036	770,443,494	796,684,361	831,784,912
Intangible Assets	6,449,837	7,069,456	8,996,810	9,391,418
Other Assets (Note 3)	13,597,966	7,897,131	3,935,389	5,265,368
Total Assets	952,137,653	1,208,579,003	1,422,961,653	1,599,685,515
Current Liabilities				
Before Distribution	144,528,616	187,195,744	178,261,092	194,299,278
After Distribution	222,301,923	264,981,595	294,944,573	(Note 4)
Noncurrent Liabilities	87,058,357	173,875,004	198,499,450	183,714,518
Total Liabilities				
Before Distribution	231,586,973	361,070,748	376,760,542	378,013,796
After Distribution	309,360,280	438,856,599	493,444,023	(Note 4)
Equity				
Capital Stock	259,244,357	259,286,171	259,296,624	259,303,805
Capital Surplus	55,675,340	55,858,626	55,989,922	56,300,215
Retained Earnings				
Before Distribution	408,411,468	518,193,152	705,165,274	894,293,586
After Distribution	330,638,161	440,407,301	588,481,793	(Note 4)
Others	(2,780,485)	14,170,306	25,749,291	11,774,113
Total Equity				
Before Distribution	720,550,680	847,508,255	1,046,201,111	1,221,671,719
After Distribution	642,777,373	769,722,404	929,517,630	(Note 4)

Note 1: 2012-2013 financial statements are prepared in accordance with 2010 Taiwan-IFRSs version. Starting in 2015, financial statements are prepared in accordance with 2013 Taiwan-IFRSs version; financial statements are adjusted to retrospectively apply newly effected GAAP. Adjustments for the retrospective application of newly effected GAAP for 2014 include a decrease of NT\$82,771 thousand in total assets, a decrease of NT\$735,381 thousand in total liabilities before distribution and an increase of NT\$652,610 thousand in total equity before distribution.

Note 2: Long-term investments consist of held-to-maturity financial assets, financial assets carried at cost and investments accounted for using equity method.

Note 3: Other assets consist of deferred income tax assets, refundable deposits, and other noncurrent assets.

Note 4: Pending for shareholders’ approval.

Condensed Balance Sheet — 2011 (Unconsolidated)—R.O.C. GAAP

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	2011
Current Assets	158,563,352
Long-term Investments	129,400,844
Fixed Assets	454,373,533
Other Assets	19,070,145
Total Assets	761,407,874
Current Liabilities	
Before Distribution	109,514,430
After Distribution	187,263,098
Long-term Liabilities	18,000,000
Other Liabilities	4,299,930
Total Liabilities	
Before Distribution	131,814,360
After Distribution	209,563,028
Capital Stock	259,162,226
Capital Surplus	55,846,357
Retained Earnings	
Before Distribution	322,191,155
After Distribution	244,442,487
Cumulative Transaction Adjustments	(6,433,369)
Unrealized Gain/Loss on Financial Instruments	(1,172,855)
Total Equity	
Before Distribution	629,593,514
After Distribution	551,844,846

6.1.2 Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income / Condensed Statement of Income

Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income from 2012 to 2015 (Consolidated) (Note 1)

Unit: NT\$ thousands (Except EPS: NT\$)

Item	2012	2013	2014 (Adjusted)	2015
Net Revenue	506,745,234	597,024,197	762,806,465	843,497,368
Gross Profit	244,137,107	280,945,507	377,722,016	410,394,893
Income from Operations	181,176,868	209,429,363	295,870,309	320,047,775
Non-operating Income and Expenses	499,588	6,057,759	6,208,048	30,381,136
Income before Income Tax	181,676,456	215,487,122	302,078,357	350,428,911
Net Income	166,123,802	188,018,937	263,763,958	306,556,167
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year, Net of Income Tax	4,252,632	16,352,248	11,805,021	(14,714,182)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	170,376,434	204,371,185	275,568,979	291,841,985
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to:				
Shareholders of the Parent	166,318,286	188,146,790	263,881,771	306,573,837
Noncontrolling Interests	(194,484)	(127,853)	(117,813)	(17,670)
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss) Attributable to:				
Shareholders of the Parent	170,521,543	204,505,782	275,670,991	291,867,757
Noncontrolling Interests	(145,109)	(134,597)	(102,012)	(25,772)
Basic Earnings Per Share (Note 2)	6.42	7.26	10.18	11.82

Note 1: 2012-2013 financial statements are prepared in accordance with 2010 Taiwan-IFRSs version. Starting in 2015, financial statements are prepared in accordance with 2013 Taiwan-IFRSs version; financial statements are adjusted to retrospectively apply newly effected GAAP. Adjustments for the retrospective application of newly effected GAAP for 2014 include a decrease of NT\$12,359 thousand in gross profit, a decrease of NT\$19,984 thousand in income from operations, a decrease of NT\$16,911 thousand in net income and a decrease of NT\$46,054 thousand in total comprehensive income for the year.

Note 2: Based on weighted average shares outstanding in each year.

Condensed Statement of Income — 2011 (Consolidated)—R.O.C. GAAP

Unit: NT\$ thousands (Except EPS: NT\$)

Item	2011
Net Sales	427,080,645
Gross Profit	194,069,228
Income from Operations	141,557,418
Non-operating Income and Gains	5,358,527
Non-operating Expenses and Losses	1,768,268
Interest Revenue	1,479,514
Interest Expense	626,725
Income before Income Tax	145,147,677
Net Income	134,453,260
Net Income Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent	134,201,279
Basic Earnings Per Share (Note)	5.18

Note: Based on weighted average shares outstanding in each year

Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income from 2012 to 2015 (Unconsolidated) (Note 1)

Unit: NT\$ thousands (Except EPS: NT\$)

Item	2012	2013	2014 (Adjusted)	2015
Net Revenue	500,369,525	591,087,600	757,152,389	837,046,888
Gross Profit	234,850,311	271,644,860	366,899,120	397,708,840
Income from Operations	176,820,141	204,653,892	290,640,302	313,408,698
Non-operating Income and Expenses	6,932,246	11,062,658	10,363,515	36,579,970
Income before Income Tax	183,752,387	215,716,550	301,003,817	349,988,668
Net Income	166,318,286	188,146,790	263,881,771	306,573,837
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year, Net of Income Tax	4,203,257	16,358,992	11,789,220	(14,706,080)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	170,521,543	204,505,782	275,670,991	291,867,757
Basic Earnings Per Share (Note 2)	6.42	7.26	10.18	11.82

Note 1: 2012-2013 financial statements are prepared in accordance with 2010 Taiwan-IFRSs version. Starting in 2015, financial statements are prepared in accordance with 2013 Taiwan-IFRSs version; financial statements are adjusted to retrospectively apply newly effected GAAP. Adjustments for the retrospective application of newly effected GAAP for 2014 include a decrease of NT\$12,583 thousand in gross profit, a decrease of NT\$19,356 thousand in income from operations, a decrease of NT\$17,023 thousand in net income and a decrease of NT\$46,150 thousand in total comprehensive income for the year.

Note 2: Based on weighted average shares outstanding in each year.

Condensed Statement of Income — 2011 (Unconsolidated)—R.O.C. GAAP

Unit: NT\$ thousands (Except EPS: NT\$)

Item	2011
Net Sales	418,245,493
Gross Profit	185,560,865
Income from Operations	138,905,763
Non-operating Income and Gains	7,287,046
Non-operating Expenses and Losses	1,484,965
Interest Revenue	697,196
Interest Expense	445,887
Income before Income Tax	144,707,844
Net Income	134,201,279
Basic Earnings Per Share (Note)	5.18

Note: Based on weighted average shares outstanding in each year

6.1.3 Financial Analysis

Financial Analysis from 2012 to 2015 (Consolidated) (Note 1)

		2012	2013	2014 (Adjusted)	2015 (Note 2)
Capital Structure Analysis	Debts Ratio (%)	24.78	32.88	30.01	26.24
	Long-term Fund to Property, Plant and Equipment (%)	131.63	135.40	158.16	169.34
Liquidity Analysis	Current Ratio (%)	168.60	188.90	311.70	351.86
	Quick Ratio (%)	142.39	168.57	278.03	319.58
	Times Interest Earned (Times)	177.92	82.41	94.34	110.84
Operating Performance Analysis	Average Collection Turnover (Times)	9.64	9.11	8.12	8.37
	Days Sales Outstanding	37.86	40.06	44.95	43.61
	Average Inventory Turnover (Times)	8.38	8.39	7.42	6.49
	Average Inventory Turnover Days	43.56	43.49	49.19	56.24
	Average Payment Turnover (Times)	19.38	20.01	19.39	20.10
	Property, Plant and Equipment Turnover (Times)	0.91	0.85	0.95	1.01
	Total Assets Turnover (Times)	0.58	0.54	0.55	0.54
	Return on Total Assets (%)	19.19	17.11	19.33	19.62
Profitability Analysis	Return on Equity attributable to Shareholders of the Parent (%)	24.68	24.00	27.86	27.04
	Operating Income to Paid-in Capital Ratio (%)	69.89	80.77	114.10	123.43
	Pre-tax Income to Paid-in Capital Ratio (%)	70.08	83.11	116.50	135.14
	Net Margin (%)	32.78	31.49	34.58	36.34
	Basic Earnings Per Share (NT\$)	6.42	7.26	10.18	11.82
	Diluted Earnings Per Share (NT\$)	6.41	7.26	10.18	11.82
Cash Flow	Cash Flow Ratio (%)	191.93	183.05	209.70	249.67
	Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio (%)	94.71	88.35	92.15	103.82
	Cash Flow Reinvestment Ratio (%)	11.46	12.16	13.04	13.76
Leverage	Operating Leverage	2.32	2.40	2.15	2.26
	Financial Leverage	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Industry Specific Key Performance Indicator	Billing Utilization Rate (%) (Note 3)	91	91	97	93
	Advanced Technologies (28-nanometer and below) Percentage of Wafer Sales (%)	12	30	42	48
	Sales Growth (%)	18.7	17.82	27.77	10.58
	Net Income Growth (%)	23.9	13.12	40.25	16.18

Note 1: Before 2012, financial statements are prepared in accordance with R.O.C. GAAP. 2012-2013 financial statements are prepared in accordance with 2010 Taiwan-IFRSs version. 2014-2015 financial statements are prepared in accordance with 2013 Taiwan-IFRSs version.

Note 2: The deviation of 2015 vs. 2014 is less than 20%. No further analysis is required.

Note 3: Capacity includes wafers committed by Vanguard and SSMC.

*Glossary

1. Capital Structure Analysis
(1) Debt Ratio = Total Liabilities / Total Assets
(2) Long-term Fund to Property, Plant and Equipment Ratio = (Shareholders' Equity + Noncurrent Liabilities) / Net Property, Plant and Equipment
2. Liquidity Analysis
(1) Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities
(2) Quick Ratio = (Current Assets - Inventories - Prepaid Expenses) / Current Liabilities
(3) Times Interest Earned = Earnings before Interest and Taxes / Interest Expenses
3. Operating Performance Analysis
(1) Average Collection Turnover = Net Sales / Average Trade Receivables
(2) Days Sales Outstanding = 365 / Average Collection Turnover
(3) Average Inventory Turnover = Cost of Sales / Average Inventory
(4) Average Inventory Turnover Days = 365 / Average Inventory Turnover
(5) Average Payment Turnover = Cost of Sales / Average Trade Payables
(6) Property, Plant and Equipment Turnover = Net Sales / Average Net Property, Plant and Equipment
(7) Total Assets Turnover = Net Sales / Average Total Assets

4. Profitability Analysis
(1) Return on Total Assets = (Net Income + Interest Expenses * (1 - Effective Tax Rate)) / Average Total Assets
(2) Return on Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent = Net Income Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent / Average Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent
(3) Operating Income to Paid-in Capital Ratio= Operating Income / Paid-in Capital
(4) Pre-tax Income to Paid-in Capital Ratio = Income before Tax / Paid-in Capital
(5) Net Margin = Net Income / Net Sales
(6) Earnings Per Share = (Net Income Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent - Preferred Stock Dividend) / Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding
5. Cash Flow
(1) Cash Flow Ratio = Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities / Current Liabilities
(2) Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio = Five-year Sum of Cash from Operations / Five-year Sum of Capital Expenditures, Inventory Additions, and Cash Dividend
(3) Cash Flow Reinvestment Ratio = (Cash Provided by Operating Activities - Cash Dividends)/ (Gross Property, Plant and Equipment + Long-term Investments + Other Noncurrent Assets + Working Capital)
6. Leverage
(1) Operating Leverage = (Net Sales - Variable Cost) / Income from Operations
(2) Financial Leverage = Income from Operations / (Income from Operations - Interest Expenses)

Financial Analysis — 2011 (Consolidated)—R.O.C. GAAP

		2011
Capital Structure Analysis	Debts Ratio (%)	18.37
	Long-term Fund to Fixed Assets (%)	133.06
Liquidity Analysis	Current Ratio (%)	192.52
	Quick Ratio (%)	170.06
	Times Interest Earned (Times)	229.27
Operating Performance Analysis	Average Collection Turnover (Times)	10.06
	Days Sales Outstanding	36.29
	Average Inventory Turnover (Times)	8.75
	Average Inventory Turnover Days	41.70
	Average Payment Turnover (Times)	18.77
	Fixed Assets Turnover (Times)	0.97
	Total Assets Turnover (Times)	0.57
Profitability Analysis	Return on Total Assets (%)	18.08
	Return on Equity (%)	22.30
	Operating Income to Paid-in Capital Ratio (%)	54.62
	Pre-tax Income to Paid-in Capital Ratio (%)	56.01
	Net Margin (%)	31.48
	Basic Earnings Per Share (NT\$)	5.18
	Diluted Earnings Per Share (NT\$)	5.18
Cash flow	Cash Flow Ratio (%)	211.60
	Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio (%)	101.93
	Cash Flow Reinvestment Ratio (%)	11.12
Leverage	Operating Leverage	2.50
	Financial Leverage	1.00
Industry Specific Key Performance Indicator	Billing Utilization Rate (%) (Note)	91
	Advanced Technologies (28-nanometer and below) Percentage of Wafer Sales (%)	1
	Sales Growth (%)	1.8
	Net Income Growth (%)	-17.0

Note: Capacity includes wafers committed by Vanguard and SSMC.

- *Glossary
1. Capital Structure Analysis
- (1) Debt Ratio = Total Liabilities / Total Assets
- (2) Long-term Fund to Fixed Assets Ratio = (Shareholders’ Equity + Long-term Liabilities) / Net Fixed Assets
2. Liquidity Analysis
- (1) Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities
- (2) Quick Ratio = (Current Assets - Inventories - Prepaid Expenses) / Current Liabilities
- (3) Times Interest Earned = Earnings before Interest and Taxes / Interest Expenses
3. Operating Performance Analysis
- (1) Average Collection Turnover = Net Sales / Average Trade Receivables
- (2) Days Sales Outstanding = 365 / Average Collection Turnover
- (3) Average Inventory Turnover = Cost of Sales / Average Inventory
- (4) Average Inventory Turnover Days = 365 / Average Inventory Turnover
- (5) Average Payment Turnover = Cost of Sales / Average Trade Payables
- (6) Fixed Assets Turnover = Net Sales / Average Net Fixed Assets
- (7) Total Assets Turnover = Net Sales / Average Total Assets

4. Profitability Analysis
- (1) Return on Total Assets = (Net Income + Interest Expenses * (1 - Effective Tax Rate)) / Average Total Assets
- (2) Return on Equity = Net Income / Average Shareholders’ Equity
- (3) Operating Income to Paid-in Capital Ratio = Operating Income / Paid-in Capital
- (4) Pre-tax Income to Paid-in Capital Ratio = Income before Tax / Paid-in Capital
- (5) Net Margin = Net Income / Net Sales
- (6) Earnings Per Share = (Net Income - Preferred Stock Dividend) / Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding
5. Cash Flow
- (1) Cash Flow Ratio = Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities / Current Liabilities
- (2) Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio = Five-year Sum of Cash from Operations / Five-year Sum of Capital Expenditures, Inventory Additions, and Cash Dividend
- (3) Cash Flow Reinvestment Ratio = (Cash Provided by Operating Activities - Cash Dividends) / (Gross Fixed Assets + Long-term Investments + Other Assets + Working Capital)
6. Leverage
- (1) Operating Leverage = (Net Sales - Variable Cost) / Income from Operations
- (2) Financial Leverage = Income from Operations / (Income from Operations - Interest Expenses)

Financial Analysis from 2012 to 2015 (Unconsolidated) (Note)

		2012	2013	2014 (Adjusted)	2015
Capital Structure Analysis	Debt Ratio (%)	24.32	29.88	26.48	23.63
	Long-term Fund to Property, Plant and Equipment Ratio (%)	137.67	132.57	156.24	168.96
Liquidity Analysis	Current Ratio (%)	142.41	137.62	208.09	219.72
	Quick Ratio (%)	117.49	118.35	171.82	186.00
	Times Interest Earned (Times)	195.42	104.10	120.82	144.41
Operating Performance Analysis	Average Collection Turnover (Times)	9.87	9.26	8.29	8.58
	Days Sales Outstanding	36.98	39.40	44.02	42.54
	Average Inventory Turnover (Times)	9.13	9.06	7.90	6.87
	Average Inventory Turnover Days	39.97	40.30	46.18	53.11
	Average Payment Turnover (Times)	18.22	18.55	18.64	19.73
	Property, Plant and Equipment Turnover (Times)	0.96	0.87	0.97	1.03
	Total Assets Turnover (Times)	0.58	0.55	0.58	0.55
Profitability Analysis	Return on Total Assets (%)	19.45	17.58	20.22	20.42
	Return on Equity (%)	24.68	24.00	27.86	27.04
	Operating Income to Paid-in Capital Ratio (%)	68.21	78.93	112.09	120.87
	Pre-tax Income to Paid-in Capital Ratio (%)	70.88	83.20	116.08	134.97
	Net Margin (%)	33.24	31.83	34.85	36.63
	Basic Earnings Per Share (NT\$)	6.42	7.26	10.18	11.82
	Diluted Earnings Per Share (NT\$)	6.41	7.26	10.18	11.82
Cash flow	Cash Flow Ratio (%)	189.88	179.11	230.29	264.94
	Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio (%)	93.23	86.78	90.72	102.35
	Cash Flow Reinvestment Ratio (%)	11.36	12.32	13.30	13.85
Leverage	Operating Leverage	2.37	2.46	2.19	2.31
	Financial Leverage	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01

Analysis of deviation of 2015 vs. 2014 over 20%:
Times Interest Earned (Times) increased by 20% mainly due to increase in pre-tax income.

Note: Before 2012, financial statements are prepared in accordance with R.O.C. GAAP. 2012-2013 financial statements are prepared in accordance with 2010 Taiwan-IFRSs version. 2014-2015 financial statements are prepared in accordance with 2013 Taiwan-IFRSs version.

- *Glossary
1. Capital Structure Analysis
- (1) Debt Ratio = Total Liabilities / Total Assets
- (2) Long-term Fund to Property, Plant and Equipment Ratio = (Shareholders’ Equity + Noncurrent Liabilities) / Net Property, Plant and Equipment
2. Liquidity Analysis
- (1) Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities
- (2) Quick Ratio = (Current Assets - Inventories - Prepaid Expenses) / Current Liabilities
- (3) Times Interest Earned = Earnings before Interest and Taxes / Interest Expenses
3. Operating Performance Analysis
- (1) Average Collection Turnover = Net Sales / Average Trade Receivables
- (2) Days Sales Outstanding = 365 / Average Collection Turnover
- (3) Average Inventory Turnover = Cost of Sales / Average Inventory
- (4) Average Inventory Turnover Days = 365 / Average Inventory Turnover
- (5) Average Payment Turnover = Cost of Sales / Average Trade Payables
- (6) Property, Plant and Equipment Turnover = Net Sales / Average Net Property, Plant and Equipment
- (7) Total Assets Turnover = Net Sales / Average Total Assets
4. Profitability Analysis
- (1) Return on Total Assets = (Net Income + Interest Expenses * (1 - Effective Tax Rate)) / Average Total Assets
- (2) Return on Equity = Net Income / Average Shareholders’ Equity
- (3) Operating Income to Paid-in Capital Ratio= Operating Income / Paid-in Capital
- (4) Pre-tax Income to Paid-in Capital Ratio = Income before Tax/ Paid-in Capital
- (5) Net Margin = Net Income / Net Sales
- (6) Earnings Per Share = (Net Income - Preferred Stock Dividend) /Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding
5. Cash Flow
- (1) Cash Flow Ratio = Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities / Current Liabilities
- (2) Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio = Five-year Sum of Cash from Operations / Five-year Sum of Capital Expenditures, Inventory Additions, and Cash Dividend
- (3) Cash Flow Reinvestment Ratio = (Cash Provided by Operating Activities - Cash Dividends) / (Gross Property, Plant and Equipment + Long-term Investments + Other Noncurrent Assets + Working Capital)
6. Leverage
- (1) Operating Leverage = (Net Sales - Variable Cost) / Income from Operations
- (2) Financial Leverage = Income from Operations / (Income from Operations - Interest Expenses)

Financial Analysis — 2011 (Unconsolidated)—R.O.C. GAAP

		2011
Capital Structure Analysis	Debt Ratio (%)	17.31
	Long-term Fund to Fixed Assets Ratio (%)	142.52
Liquidity Analysis	Current Ratio (%)	144.79
	Quick Ratio (%)	122.41
	Times Interest Earned (Times)	325.54
Operating Performance Analysis	Average Collection Turnover (Times)	10.40
	Days Sales Outstanding	35.09
	Average Inventory Turnover (Times)	9.61
	Average Inventory Turnover Days	37.97
	Average Payment Turnover (Times)	18.17
	Fixed Assets Turnover (Times)	1.02
	Total Assets Turnover (Times)	0.57
Profitability Analysis	Return on Total Assets (%)	18.40
	Return on Equity (%)	22.30
	Operating Income to Paid-in Capital Ratio (%)	53.60
	Pre-tax Income to Paid-in Capital Ratio (%)	55.84
	Net Margin (%)	32.09
	Basic Earnings Per Share (NT\$)	5.18
Cash flow	Diluted Earnings Per Share (NT\$)	5.18
	Cash Flow Ratio (%)	217.99
	Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio (%)	99.13
	Cash Flow Reinvestment Ratio (%)	11.07
Leverage	Operating Leverage	2.54
	Financial Leverage	1.00

*Glossary

1. Capital Structure Analysis

(1) Debt Ratio = Total Liabilities / Total Assets

(2) Long-term Fund to Fixed Assets Ratio = (Shareholders’ Equity + Long-term Liabilities) / Net Fixed Assets

2. Liquidity Analysis

(1) Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities

(2) Quick Ratio = (Current Assets - Inventories - Prepaid Expenses) / Current Liabilities

(3) Times Interest Earned = Earnings before Interest and Taxes / Interest Expenses

3. Operating Performance Analysis

(1) Average Collection Turnover = Net Sales / Average Trade Receivables

(2) Days Sales Outstanding = 365 / Average Collection Turnover

(3) Average Inventory Turnover = Cost of Sales / Average Inventory

(4) Average Inventory Turnover Days = 365 / Average Inventory Turnover

(5) Average Payment Turnover = Cost of Sales / Average Trade Payables

(6) Fixed Assets Turnover = Net Sales / Average Net Fixed Assets

(7) Total Assets Turnover = Net Sales / Average Total Assets

4. Profitability Analysis

(1) Return on Total Assets = (Net Income + Interest Expenses * (1 - Effective Tax Rate)) / Average Total Assets

(2) Return on Equity = Net Income / Average Shareholders’ Equity

(3) Operating Income to Paid-in Capital Ratio = Operating Income / Paid-in Capital

(4) Pre-tax Income to Paid-in Capital Ratio = Income before Tax / Paid-in Capital

(5) Net Margin = Net Income / Net Sales

(6) Earnings Per Share = (Net Income - Preferred Stock Dividend) / Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding

5. Cash Flow

(1) Cash Flow Ratio = Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities / Current Liabilities

(2) Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio = Five-year Sum of Cash from Operations / Five-year Sum of Capital Expenditures, Inventory Additions, and Cash Dividend

(3) Cash Flow Reinvestment Ratio = (Cash Provided by Operating Activities - Cash Dividends) / (Gross Fixed Assets + Long-term Investments + Other Assets + Working Capital)

6. Leverage

(1) Operating Leverage = (Net Sales - Variable Cost) / Income from Operations

(2) Financial Leverage = Income from Operations / (Income from Operations - Interest Expenses)

6.1.4 Auditors’ Opinions from 2011 to 2015

Year	CPA	Audit Opinion
2011	Hung-Peng Lin, Shu-Chieh Huang	An Unqualified Opinion
2012	Hung-Peng Lin, Shu-Chieh Huang	An Unqualified Opinion
2013	Yi-Hsin Kao, Hung-Wen Huang	An Unqualified Opinion
2014	Yi-Hsin Kao, Hung-Wen Huang	An Unqualified Opinion
2015	Yi-Hsin Kao, Hung-Wen Huang	An Unqualified Opinion

Deloitte & Touche
12F, No. 156, Sec. 3, Min-Sheng E. Rd., Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: 886-2-2545-9988

6.1.5 Audit Committee’s Review Report

The Board of Directors has prepared the Company’s 2015 Business Report, Financial Statements, and proposal for allocation of profits. The CPA firm of Deloitte & Touche was retained to audit TSMC’s Financial Statements and has issued an audit report relating to the Financial Statements. The Business Report, Financial Statements, and profit allocation proposal have been reviewed and determined to be correct and accurate by the Audit Committee members of Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited. According to Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Law, we hereby submit this report.

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited

Chairman of the Audit Committee: Sir Peter Leahy Bonfield



February 2, 2016

6.1.6 Financial Difficulties

The Company should disclose the financial impact to the Company if the Company and its affiliated companies have incurred any financial or cash flow difficulties in 2015 and as of the date of this Annual Report: None.

6.1.7 Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors’ Report along with Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Independent Auditors’ Report

Please refer to Annual Report section (II), Financial Statements.

6.2 Financial Status and Operating Results

6.2.1 Financial Status

Consolidated

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	2015	2014 (Adjusted) (Note 1)	Difference	%
Current Assets	746,743,991	626,565,639	120,178,352	19%
Long-term Investments (Note 2)	34,993,583	30,056,279	4,937,304	16%
Property, Plant and Equipment	853,470,392	818,198,801	35,271,591	4%
Intangible Assets	14,065,880	13,531,510	534,370	4%
Other Assets (Note 3)	8,244,452	6,696,857	1,547,595	23%
Total Assets	1,657,518,298	1,495,049,086	162,469,212	11%
Current Liabilities	212,228,594	201,013,629	11,214,965	6%
Noncurrent Liabilities	222,655,225	247,707,125	(25,051,900)	-10%
Total Liabilities	434,883,819	448,720,754	(13,836,935)	-3%
Capital Stock	259,303,805	259,296,624	7,181	0%
Capital Surplus	56,300,215	55,989,922	310,293	1%
Retained Earnings	894,293,586	705,165,274	189,128,312	27%
Others	11,774,113	25,749,291	(13,975,178)	-54%
Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent	1,221,671,719	1,046,201,111	175,470,608	17%
Total Equity	1,222,634,479	1,046,328,332	176,306,147	17%

Note 1: Starting in 2015, financial statements are prepared in accordance with 2013 Taiwan-IFRSs version; financial statements are adjusted to retroactively apply newly effected GAAP. Please refer to 6.1 financial highlights for adjustments for the retrospective application of newly effected GAAP for 2014.
Note 2: Long-term investments consist of noncurrent available-for-sale financial assets, held-to-maturity financial assets, financial assets carried at cost and investments accounted for using equity method.
Note 3: Other assets consist of deferred income tax assets, refundable deposits, and other noncurrent assets.

●Analysis of Deviation over 20%

The increase in other assets was mainly due to increase in deferred income tax assets and other noncurrent assets.
The increase in retained earnings was mainly due to net income of 2015, partially offset by distribution of 2014 earnings.
The decrease in others was mainly due to reclassification of unrealized gain from available-for-sale financial assets to profit or loss upon disposal, partially offset by increase in currency exchange differences arising from translation of foreign operations in 2015.

●Major Impact on Financial Position

The above deviations had no major impact on TSMC’s financial position.

●Future Plan on Financial Position: Not applicable.

Unconsolidated

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	2015	2014 (Adjusted) (Note 1)	Difference	%
Current Assets	426,913,080	370,949,497	55,963,583	15%
Long-term Investments (Note 2)	326,330,737	242,395,596	83,935,141	35%
Property, Plant and Equipment	831,784,912	796,684,361	35,100,551	4%
Intangible Assets	9,391,418	8,996,810	394,608	4%
Other Assets (Note 3)	5,265,368	3,935,389	1,329,979	34%
Total Assets	1,599,685,515	1,422,961,653	176,723,862	12%
Current Liabilities	194,299,278	178,261,092	16,038,186	9%
Noncurrent Liabilities	183,714,518	198,499,450	(14,784,932)	-7%
Total Liabilities	378,013,796	376,760,542	1,253,254	0%
Capital Stock	259,303,805	259,296,624	7,181	0%
Capital Surplus	56,300,215	55,989,922	310,293	1%
Retained Earnings	894,293,586	705,165,274	189,128,312	27%
Others	11,774,113	25,749,291	(13,975,178)	-54%
Total Equity	1,221,671,719	1,046,201,111	175,470,608	17%

Note 1: Starting in 2015, financial statements are prepared in accordance with 2013 Taiwan-IFRSs version; financial statements are adjusted to retroactively apply newly effected GAAP. Please refer to 6.1 financial highlights for adjustments for the retrospective application of newly effected GAAP for 2014.
Note 2: Long-term investments consist of held-to-maturity financial assets, financial assets carried at cost and investments accounted for using equity method.
Note 3: Other assets consist of deferred income tax assets, refundable deposits, and other noncurrent assets.

●Analysis of Deviation over 20%

The increase in long-term investments was mainly due to increase in investments accounted for using equity method in 2015.
The increase in other assets was mainly due to increase in deferred income tax assets.
The increase in retained earnings was mainly due to net income of 2015, partially offset by distribution of 2014 earnings.
The decrease in others was mainly due to decrease in unrealized gain from available-for-sale financial assets, partially offset by increase in currency exchange differences arising from translation of foreign operations in 2015.

●Major Impact on Financial Position

The above deviations had no major impact on TSMC’s financial position.

●Future Plan on Financial Position: Not applicable.

6.2.2 Financial Performance

Consolidated

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	2015	2014 (Adjusted) (Note)	Difference	%
Net Revenue	843,497,368	762,806,465	80,690,903	11%
Cost of Revenue	433,117,601	385,113,005	48,004,596	12%
Gross Profit before Realized Gross Profit on Sales to Associates	410,379,767	377,693,460	32,686,307	9%
Realized Gross Profit on Sales to Associates	15,126	28,556	(13,430)	-47%
Gross Profit	410,394,893	377,722,016	32,672,877	9%
Operating Expenses	88,466,500	80,849,570	7,616,930	9%
Other Operating Income and Expenses, Net	(1,880,618)	(1,002,137)	(878,481)	-88%
Income from Operations	320,047,775	295,870,309	24,177,466	8%
Non-operating Income and Expenses	30,381,136	6,208,048	24,173,088	389%
Income before Income Tax	350,428,911	302,078,357	48,350,554	16%
Income Tax Expenses	43,872,744	38,314,399	5,558,345	15%
Net Income	306,556,167	263,763,958	42,792,209	16%
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Income Tax	(14,714,182)	11,805,021	(26,519,203)	-225%
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	291,841,985	275,568,979	16,273,006	6%
Total Net Income Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent	306,573,837	263,881,771	42,692,066	16%
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent	291,867,757	275,670,991	16,196,766	6%

Note: Starting in 2015, financial statements are prepared in accordance with 2013 Taiwan-IFRSs version; financial statements are adjusted to retroactively apply newly effected GAAP. Please refer to 6.1 financial highlights for adjustments for the retrospective application of newly effected GAAP for 2014.

●Analysis of Deviation over 20%

Decrease in realized gross profit on sales to associates: The decrease was mainly due to higher sales to associates in the fourth quarter of 2015.

Decrease in other operating income and expenses, net: The decrease was mainly due to impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, partially offset by net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, gain from lease agreement modification in 2015, and the absence of an impairment loss on noncurrent assets held for sale in 2014.

Increase in non-operating income and expenses: The increase was mainly due to higher net gain on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets and interest income in 2015.

Decrease in other comprehensive income, net of income tax: The decrease was mainly due to reclassification of unrealized gain from available-for-sale financial assets to profit or loss upon disposal and decrease in currency exchange gains arising from translation of foreign operations in 2015.

●Sales Volume Forecast and Related Information

For additional details, please refer to “1. Letter to Shareholders” on pages 2-5 of this Annual Report.

●Major Impact on Financial Performance

The above deviations had no major impact on TSMC’s financial performance.

●Future Plan on Financial Performance: Not applicable.

Unconsolidated

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	2015	2014 (Adjusted) (Note)	Difference	%
Net Revenue	837,046,888	757,152,389	79,894,499	11%
Cost of Revenue	439,356,165	390,284,816	49,071,349	13%
Gross Profit before Realized Gross Profit on Sales to Subsidiaries and Associates	397,690,723	366,867,573	30,823,150	8%
Realized Gross Profit on Sales to Subsidiaries and Associates	18,117	31,547	(13,430)	-43%
Gross Profit	397,708,840	366,899,120	30,809,720	8%
Operating Expenses	83,953,035	76,267,867	7,685,168	10%
Other Operating Income and Expenses, Net	(347,107)	9,049	(356,156)	-3936%
Income from Operations	313,408,698	290,640,302	22,768,396	8%
Non-operating Income and Expenses	36,579,970	10,363,515	26,216,455	253%
Income before Income Tax	349,988,668	301,003,817	48,984,851	16%
Income Tax Expenses	43,414,831	37,122,046	6,292,785	17%
Net Income	306,573,837	263,881,771	42,692,066	16%
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Income Tax	(14,706,080)	11,789,220	(26,495,300)	-225%
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	291,867,757	275,670,991	16,196,766	6%

Note: Starting in 2015, financial statements are prepared in accordance with 2013 Taiwan-IFRSs version; financial statements are adjusted to retroactively apply newly effected GAAP. Please refer to 6.1 financial highlights for adjustments for the retrospective application of newly effected GAAP for 2014.

●Analysis of Deviation over 20%

Decrease in realized gross profit on sales to subsidiaries and associates: The decrease was mainly due to higher sales to subsidiaries and associates in the fourth quarter of 2015.

Decrease in other operating income and expenses, net: The decrease was mainly due to impairment loss on property, plant and equipment recognized in 2015.

Increase in non-operating income and expenses: The increase was mainly due to higher share of profits of subsidiaries and associates in 2015.

Decrease in other comprehensive income, net of income tax: The decrease was mainly due to increase in share of other comprehensive loss of subsidiaries and associates and decrease in currency exchange gains arising from translation of foreign operations in 2015.

●Sales Volume Forecast and Related Information

For additional details, please refer to “1. Letter to Shareholders” on pages 2-5 of this Annual Report.

●Major Impact on Financial Performance

The above deviations had no major impact on TSMC’s financial performance.

●Future Plan on Financial Performance: Not applicable.

6.2.3 Cash Flow

Consolidated

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Cash Balance 12/31/2014	Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities in 2015	Net Cash Used in Investing and Financing Activities in 2015	Cash Balance 12/31/2015	Remedy for Liquidity Shortfall	
				Investment Plan	Financing Plan
358,449,029	529,879,438	(325,639,537)	562,688,930	None	None

●Analysis of Cash Flow

NT\$529.9 billion net cash generated by operating activities: mainly from net income and depreciation and amortization expenses.

NT\$217.2 billion net cash used in investing activities: primarily for capital expenditures, partially offset by proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets.

NT\$108.4 billion net cash used in financing activities: primarily for payment of cash dividends.

●Remedial Actions for Liquidity Shortfall: As a result of positive operating cash flows and cash on-hand, remedial actions are not required.

●Cash Flow Projection for Next Year: Not applicable.

Unconsolidated

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Cash Balance 12/31/2014	Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities in 2015	Net Cash Used in Investing and Financing Activities in 2015	Cash Balance 12/31/2015	Remedy for Liquidity Shortfall	
				Investment Plan	Financing Plan
184,859,232	514,772,831	(435,138,480)	264,493,583	None	None

●Analysis of Cash Flow

NT\$514.8 billion net cash generated by operating activities: mainly from net income and depreciation and amortization expenses.

NT\$254.8 billion net cash used in investing activities: primarily for capital expenditures.

NT\$180.3 billion net cash used in financing activities: primarily for payment of cash dividends and capital injection in subsidiaries.

●Remedial Actions for Liquidity Shortfall: As a result of positive operating cash flows and cash on-hand, remedial actions are not required.

●Cash Flow Projection for Next Year: Not applicable.

6.2.4 Recent Years Major Capital Expenditures and Impact on Financial and Business

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Plan	Actual or Planned Source of Capital	Total Amount for 2015 and 2014	Actual Use of Capital	
			2015	2014
Production Facilities, R&D and Production Equipment	Cash flow generated from operations	538,886,932	253,301,353	285,585,579
Others	Cash flow generated from operations	7,169,931	4,215,482	2,954,449
Total		546,056,863	257,516,835	288,540,028

Based on capital expenditures listed above and projected for 2016, it is estimated that TSMC’s annual production capacity will increase by approximately 1 million 12-inch equivalent wafers in 2016.

6.2.5 Long-term Investment Policy and Results

TSMC’s long-term investments, accounted for under the equity method, were all made for strategic purposes. However, when an investment is no longer of strategic value it may be considered a financial investment. In 2015, the investment gain from these investments amounted to NT\$33,694,186 thousand (NT\$4,132,128 thousand on a consolidated basis), mainly from the disposal gain of ASML shares. For future investments, TSMC will continue to focus on strategic purposes through prudent assessments.

6.3 Risk Management

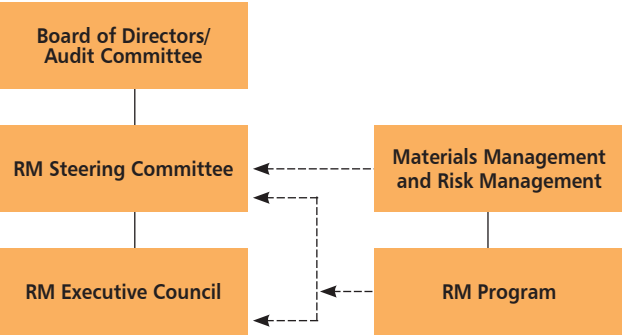
Our Board of Directors plays a key role in helping the Company identify and manage economic risks. Our Risk Management organization periodically briefs our Audit Committee on the ever-changing risk environment facing TSMC, the focus of our enterprise risk management, and risk assessment and mitigation efforts. Our Audit Committee’s Chairperson also briefs the Board on such discussion and actions.

TSMC and its subsidiaries are committed to proactively and cost effectively integrating and managing strategic, operational, financial and hazardous risks together with potential consequences to operations and financial results. TSMC operates an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program based on both its corporate vision and its long-term sustainability, as well as on its responsibility to both industry and society. ERM seeks to provide the appropriate management of risks by TSMC on behalf of all stakeholders. A Risk MAP that considers likelihood and impact severity is applied for identifying and prioritizing corporate risks. Various risk treatment strategies are also adopted in response to identified corporate risks. The Company’s risk management includes the management of “strategic risks,” “operational risks,” “financial risks,” “hazardous risks,” and “risks associated with climate change and non-compliance with environmental and climate related laws and regulations, and other international laws, regulations and accords,” etc.

To reduce supply chain risks, TSMC created a cross-functional taskforce comprised of members from fab operations, material management, risk management and quality system management to work with suppliers to develop business continuity plans, and enhance supply chain resilience capability to effectively manage the risks faced by its suppliers. As a result of those efforts, there was no interruption in TSMC’s supply chain in 2015.

As TSMC continued to expand production capacity with advanced technology in 2015, seismic protection engineering design, risk treatment practices and green factory projects were initiated and implemented, beginning in the design phase for all new fabs.

6.3.1 Risk Management (RM) Organization Chart



Organization Functions

●RM Steering Committee

Consists of functional heads (with Internal Audit head sitting as an observer)

Reports to Audit Committee

Reviews risk control progress

Identifies and approves the prioritized risk lists

●RM Executive Council

Consists of representatives from each function

Identifies and assesses risks

Implements risk control program and ensures effectiveness

Improves transparency and how risks are managed

●RM Program

Coordinates the RM Working Committee activities

Facilitates functional risk management activities

Initiates cross function communication for risk mitigation

Consolidates ERM reports into the RM Steering Committee

6.3.2 Strategic Risks

Risks Associated with Changes in Technology and Industry

●Industry Developments

The electronics industries and semiconductor market are cyclical and subject to significant, and often rapid, increases and decreases in product demand. TSMC’s semiconductor foundry business is affected by market conditions in such highly cyclical electronics and semiconductor industries. Variations in order levels from customers may result in volatility in the Company’s revenues and earnings.

From time to time, the electronics and semiconductor industries have experienced significant, and sometimes prolonged, periods of downturn and overcapacity. Because TSMC is, and will continue to be, dependent on the

requirements of electronics and semiconductor companies for its services, periods of downturn and overcapacity in the general electronics and semiconductor industries could lead to reduced demand for overall semiconductor foundry services, including TSMC’s services. If TSMC cannot take appropriate actions such as reducing its costs to sufficiently offset declines in demand, the Company’s revenues, margins, and earnings will suffer during periods of downturn and overcapacity.

● **Changes in Technology**

The semiconductor industry and its technologies are constantly changing. TSMC competes by developing process technologies using increasingly advanced nodes and on manufacturing products with more functions. TSMC also competes by developing new derivative technologies. If TSMC does not anticipate these changes in technologies and rapidly develop new and innovative technologies, or if the Company’s competitors unforeseeably gain sudden access to additional technologies, TSMC may not be able to provide foundry services on competitive terms. In addition, TSMC’s customers have significantly decreased the time in which their products or services are launched into the market. If TSMC is unable to meet these shorter product time-to-market, TSMC risks losing these customers. These factors have also been intensified by the shift of the global technology market to consumer driven products such as mobile devices, and increasing concentration of customers and competition (all further discussed among these risk factors). If TSMC is unable to innovate new technologies that meet the demands of its customers or overcome the above factors, its revenues may decline significantly. Although TSMC has concentrated on maintaining a competitive edge in research and development, if TSMC fails to achieve advances in technologies or processes, it may become less competitive.

Regarding the response measures for the above-mentioned risks, please refer to “2.2.4 TSMC Position, Differentiation and Strategy” on page 10-11 of this Annual Report.

Risks Associated with Decrease in Demand and Average Selling Price

A vast majority of the Company’s revenue is derived from customers who use TSMC’s services in communication devices, personal computers, consumer electronics products and industrial/standard products. Any decrease in the demand for any one of these products may decrease the demand for overall global semiconductor foundry services, including TSMC’s services, and may adversely affect the Company’s revenues. Further, semiconductor manufacturing facilities require substantial investment to construct and are largely fixed cost assets once they are in operation. Because the Company owns

most of its manufacturing capacities, a significant portion of TSMC’s operating costs is fixed. In general, these costs do not decline when customer demand or TSMC’s capacity utilization rates drop, and thus declines in customer demand, among other factors, may significantly decrease margins. Conversely, as product demand rises and factory utilization increases, the fixed costs are spread over increased output, which can improve TSMC’s margins. In addition, the historical and current trend of declining average selling prices (“ASP”) of end use applications places downward pressure on the prices of the components that go into such applications. If the ASP of end use applications continues decreasing, the pricing pressure on components produced by the Company may lead to a reduction of TSMC’s revenues, margin and earnings.

Risks Associated with Competition

The markets for TSMC’s foundry services are highly competitive. TSMC competes with other foundry service providers, as well as integrated device manufacturers that devote a significant portion of their manufacturing capacity to foundry operations. Some of these companies may have access to more advanced technologies and greater financial resources than TSMC, such as the possibility of receiving direct or indirect government bailout, economic stimulus funds, or other incentives that may be unavailable to TSMC.

The Company’s competition may, from time to time, also decide to undertake aggressive pricing initiatives in one or several technology nodes. Increases in these competitive activities may decrease TSMC’s customer base, its ASP, or both. If TSMC is unable to compete with any and each of these new competitors with better technologies and manufacturing capacity and capabilities, TSMC risks losing customers to these new contenders.

Risks Associated with Changes in the Government Policies and Regulatory Environment

TSMC management closely monitors all domestic and foreign governmental policies and regulations that might impact TSMC’s business and financial operations. As of February 29, 2016, the following changes or developments in governmental policies and regulations may influence the Company’s business operations:

The Taiwan Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) requires listed companies, starting from January 1, 2015, to prepare their consolidated financial statements in accordance with the 2013 version of following FSC endorsed standards and interpretations: “International Financial Reporting Standards,” “International Accounting Standards,” and relevant Interpretations (collectively, “2013 Taiwan-IFRSs

version”). TSMC has already prepared its 2015 annual and interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with 2013 Taiwan-IFRSs version and the Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Since the “Labor Safety and Health Act” of Taiwan was amended and renamed the “Occupational Safety and Health Act” in July 2013, the Ministry of Labor has been revising and publishing regulations regarding chemicals management in 2015, including the “Regulation of New Chemical Substances Registration” and the “Regulation of Controlled Chemicals Designation and Operation Permission”. Over the years, TSMC has consistently maintained a safe and healthy work environment with robust protective measures in place, and has taken robust measures to comply with these laws and regulations. With respect to environmental laws, the “Water Pollution Control Act” was amended in February 2015 and related regulations such as the “Water Pollution Control Act Enforcement Rules” and the “Water Pollution Control Measures and Test Reporting Management Regulations” were also amended and published accordingly. TSMC has been a leader on waste water treatment and has taken proper measures in compliance with latest laws and regulations. In addition, the “Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act” was published in July 2015 in Taiwan in response to climate change, and related regulations are expected to be released over the next three years. TSMC has been implementing various long-term energy saving and carbon reduction programs since 2000 and will keep track of regulatory updates to ensure our compliance with these laws and regulations.

In September 2015, the Taiwan government relaxed its rules to allow semiconductor companies to establish 12-inch wafer fabs in mainland China through sole proprietorship. To seize the business opportunities in China, TSMC has submitted its investment application to the Investment Commission of Ministry of Economic Affaires (MOEA) for approval in December 2015 to set up a 12-inch wafer manufacturing facility and a design service center in Nanking.

Other than the above laws and regulations, it is not expected that other governmental policies or regulatory changes would materially impact TSMC’s operations and financial condition.

6.3.3 Operational Risks

Risks Associated with Capacity Expansion

TSMC performs long-term market demand forecast for its products and services to manage its overall capacity. Recently, TSMC has been adding capacity to its 300mm wafer fabs in the Hsinchu Science Park, Southern Taiwan Science Park and Central Taiwan Science Park, based on its market demand

forecast. Expansion of the Company’s capacity will increase its costs. For example, the Company will need to purchase additional equipment, hire additional personnel and train personnel to operate the new equipment. If the increased capacity cannot be utilized effectively, TSMC’s financial performance may be adversely affected by these increased costs.

In order to mitigate the risk associated with capacity expansion, TSMC continuously watches the change of market conditions and works closely with its customers. When market demand is not as expected, the Company will adjust its capacity plans in a timely manner to reduce the impact on its financial performance.

Risks Associated with Sales Concentration

Over the years, TSMC’s customer profile and the nature of its customers’ businesses have changed dramatically. While it generates revenue from hundreds of customers worldwide, TSMC’s ten largest customers accounted for approximately 63% of net revenue in both 2014 and 2015, respectively. The Company’s largest customer accounted for approximately 21% and 16% of net revenue in 2014 and 2015, respectively. The Company’s second largest customer in 2015 accounted approximately for 16% of our net revenue, with approximately 9% in 2014.

This customer concentration results in part from the changing dynamics of the electronics industry with the structural shift to mobile devices and applications and software that provide the content for such devices. There are only a limited number of customers who are successfully exploiting this new business model paradigm.

Also, in order to respond to the new business model paradigm, TSMC has seen the change of nature in its customers’ business models. For example, there is a growing trend toward the rise of system houses that operate in a manner that makes their products and services more marketable in a changing consumer market. Also, since the global semiconductor industry is becoming increasingly competitive, some of our customers have engaged in industry consolidations in order to remain competitive. Such consolidations have taken the form of mergers and acquisitions. If more of our major customers consolidate, this will further decrease the overall number of our customer pool. The loss of, or significant curtailment of, purchases by one or more of the Company’s top customers, including curtailment due to increased competitive pressures, industry consolidation, a change in their designs, or change in their manufacturing sourcing policies, or practices of these customers, or the timing of customer or distributor inventory

adjustments, or change in its major customers’ business models may adversely affect TSMC’s results of operations and financial condition.

TSMC maintains a close watch on these trends and works closely with its customers to respond to these changes and to strengthen the Company’s market position.

Risks Associated with Purchase Concentration

•Raw Materials

TSMC’s production operations require that it obtains adequate supplies of raw materials, such as silicon wafers, gases, chemicals and photoresist, on a timely basis. In the past, shortages in the supply of some materials, whether by specific vendors or by the semiconductor industry generally, have resulted in occasional industry-wide price adjustments and delivery delays. In addition, major natural disasters, political or economic turmoil occurring within the country of origin of such raw materials may also significantly disrupt the availability of such raw materials or increase their prices. Also, since TSMC procures some raw materials from sole-source suppliers, there is a risk that the need for such raw materials may not be met or that back-up supplies may not be readily available. TSMC revenue and earnings could decline if the Company is unable to obtain adequate supplies of the necessary raw materials in a timely manner or if there are significant increases in the costs of raw materials that the Company cannot pass on to customers. To reduce the supply chain risk and to manage the cost actively, TSMC is committing resources toward developing new supply sources. In addition, TSMC continually encourages its suppliers to reduce their supply chain risk by decentralizing production plants, and to intensify their cost competitiveness by moving their production site to Taiwan from higher-cost areas.

In the meantime, being aware of the risk of fewer back-up suppliers, TSMC is engaging early and deeply with suppliers on managing quality, and capacity issues because ramping at unprecedented speed leaves TSMC with very little time to re-tune its process. At leading technology nodes, TSMC requires world-class material quality, manufactured at world-class facilities, with world-class processes. In regard to streamlining the supply chain risk management, TSMC intensifies supplier site audits and extends supply chain best practices to suppliers’ suppliers to mitigate capacity and quality risks. Moreover, TSMC continually refines its planning system and enhances demand forecast alignments with critical suppliers for adequate supply capacity planning, especially for steep ramping of new nodes. TSMC developed a Supply Chain Risk Assessment for critical suppliers to put in place

requirements on regulatory compliance, environmental impact and social responsibility. Any regulatory violations or any environmental impact event as well as failure of meeting TSMC’s expectation in sustainability requirements may result in business reduction or termination.

•Equipment

The Company’s operations and ongoing expansion plans depend on its ability to obtain an appropriate amount of equipment and related services from a limited number of suppliers in a market that is characterized from time to time by limited supply and long delivery cycles. During such times, supplier-specific or industry-wide lead times for delivery can be as long as six months or more. To better manage its supply chain, the Company has implemented various business models and risk management contingencies with suppliers to shorten the procurement lead time. Further, the growing complexities, especially in next-generation lithographic technologies, may delay the timely availability of the equipment and parts needed to exploit time-sensitive business opportunities and also increase the market price for such equipment and parts. If TSMC is unable to obtain equipment in a timely manner to fulfill its customers’ demands on technology and production capacity, or at a reasonable cost, its financial condition and results of operations could be negatively Impacted.

Risks Associated with Intellectual Property Rights

The Company’s ability to compete successfully and to achieve future growth will depend in part on the continued strength of its intellectual property portfolio. While TSMC actively enforces and protects its intellectual property rights, there can be no assurance that its efforts will be adequate to prevent the misappropriation or improper use of its proprietary technologies, software, trade secrets or know-how. Also, the Company cannot assure that, as its business or business models expand into new areas, it will be able to develop independently the technologies, patents, software, trade secrets or know-how necessary to conduct its business or that it can do so without unknowingly infringing the intellectual property rights of others. As a result, TSMC may have to rely on, to a certain degree, licensed technologies and patent licenses from others. To the extent that the Company relies on licenses from others, there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain any or all of the necessary licenses in the future on terms it considers reasonable or at all. The lack of necessary licenses could expose TSMC to claims for damages and/or injunctions from third parties, as well as claims for indemnification by its customers in instances where it has contractually agreed to indemnify its customers against damages resulting from infringement claims.

TSMC has received, from time-to-time, communications from third parties asserting that TSMC’s technologies, its manufacturing processes, or the design of the semiconductors made by TSMC or the use of those semiconductors by its customers may infringe their patents or other intellectual property rights. Because of the nature of the industry, the Company may continue to receive such communications in the future. These assertions have at times resulted in litigation. Recently, there has been a notable increase in the number of assertions made and lawsuits initiated by certain litigious, non-practicing entities and these litigious, non-practicing entities are also becoming more aggressive in their monetary demands and requests for court-issued injunctions. Such lawsuits or assertions may increase TSMC’s cost of doing business and may potentially be extremely disruptive if these non-practicing entities succeed in blocking the trade of products and services offered by TSMC.

The Company has or expanding its manufacturing operations into certain offshore jurisdictions. To mitigate the risk of intellectual property misappropriation, TSMC has implemented heightened safeguards against such misappropriation.

If TSMC fails to obtain or maintain certain technologies or intellectual property licenses (or fail to prevent our intellectual property from being misappropriated) and, if litigation relating to alleged intellectual property matters occurs, it (i) could prevent the Company from manufacturing particular products or selling particular services or applying particular technologies; and (ii) reduce our ability to compete effectively against entities benefiting from our misappropriated intellectual property, which could reduce its opportunities to generate revenue.

TSMC has taken related measures to minimize potential loss of shareholder value arising from intellectual property claims and litigation filed against the Company. These measures include: strategically obtaining licenses from certain semiconductor and other technology companies as needed; timely securing intellectual property rights for defensive and/or offensive protection of TSMC technology and business; and aggressively defending against baseless litigation.

Risks Associated with Litigation

As is the case with many companies in the semiconductor industry, TSMC has received from time-to-time communications from third parties asserting that its technologies, its manufacturing processes, or the design of the semiconductors made by TSMC or the use of those semiconductors by its customers may infringe upon their patents or other intellectual property rights. These assertions

have at times resulted in litigation by or against the Company and settlement payments by the Company. Irrespective of the validity of these claims, TSMC could incur significant costs in the defense thereof or could suffer adverse effects on its operations.

In June 2010, Keranos, LLC. filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas alleging that TSMC, TSMC North America, and several other leading technology companies infringe three expired U.S. patents. In response, TSMC, TSMC North America, and several co-defendants in the Texas case filed a lawsuit against Keranos in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California in November 2010, seeking a judgment declaring that they did not infringe the asserted patents, and that those patents were invalid. These two litigations have been consolidated into a single lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. In February 2014, the Court entered a final judgment in favor of TSMC, dismissing all of Keranos’ claims against TSMC with prejudice. Keranos appealed the final judgment to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, and in August 2015, the Federal Circuit remanded the case back to the Texas court for further proceedings. The outcome cannot be determined at this time.

In December 2010, Ziptronix, Inc. filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California accusing TSMC, TSMC North America and one other company of infringing several U.S. patents. In September 2014, the Court granted summary judgment of noninfringement in favor of TSMC and TSMC North America. Ziptronix, Inc. can appeal the Court’s order. In August 2015, Tessera Technologies, Inc. announced it had acquired Ziptronix. The outcome cannot be determined at this time.

In September 2013, Zond Inc. filed a complaint in U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts against TSMC, certain TSMC subsidiaries and other companies alleging infringing of several U.S. patents. Subsequently, TSMC and Zond initiated additional legal actions in the U.S. District Courts for the District of Delaware and the District of Massachusetts over several additional patents owned by Zond. In March 2015, all pending litigations between the parties in the U.S. District Courts for the District of Massachusetts and the District of Delaware were dismissed.

In March 2014, DSS Technology Management, Inc. (DSS) filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas alleging that TSMC, TSMC North America, TSMC Development and several other companies infringe

one U.S. patent. TSMC Development has subsequently been dismissed. In May 2015, the Court entered a final judgment of noninfringement in favor of TSMC and TSMC North America. DSS has appealed the final judgment to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. In November 2015, the Patent Trial and Appeal Board (PTAB) determined after concluding an Inter Partes Review that the patent claims asserted by DSS in the District Court litigation are unpatentable. DSS appealed the PTAB’s decision in January 2016. The outcome cannot be determined at this time.

Other than the matters described above, TSMC was not involved in any other material litigation in 2015 and is not currently involved in any other material litigation.

Risks Associated with Mergers and Acquisitions
During 2015 and as of the date of this Annual Report, there were no such risks for TSMC.

Risks Associated with Recruiting Qualified Personnel
The Company relies on the continued services and contributions of its executive officers and skilled technical and other personnel. TSMC’s business could suffer if we lose, for whatever reasons, the services and contributions of some of these personnel and we cannot adequately replace them. We may be required to increase or reduce the number of employees in connection with any business expansion or contraction, in accordance with market demand for our products and services. Since there is intense competition for the recruitment of these personnel, we cannot ensure that we will be able to fulfill our personnel requirements in a timely manner during an economic upturn.

Future R&D Plans and Expected R&D Spending
For additional details, please refer to “5.2.7 Future R&D Plans” on page 70 of this Annual Report.

Changes in Corporate Image and Impact on Company’s Crisis Management
TSMC has established an excellent corporate image around the world based on its core values of “Integrity, Commitment, Innovation, and Customer Trust,” as well as its outstanding operations, rigorous corporate governance, and dedication to corporate social responsibility to pursue sustainable development, equality and justice, and a harmonious society to live and work.

TSMC was honored with awards for its achievements in operations, corporate governance, innovation, profit growth, investor relations, environmental protection and other fields

in 2015. Amid TSMC’s continuing efforts to be a better corporate citizen and carry out its social responsibilities, the Company was not only selected as a component of the Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (DJSI) for a 15th consecutive year, but also recognized by the DJSI as the Semiconductors and Semiconductor Equipment Industry Group Leader for a third consecutive year, and led the group in 10 out of 21 categories, including operational eco-efficiency, product stewardship, supply chain management, human capital development, and talent attraction and retention, further strengthening the Company’s public reputation.

In addition, TSMC’s awards in 2015 include the Taiwan Institute for Sustainable Energy 2015 Taiwan Corporate Sustainability Award “Gold Medal For Sustainability Report” and “Sustainable Water Management Award”; the Taiwan Stock Exchange’s first Corporate Governance Award for listed companies, No. 1 in the R.O.C. Ministry of Economic Affairs “Top 20 Innovative Taiwan Companies”; No. 1 in the IEEE Spectrum’s “Patent Power Scorecard” for the Semiconductor Manufacturing sector, The R.O.C. Ministry of Economic Affairs Industrial Development Bureau “Green Factory Label”; The R.O.C. Environmental Protection Administration “Annual Enterprise Environmental Protection Award”; The R.O.C. Environmental Protection Administration “Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction Action Mark”; The R.O.C. Environmental Protection Administration “Enterprise Green Procurement Award”; The R.O.C. Ministry of Economic Affairs “Excellence in Carbon Reduction Award” and “Excellence in Water Conservation Award”; The R.O.C. Ministry of Health and Welfare “Excellence in Health Award”; Ranked No. 1 for Large Companies in the *CommonWealth Magazine* Corporate Citizenship Award; The CSR Model Award for the *GlobalViews Magazine* Annual Corporate Social Responsibility Survey, and the *GlobalViews Magazine* CSR Model Award for “Promotion of Public Service”.

As an important member of the technology industry, TSMC has always endeavored to act as a positive force in society, and maintains departments such as Brand Management, Customer Service, Public Relations, Employee Relations, Investor Relations, Risk Management, Fab Industrial Safety and Environmental Protection, Internal Audit, and the TSMC Foundation to coordinate the Company’s resources and further enhance TSMC’s positive corporate image.

To address potential events that may affect the Company’s public image, including fires and workplace accidents, TSMC maintains an Emergency Response Procedure Manual, and health and safety supervisors for each fab hold meetings

of the “Environment, Health, and Safety Technical Board” every month. In addition, relevant departments hold regular drills and continuously improve their emergency response and notification procedures. At the same time, TSMC has established communications criteria for all types of stakeholders, and the Public Relations Department is responsible for external communications. In the event of the above emergencies, all departments immediately deploy emergency response measures to reduce casualties and minimize the impact on the surrounding environment, Company property, and manufacturing operations, and also alert the Public Relations Department at the first stage of response to ensure smooth channels of communications to maintain the Company’s image.

Risks Associated with Change in Management
During 2015 and as of the date of this Annual Report, there were no such risks for TSMC.

6.3.4 Financial Risks

Economic Risks
•Interest Rate Fluctuation
TSMC are exposed to interest rate risks related to our debt issuances and investment portfolio. TSMC’s interest income and expenses are most sensitive to fluctuations in R.O.C. and U.S. interest rates. Changes in R.O.C. and U.S. interest rates affect the interest earned on the Company’s cash, cash equivalent and marketable securities and the fair value of those securities as well as interest paid on and the fair value of our debt.

TSMC’s investment policy is to achieve a return that will allow TSMC to preserve capital and maintain liquidity requirements. TSMC uses a combination of internal and external management to execute our investment strategy. TSMC typically invests in highly-rated securities, and limit the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. The policy requires investments generally to be investment grade, with the primary objective of minimizing the potential risk of principal loss. TSMC’s investments in both fixed rate and floating rate interest earning securities carry a degree of interest rate risk. Fixed rate securities may have their fair market value adversely impacted due to a rise in interest rates, while floating rate securities may produce less income than predicted if interest rates fall.

In order to limit its exposure to interest rate risks, on the liability side, TSMC finances its funding needs primarily through internal generation of cash and the issuance of long-term, fixed-rate debt. On the investment side, TSMC places its investment mainly in short tenor time deposits as well as in

liquid and highly-rated short term fixed income securities to preserve principal and maintain liquidity. We have entered, and may enter in the future, into interest rate futures to hedge interest rate risk on our fixed-income investments.

•Foreign Exchange Volatility
More than half of TSMC’s capital expenditures and manufacturing costs are denominated in currencies other than NT dollars, primarily in US dollars, Japanese yen and Euros. In 2015, more than 90% of the Company’s revenues were denominated in US dollars and currencies other than NT dollars. Therefore, any significant fluctuation to its disadvantage in such exchange rates would have an adverse effect on TSMC’s financial condition. For example, because TSMC’s functional currency is denominated in NT dollars, every 1% depreciation of the US dollar against the NT dollar exchange rate may result in approximately 0.4 percentage point decrease in TSMC’s operating margin based on TSMC’s 2015 results.

Conversely, if the U.S. dollar appreciates significantly versus other major currencies, the demand for the products and services of TSMC’s customers and for its goods and services will likely decrease, which will negatively affect TSMC’s revenues. TSMC utilizes short-term debt denominated in foreign currencies and derivative financial instruments, including currency forward contracts and cross currency swaps, to partially hedge its currency exposure.

Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the US dollar and the NT dollar may affect the US dollar value of the Company’s common shares and the market price of the Company’s American Depositary Shares (ADSs) and of any cash dividends paid in NT dollars on TSMC’s common shares represented by ADSs.

•Inflation and Deflation and Resulting General Market Volatility
The global economy is becoming more vulnerable to sudden unexpected fluctuations in inflationary and deflationary expectations and conditions. Both high inflation and deflation adversely affect an economy, at both the macro and micro levels, by reducing economic efficiency and disrupting saving and investment decisions. Recently, dramatic fall in oil prices and negative interest rates in major world economies have exacerbated global fluctuations in inflationary and deflationary expectations. These macro-economic changes have resulted in general market volatility across all assets classes. Such fluctuations and volatility may negatively affect the costs of TSMC’s operations and the business operations of its customers who may be forced to plan their purchases of TSMC’s goods

and services within an uncertain economy. Therefore, the demand for TSMC’s products and services could unexpectedly fluctuate severely in accordance with expectations of inflation or deflation as affected by macro market volatility.

Risks Associated with External Financing

Planning capital requirements is challenging in the highly dynamic, cyclical and rapidly changing semiconductor industry, especially during times of general market volatility in the fixed income, interest rates, foreign currencies, and equities markets. From time to time – and increasingly so for the foreseeable next few years – TSMC will continue to need significant capital to fund its operations and manage its capacity in accordance with market demand. TSMC’s continued ability to obtain sufficient external financing is subject to a variety of uncertainties, including:

- TSMC’s future financial condition, results of operations and cash flow
- General market conditions for financing activities
- Market conditions for financing activities of semiconductor companies
- Social, economic, financial, political and other conditions in Taiwan and elsewhere

Sufficient external financing may not be available to the Company on a timely basis, on reasonable market terms, or at all. As a result, TSMC may be forced to curtail its expansion and modification plans or delay the deployment of new or expanded services until it obtains such financing.

Risks Associated with High-risk/high-leveraged Investment; Lending, Endorsements, and Guarantees for Other Parties; and Financial Derivative Transactions

TSMC did not make high-risk or high-leveraged financial investments during 2015 and up to the date of this report.

TSMC provided a guarantee to TSMC Global, a wholly owned subsidiary of TSMC, for its issuance of US dollar-denominated senior unsecured corporate bonds of US\$1,500 million in April 2013. As of February 29, 2016, TSMC and the Company’s subsidiaries had no intercompany loan outstanding.

The financial transactions of a “derivative” nature that TSMC entered into were strictly for hedging purposes and not for any trading or speculative purpose. For more information, please refer to pages 33-35 of the Annual Report section (II), Financial Statements. The fair market value of TSMC’s trading and available-for-sale financial securities is subject to prevailing market conditions and may fluctuate from TSMC’s carrying value from time to time, which may impact the returns of those securities.

To control various types of financial transactions, the Company has established internal policies and procedures based on sound financial and business practices, all in compliance with the relevant rules and regulations issued by the Taiwan Securities and Futures Bureau. TSMC policies and procedures include “Policies and Procedures for Financial Derivative Transactions,” “Procedures for Lending Funds to Other Parties,” “Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets,” and “Procedures for Endorsement and Guarantee”.

Risks Associated with Strategic Investments

From time to time, TSMC has made or will make a series of strategic investments. There is no guarantee that any of such investments will be successful commercially. Any such investment will incur risks, which may result in losses even with careful management. Any such loss resulting from such investments may result in significant impairment charges, lower profit margin and ultimately lower distributable earnings. For further information on these investments, please refer to “8. Subsidiary Information and Other Special Notes” on pages 126-131 of this Annual Report.

Risks Associated with Impairment Charges

Under Taiwan-IFRSs, TSMC is required to evaluate its investments, tangible and intangible assets for impairment whenever triggering events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired. If certain criteria are met, TSMC is required to record an impairment charge. TSMC is also required under Taiwan-IFRSs to evaluate goodwill for impairment at least on an annual basis or more frequently whenever triggering events or changes in circumstances indicate that goodwill may be impaired and the carrying value may not be recoverable. TSMC holds investments in certain publicly listed and private companies, some of which have incurred certain impairment charges disclosed in the Annual Report section (II), Financial Statements.

The determination of an impairment charge at any given time is based significantly on the projected results of the Company’s operations over a number of years subsequent to that time. Consequently, an impairment charge is more likely to occur during a period when the Company’s operating results are otherwise already depressed.

TSMC has established the process and system to closely monitor and assess the risk of any impairment charge. However, the management is unable to estimate the extent or timing of any impairment charge for future years, or whether such impairment charge required may have a material adverse effect on the Company’s net income.

6.3.5 Hazardous Risks

TSMC maintains a comprehensive risk management system dedicated to the conservation of natural resources, the safety of people, and the protection of property. In order to effectively handle emergencies and natural disasters at each facility, management has developed comprehensive plans and procedures that focus on risk prevention, emergency response, crisis management, and business continuity. TSMC has adopted local and international standards for Environmental, Safety and Health (ESH) management. All TSMC manufacturing fabs have been ISO 14001 certified (Environmental Management System), OHSAS 18001 certified (Occupational Health and Safety Management System), and QC 080000 certified (Hazardous Substance Process Management System). All manufacturing fabs in Taiwan have also been TOSHMS (Taiwan Occupational Safety and Health Management System) certified. The new fabs will also acquire the above certificates within 18 months after volume production.

The Company pays special attention to preparedness for emergencies or disasters, such as typhoons, floods, droughts caused by climate change, earthquakes, environmental contamination, large-scale product returns, service disruption of IT systems, strikes, pandemics (such as H1N1 influenza), and sudden and unexpected disruptions to the supply of raw materials or water, electricity, and other public utilities. TSMC has established a company-wide task force dedicated to managing the risk of a water shortage that might arise due to climate change. This task force keeps watch on the external supply and internal demand for water. Cross-company consolidations and external collaborations with public agencies are also ongoing in the industrial parks to ensure and sustain a stable water supply.

TSMC has further strengthened its business continuity plans, which include periodic risk assessment, risk mitigation, and implementation through the establishment of emergency task forces when necessary, combined with the preparation of a thorough analysis of the emergency, its impact, alternative actions, and solutions for each possible scenario together with appropriate precautionary and/or recovery measures. Each task force is given the responsibility of ensuring TSMC’s ability to conduct business while minimizing personal injury, business disruption, and financial impact under the circumstances. TSMC’s business continuity plan is periodically reviewed according to results of test scenarios or practical implementation for ensuring effective and successful business continuity. Customers are informed of TSMC’s strong business continuity capability in order to establish resilience and flexibility in both their supply chain and insurance placement.

The Company has also conducted a continuous improvement project, including evaluating building anti-seismic capability, holding earthquake emergency response drills, enhancing tool anchorage or seismic isolation facilities, training and preparedness for tool salvage, and has improved TSMC business continuity procedures with reference to ISO 22301 business continuity management.

TSMC and many of its suppliers use highly combustible and toxic materials in its manufacturing processes and are therefore subject to the risk of loss arising from explosion, fire, or environmental influences which cannot be completely eliminated. Although the Company maintains many overlapping risk prevention and protection systems, as well as fire and casualty insurance, TSMC’s risk management and insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover all of the Company’s potential losses. If any of TSMC’s fabs or vendor facilities were to be damaged, or cease operations as a result of an explosion, fire or environmental influences, it could reduce the Company’s manufacturing capacity and may cause it to lose important customers, thereby having a potentially adverse and material impact on TSMC’s financial performance. In addition to periodic fire protection system inspection and firefighting drills, the Company has also carried out a corporate-wide fire risk mitigation project focused on management and hardware improvements.

6.3.6 Risks Associated with Climate Change and Non-compliance with Environmental and Climate Related Laws and Regulations, and Other International Laws, Regulations and Accords

The manufacturing, assembling and testing of our products require the use of metals, chemicals and materials that are subject to environmental, climate-related, health and safety, and humanitarian conflict-free sourcing laws (such as the U.S. SEC rule for filing Form SD to disclose the origins of certain strategic minerals), regulations and guidelines issued worldwide.

Although TSMC may be eligible for various exemptions and/or extensions of time for compliance, the Company’s failure to comply with any of these applicable laws or regulations could result in:

- significant penalties and legal liabilities, such as the denial of import permits;
- the temporary or permanent suspension of production of the affected products;
- unfavorable alterations in TSMC manufacturing, fabrication and assembly and test processes;

- challenges from customers that place TSMC at a significant competitive disadvantage, such as loss of actual or potential sales contracts in case the Company is unable to satisfy the conditions regarding conflict-free minerals sourcing laws or requirements by our customers;
- restrictions on TSMC operations or sales;
- damage to TSMC goodwill and reputation; and
- loss of tax benefits, including termination of current tax incentives, disqualification of tax credit application and repayment of the tax benefits that TSMC is not entitled to.

Existing and future environmental- and climate-related laws and regulations as well as applicable international accords to which TSMC is subject, could also require it, among other things, to do the following: (a) purchase, use or install expensive pollution control, reduction or remediation equipment; (b) implement climate change mitigation programs and “abatement or reduction of greenhouse gas emissions” programs, or “carbon credit trading” programs; (c) modify product designs and manufacturing processes, or incur other significant expenses associated with such laws and regulations such as obtaining substitute raw materials or chemicals that may cost more or be less available for our operations. It is still unclear whether such necessary actions would affect the reliability or efficiency of TSMC products and services.

The contingencies resulting from the actual and potential impact of local or international laws and regulations, as well as international accords on environmental or climate change, could harm the Company’s business and operational results by increasing expenses or requiring TSMC to alter its manufacturing, assembly and test processes.

Increasing climate change and environmental concerns could affect the results of our operations if any customers request that TSMC provide products and services that exceed any existing standard(s) of environmental compliance. If TSMC is 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, it may lose market share to competitors.

In addition, the Company’s inability to timely obtain environmental related approvals needed to undertake the development and construction of a new fab or expansion project may delay, limit or increase the cost of our expansion plans that could also in turn adversely affect TSMC’s business and operational results. In light of increased public interest in environmental issues, the Company’s operations and expansion plans may be adversely affected or delayed responding to

public concern and social environmental pressures even if the Company’s operations comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

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

TSMC believes that climate change should be regarded as an important corporate risk, which must be controlled to improve our competitiveness. Climate change risks include legal risk, physical risk and other risks. TSMC’s control measures are as follows:

●Climate regulatory risk control

The greenhouse gas (GHG) control regulations and agreements of countries around the world are becoming increasingly stringent. Enterprises are legally required to regularly disclose GHG-related information, and also limit GHG emissions. The cost of production, including materials and energy, may also grow along with future legal requirements, such as carbon or energy taxes. TSMC continues to monitor legislative trends and communicate with various governments through industrial organizations and associations to set reasonable and feasible legal requirements.

●Conflict minerals risk control

For additional details, please refer to the section of “Supplier and Contractor Management” of “7.2.3 Safety and Health” on pages 119-120 of this Annual Report.

●Climate disaster risk control

Abnormal climate caused by the greenhouse effect has increased the frequency and severity of climate disasters – storms, floods, drought, and water shortages – causing considerable impacts on business operations and supply chains. TSMC believes that climate change control should take into account both mitigation and adaption, and this requires cooperation among government, society and industry to reduce risk. To ensure electricity and raw water supplies, therefore, in addition to water-saving measures at the Company’s own facilities and those of upstream and downstream partners, TSMC participates in the Taiwan Science Park Industrial Union Experts Committee platform, and is actively involved in regular meetings with Taipower Company and the Taiwan Water Corporation to discuss supply and allocation for response issues.

●Other climate risk controls

Climate change is a concern to the global supply chain, necessitating energy conservation, carbon reduction, and disaster prevention. For example, The Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC) has also required members’ suppliers to disclose GHG emissions information. TSMC not only discloses its own GHG emissions information each year, but it also assists and requires its suppliers to establish a GHG inventory system and conduct reduction programs. TSMC’s suppliers are required by TSMC to submit GHG emissions and reduction information as an important index of sustainability scoring in its procurement strategy.

To mitigate risks resulting from climate change, TSMC continues to actively carry out energy conservation measures, voluntary perfluorinated compounds (PFC) emission reduction projects, and GHG inventory and verification every year. TSMC has publicly disclosed climate change information every year through the following channels:

- TSMC has disclosed GHG emissions and reduction-related information for evaluation by the Dow Jones Sustainability Index every year since 2001.
- TSMC’s GHG-related information has been disclosed in its CSR report on the Company website annually since 2008. TSMC also provides information to customers and investors upon request.
- Since 2005, TSMC has been participating in an annual survey held by the nonprofit Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), which includes GHG emission and reduction information for all TSMC fabs and subsidiaries.
- Every year since 2006, TSMC has followed the ISO 14064-1 standard to conduct a GHG inventory and acquire verification by an accrediting agency. TSMC also reports GHG inventory data to the Taiwan Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) and the Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Association (TSIA).

6.3.7 Other Risks

Potential Impact and Risks Associated with Sales of Significant Numbers of Shares by TSMC’s Directors, and/or Major Shareholders Who Own 10% or More of TSMC’s Total Outstanding Shares

The value of TSMC shareholders’ investment may be reduced by possible future sales of TSMC shares owned by the major shareholders.

One or more of our existing shareholders may, from time to time, dispose of significant numbers of our common shares or ADSs. For example, the National Development Fund, which

owned 6.38% of TSMC’s outstanding shares as of February 29, 2016, has from time to time in the past sold TSMC shares in the form of ADSs in several transactions.

As of the date of this Annual Report, no shareholder owns 10% or more of TSMC’s total outstanding shares.

Risks Associated with Cyber Attacks

Even though we have established a comprehensive internet and computing security network, we cannot guarantee that our computing systems which control or maintain vital corporate functions like our manufacturing operations and enterprise accounting would be completely immune to crippling cyber viral attacks launched by third party to gain unauthorized access to our internal network systems to sabotage our operations and goodwill. In the event of a serious cyber attack, our systems may lose important corporate data and our production lines may be shutdown indefinitely pending the resolution of such attack. These cyber attacks may also attempt to steal our trade secrets and other intellectual properties and other sensitive information, such as personal information of our employees and proprietary information of our customers and other stakeholders. Malicious hackers may also try to introduce computer viruses or corrupted software into our network systems to disrupt our operations or spy for sensitive information. These attacks may result in us having to pay damages for our delayed or disrupted orders or incur significant expenses in attempting to re-establish control over our network. If we are not able to timely resolve the technical difficulties caused by such cyber attacks, our financial results as well as our commitments to our customers and other stakeholders may be materially impaired.

Other Material Risks

During 2015 and as of the date of this Annual Report, TSMC’s management is not aware of any other risk event that could impart a potentially material impact on the financial status of the Company.

7. Corporate Social Responsibility



7.1 Overview

TSMC Corporate Social Responsibility Policy

TSMC believes a company's corporate social responsibility is to uplift society. To focus TSMC's CSR efforts, Chairman Dr. Morris Chang and the management team, after extensive discussions held in 2015, declared "Uplifting Society" as the Company vision and identified three primary missions: Acting with Integrity, Strengthening Environmental Protection, and Caring for the Disadvantaged. In November 2015, Chairman Chang approved the TSMC Corporate Social Responsibility Policy as an official Company document to serve as a guide in developing a CSR procedure, which was completed in December 2015. TSMC Corporate Social Responsibility Procedure defines TSMC's CSR scope, the roles and responsibilities of CSR Committee members and management to fulfill the vision and carry out the missions as a good corporate citizen.

TSMC Corporate Social Responsibility Policy

Since its establishment, TSMC has not only strived for the highest achievements in its core business of dedicated IC foundry services but has also actively developed positive relationships with all stakeholders including employees, shareholders, customers, suppliers, and society to fulfill its responsibility as a corporate citizen and pursue a sustainable future.

Vision

- To Uplift Society

Mission

- Acting with Integrity
- Strengthening Environmental Protection
- Caring for the Disadvantaged

Guiding Principles

Acting with Integrity: TSMC believes in acting ethically, following the law, and balancing the interests of all stakeholders. The Company endeavors to use the experience of developing a sustainable business to drive the industry and supply chain into a positive cycle and to act together with them as an uplifting force in society.

Strengthening Environmental Protection: TSMC strives to achieve environmental sustainability and continues to promote green fabs, green manufacturing, and green supply chains. The Company seeks the most efficient use of energy and resources and is committed to reducing waste and preventing pollution. TSMC is eager to share its environmental experience and expertise and aims to collaborate with government, academia, and all of society to address the challenges of climate change.

Caring for the Disadvantaged: TSMC believes in equality, justice, and a safe and prosperous society. The Company combines its resources with employee volunteer service to commit money, material and labor to the two main areas of education and living. TSMC hopes to provide underprivileged students in rural regions with diverse learning opportunities and give disadvantaged groups necessary aid and emergency relief for the common good of society.

Chairman
Morris Chang
November, 2015

The Scope of Corporate Social Responsibility

The goal of TSMC’s corporate social responsibility is to uplift society. The CSR Matrix below, set by Chairman Dr. Morris Chang, clearly defines the scope of that responsibility. The horizontal axis shows the seven areas where TSMC aims to set an example: morality, business ethics, economy, rule of law, sustainability, work/life balance and happiness, and philanthropy; and on the vertical axis are actions that TSMC has taken to fulfill its responsibilities.

TSMC CSR Matrix

TSMC Society	Morality	Business Ethics	Economy	Rule of Law	Sustainability	Work/Life Balance Happiness	Philanthropy
Integrity	V	V					
Law Compliance				V			
Anti-Corruption Anti-Bribery Anti-Cronyism	V	V		V			
Environmental Protection Climate Control Energy Conservation				V	V		
Corporate Governance		V	V	V			
Provide Well-paying Jobs			V			V	
Good Shareholder Return			V				
Employees' Work-life Balance						V	
Encourage Innovation		V	V				
Good Work Environment						V	
Volunteers Organization					V	V	V
Education and Culture Foundation							V

CSR Management

In 2011, Chairman Dr. Morris Chang appointed the Chief Financial Officer to establish a CSR Committee to serve as the center for decision-making and action for the Company’s corporate social responsibility initiatives. CSR was added as a regular agenda item for the Board of Directors beginning in 2012, and the CFO reports annually to the Board the results of the prior year’s CSR activities and the upcoming year’s action plans.

The CSR Committee is TSMC’s interdepartmental coordination platform for carrying out CSR initiatives. Led by the CFO, the committee is comprised of members from each functional organization and holds meetings quarterly to discuss issues of interest to stakeholders, such as employees, shareholders, customers, suppliers, governments, society, and others. The committee sets objectives and plans and reviews progress to systematically and effectively fulfill the Company’s corporate social responsibilities. Through close cooperation among various internal organizations, CSR has become an integral part of TSMC’s daily operations.

Stakeholder Engagement

TSMC’s approach to stakeholder relations is divided into four stages: identification, analysis, planning and engagement. In order to pursue sustainable operations, TSMC establishes direct communications with each of its stakeholders. The Company communicates with stakeholders through multiple channels established by CSR-related units and listens to their economic, social and environmental concerns. Furthermore, clearly identified CSR Committee members take ownership of each CSR issue, whether economic, environmental or social, and are responsible for developing appropriate responses to global and social trends, the Company’s current situation, and other stakeholders concerns in order to continue promoting positive social change.

Responsibilities of TSMC CSR Committee Members

Committee Members	Responsibilities	Stakeholders
Legal	Corporate Governance, Code of Conduct, Legal Compliance, Intellectual Property, Protection of Confidential Information	Government Employees Society
Customer Service	Customers Service and Satisfaction, Customer Trust, Customer Confidentiality	Customers
Materials Management	Materials and Supply Chain Risk Management, Supplier Management, Conflict Minerals, EICC	Suppliers
Quality and Reliability	Product Quality and Reliability, Product Recall Mechanism	Customers
Research and Development	Innovation Management, Green Products	Employees Customers
Risk Management	Risk Management, Crisis Management, Emergency Response and Action Plan	Customers Employees Government Society Investors
Finance	Financial Disclosure, Dividend Policy, Tax Strategy	Government Investors
Investor Relations	Resolving Issues of Stakeholder Concern, Establishing Trusting Long-term Relationships, Effective Two-way Communication, Annual Report Production	Investors
Operations	Operational Eco-efficiency, Pollution Prevention, Water Resource Risk Management, Green Manufacturing	Customers Investors
Environment, Health, and Safety	Environmental Policy and Management System, Climate Change Mitigation and Adaption, Pollution Prevention, Energy Consumption Efficiency, Carbon Emissions and Carbon Rights Management, Product Environmental Responsibility, Response Mechanism for Environmental Issues, Environmental Spending, Green Supply Chain, Policy and Management Systems for Occupational Health and Safety, Workplace Health and Safety, Occupational Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Communication of ESH Regulations	Employees Customers Government Society Suppliers Investors
Human Resources	Talent Recruitment and Retention, Employee Health and Safety, Employee Training and Development, Compensation and Benefits, Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining, Labor Relations and Whistleblower Procedures, Labor Rights Violations and Reporting Procedures, Management of Working Hours, Child Labor	Employees
TSMC Education and Culture Foundation, TSMC Volunteer Society	Corporate Citizenship, Philanthropy, Community Relations	Society
Public Relations	Stakeholder Engagement, Mechanism for Reflecting Issues of Social Concern, Media Relations, CSR Report Production	Society

TSMC believes that integrity is fundamental to a company’s sustainability. From a CSR perspective, TSMC also believes that customer trust is enhanced if the Company follows the law, insists on transparency, and shows good corporate governance. These practices, along with outstanding business results, mean investors will be more willing to invest in the Company over the long term and employees will be more likely to make a mutual commitment to the Company to fulfill its core values, leading to stronger coherence within the Company. At TSMC’s urging, suppliers – both upstream and downstream – have been working together to strengthen environmental protection by building a green supply chain. With the engagement of all stakeholders, the Company’s resources can be amplified to create even more value for society. In summary, carrying out TSMC’s social responsibilities gives the Company greater competitive advantage and benefits all stakeholders.

DJSI Industry Group Leader

In 2015, TSMC was recognized by the Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (DJSI) as the Semiconductors and Semiconductor Equipment Industry Group Leader for the third consecutive year, once again highlighting the company’s dedication to corporate social responsibility, leadership in adopting international sustainability management standards, and continued innovation in the economic, environmental, and social dimensions. Moreover, TSMC is one of only two semiconductor companies chosen as the World Indices components for the past 15 consecutive years.

2015 CSR Awards and Recognitions

Category	Organization	Awards and Recognitions
Overall CSR	Dow Jones Sustainability World Indices (DJSI)	•DJSI Semiconductors and Semiconductor Equipment “Industry Group Leader” for the 3rd consecutive year •RobecoSAM Sustainability Award “Gold Class” •RobecoSAM Sustainability Award: Industry Leader •Membership in the Dow Jones Sustainability World Indices for a 15th consecutive year
	FORTUNE	•Selected as one of The World’s Most Admired Companies
	Barron’s	•Selected as Top 100 World’s Most Respected Companies
	MSCI Global Sustainability Index Series	•Selected as MSCI Global Sustainability Index component
	CommonWealth Magazine	•Excellence in Corporate Social Responsibility Award – Large cap – 1st Place
	Globalviews Magazine	Corporate Social Responsibility Award: •Technology and Traditional Industry Group – Model Award •Public Welfare Promoting – Model Award
	Taiwan Institute of Sustainable Energy	Taiwan Corporate Sustainability Awards: •Taiwan Top 50 Corporate Responsibility Report Awards – Electronics Industry – Gold Class •Sustainable Water Management Award
Economy, Governance	Institutional Investor Magazine	•Best CEO (Technology/Semiconductors) –1st Place (buy-side) – All-Asia •Best CFO (Technology/Semiconductors) – 2nd Place (buy-side) – All-Asia •Best CFO (Technology/Semiconductors) – 1st Place (sell-side) – All-Asia •Best Investor Relations (Technology/Semiconductors) – 1st Place (buy-side) – All-Asia •Best Investor Relations – (Technology/Semiconductors) – 1st Place (sell-side) – All-Asia •Best Investor Relations Professional (Technology/Semiconductors) – 1st Place (buy-side) – All-Asia •Best Investor Relations Professional (Technology/Semiconductors) – 1st Place (sell-side) – All-Asia •Asia’s Best Analyst and Investor Days
	IR Magazine	•Grand prix for best overall investor relations (Large cap) •Best in Sector – Technology •Best IR by a Taiwanese company
	FinanceAsia	•Asia’s Best Companies 2015 – Taiwan •Best Managed Public Company – Ranked No. 2 in Taiwan •Most Committed to a Strong Dividend Policy – Ranked No. 2 in Taiwan •Best Corporate Governance – Ranked No. 3 in Taiwan •Best CEO – Ranked No. 1 in Taiwan •Best CFO – Ranked No. 2 in Taiwan
	R.O.C. Ministry of Economic Affairs Industrial Development Bureau	•Ranked No. 1 in Survey of Top 20 Innovative Companies in Taiwan
	IEEE Spectrum Magazine	•Ranked No. 1 in “Patent Power Scorecard for Semiconductor Manufacturing” Sector
	ROC Securities & Futures Institute	•12th Information Disclosure of Public Companies Ranking – Ranked A+ +
	Taiwan Stock Exchange	•Ranked in top 5% in First Corporate Governance Evaluation of Listed Companies
	China Credit Information Service	•Ranked No. 1 in Profitability for Taiwan Companies
	Financial Times	•Selected as member of FT Global 500
	FORTUNE	•Selected as member of Fortune Global 500
	U.S. Green Building Council Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Certification	•“Gold” class certification – Fab 14 Phase 5 and Phase 6 Manufacturing Facilities Note: Up to the end of 2015, TSMC received 18 U.S. LEED certifications (2 “Platinum” class and 16 “Gold” class certifications)
	R.O.C. Ministry of the Interior “Ecology, Energy Saving, Waste Reduction and Health (EEWH)” Certification	•“Diamond” class certification – Fab 15 Phase 1/2 Manufacturing Facility, Fab 15 Phase 3/4 Manufacturing Facility and Fab 15 Phase 1 Office Building Note: Up to the end of 2015, TSMC received 10 Taiwan EEWH “Diamond” class Green Building certifications
	R.O.C. Ministry of Economic Affairs Industrial Development Bureau “Green Factory Label”	•Fab 15
Environment, Safety and Health	ISO 50001 Energy Management System Certification	•Fab 14A, Fab 14B
	R.O.C. Environmental Protection Administration	•“Annual Enterprise Environmental Protection Award” – Fab 6 •“Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction Action Mark” – Fab 8, Fab 12A, Fab 14B •“Enterprise Green Procurement Award” – Fab 2 and 5, Fab 12A •“National Environmental Education Award” – Fab 2 and 5, Advanced Backend Fab
	R.O.C. Ministry of Economic Affairs	•“Excellence in Carbon Reduction Award” – Fab 2 and 5, Fab 14A •“Water Conservation Award” –Fab 3 , Fab 12B
	R.O.C. Ministry of Labor	“Excellence in Labor Safety and Hygiene Award” – Fab 2
	Hsinchu Science Park Administration	•“Water Conservation Award” – Fab 12B •“Excellence in Labor Safety and Hygiene Award” – Fab 12A
	Central Taiwan Science Park Administration	•“Excellence in Labor Safety and Hygiene Award” – Fab 15
	Southern Taiwan Science Park Administration	•“Excellence in Environmental Protection” – Fab 14B
	Hsinchu County Environmental Protection Bureau	•“Enterprise Environmental Protection Evaluation” – Fab 2 and 5, Fab 3, Fab 12A, Fab 12B •“Enterprise Green Procurement Award” – Fab 2 and 5
	Environmental Protection Bureau of Hsinchu City	•“Enterprise Environmental Protection Evaluation” – Fab 8, Fab 12A •“Enterprise Green Procurement Award” – Fab 12A
	Environmental Protection Bureau of Tainan City	•“Environmental Education Award” – Fab 6
	Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare	•“Excellence in Health Award”
	Department of Health, Tainan City Government	•“Excellence Healthy Workplace Award”

7.2 Environmental, Safety and Health (ESH) Management

TSMC believes its environmental, safety and health practices must not only comply with legal requirements, but also measure up to, or exceed, recognized international practices. TSMC’s ESH policy aims to reach the goals of “zero incident” and “sustainable development,” and to make TSMC a world-class company in environmental, safety and health management. The Company’s strategies for reaching these goals are to comply with regulations, promote safety and health, strengthen recycling and pollution prevention, manage ESH risks, instill an ESH culture, establish a green supply chain, and fulfill its related corporate social responsibilities.

All TSMC manufacturing facilities have received ISO 14001: 2004 certification for environmental management systems and OHSAS 18001: 2007 certification for occupational safety and health management systems. All fabs in Taiwan have also been TOSHMS (Taiwan Occupational Safety and Health Management System) certified since 2009.

TSMC strives for continuous improvement and actively seeks to enhance climate change management, pollution prevention and control, power and resource conservation, waste reduction and recycling, safety and health management, fire and explosion prevention and minimize the impact of earthquake damage, in order to reduce the overall environmental, safety and health risk.

In 2006, in order to meet regulatory and customer needs for the management of hazardous materials, TSMC began to adopt the IECQ QC 080000 Hazardous Substance Process Management (HSPM) System. All TSMC manufacturing facilities have been QC 080000 certified since 2007. By practicing QC 080000, TSMC ensures that its products comply with regulatory and customer requirements, including the “European Union’s Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive,” “EU Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH),” the “Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,” [the halogen free in electronic products initiative], and Perfluorooctane Sulfonates (PFOS) restriction standards.

Since 2011, TSMC has adopted ISO 50001 Energy Management System for the continuous improvement of energy conservation. TSMC Fab 12 Phase 4 data center is Taiwan’s first facility to earn the ISO 50001 certification for a high-density computing data center. As of early 2016, TSMC has three fabs – Fab 12 Phase 4/5/6, Fab 14 Phase 3/4 and Fab

15 – that earned the ISO 50001 certifications. Other TSMC fabs also implement energy management measures consistent with ISO 50001.

TSMC regularly communicates with suppliers and contractors regarding environmental, safety and health issues and encourages them to improve their ESH performance. In line with this policy, TSMC uses priority work management and self-management to govern work performed by contractors. TSMC requires contractors performing level-one high-risk operations to complete certification for technicians and to establish their own OHSAS 18001 safety and health management system. This self-management is aimed at increasing the sense of responsibility of TSMC’s contractors, with the goal of promoting safety awareness and technical improvement for all contractors in the industry.

TSMC collaborates with suppliers to improve the sustainability of the Company’s supply chain regarding ESH-related issues, such as environmental protection, safety and hygiene code compliance, daily management, fire protection, and conflict mineral management. TSMC not only performs ESH audits at its suppliers’ manufacturing sites but also proactively assists them with improving ESH performance.

Besides the requirement of ESH code compliance, energy/ water saving and carbon management of TSMC’s supply chain are essential to the Company’s green supply chain ideals. Since 2009, TSMC has required suppliers to establish carbon inventory procedures. Since 2010, TSMC has collaborated with selected suppliers to establish product carbon footprints and has received PAS2050 certifications for 6-inch, 8-inch and 12-inch finished wafers. In 2015, TSMC calculated its carbon footprint and water footprint, which were certified by the third party for ISO 14067 and ISO 14046, respectively. We not only provide such information to customers but also continue to promote carbon reduction and water conservation at TSMC and in the supply chain from a life cycle point of view.

TSMC also monitors potential climate change related risks in the supply chain, investigates the supply chain’s carbon emission, electricity usage and water usage, and encourages suppliers to conduct energy saving, carbon reduction, water conservation and waste reduction measures. The ESH management programs of TSMC suppliers are tied to a sustainability index that includes three components: the Green Index, the Social Index and the Risk Index. The Green Index includes environmental management systems, regulatory compliance, hazardous substance management, conflict mineral investigation, greenhouse gas inventory and other

green activities. The Social Index includes labor and ethical conduct. Both of the Green and Social indices are consistent with the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC) Code of Conduct. The Risk Index includes safety and health management, fire prevention, natural disaster mitigation, IT interruption recovery, transportation reliability, supply chain management and business continuity plan. This sustainability index is applied to TSMC’s critical suppliers.

7.2.1 Environmental Protection

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Reduction
TSMC is an active participant in international environmental regulatory and protection programs. TSMC achieved its voluntary PFC emissions reduction goal as per its commitment to the World Semiconductor Council (WSC) and the Taiwan Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) in 2010.

The “Greenhouse Reduction and Management Act” established by Environmental Protection Administration Executive Yuan, R.O.C. (Taiwan) have been in effect since July 1, 2015. The related sub-regulations will be established and announced soon, and TSMC is preparing to take action. In 2005, TSMC was the semiconductor leading company to complete the GHG inventory program and make a complete inventory of its GHG emissions and to gain ISO 14064 certification. The purpose of the inventory is to serve as a baseline reference for TSMC’s strategy to reduce GHG emissions, to meet domestic regulatory requirements, and to prepare for carbon trading and corporate carbon asset management. All TSMC facilities conduct an annual GHG inventory. The inventory shows that the major direct GHG emissions are perfluorinated compounds (PFCs), which are used in the semiconductor manufacturing process. The primary indirect GHG emission is electricity consumption.

The Company has taken measures to reduce its emission of GHGs. TSMC endorsed a memorandum of understanding to the Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Association, the Taiwan EPA, and the WSC, set up the corporate PFC emission reduction policy and action plans proactively whereby the Company committed to reducing PFC emissions to 10% below the average of 1997 and 1999 by 2010, a commitment that it was proud to achieve. This emissions target remains fixed as TSMC continues to grow and expand its manufacturing facilities.

TSMC is active in the WSC’s activities to set up a global voluntary PFC emissions reduction goal for the next ten years, and has incorporated past experience to develop best practices. The implementation of best practices has been adopted by the WSC as a major element of the 2020 goal. In 2013, in

accordance with the “EPA Early Actions for Carbon Credit of Greenhouse Gases Reduction” regulation, TSMC applied for the recognition of greenhouse reduction from 2005 to 2011 that committed to the WSC and EPA, and received 5.28 million tons carbon dioxide credits in 2015. Those carbon credits can be used to offset greenhouse gas emissions of new manufacturing facilities regulated by Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act. It will mitigate climate change risk to support the Company’s sustainable operation.

Coal-fired power generators, the major source of electricity in Taiwan, emit large amounts of carbon dioxide (CO₂). TSMC has not only adopted energy-conserving designs for both its manufacturing fabs and offices, but has also continuously improved the energy efficiency of facilities during operation. These efforts simultaneously reduce both carbon dioxide gas emissions and costs.

In 2015, TSMC purchased 100 million kilowatt hours (kWh) of green power, actively participating in the R.O.C. Ministry of Economic Affairs’ voluntary “Green Power Purchasing Program”. TSMC’s commitment made up nearly 13% of Taiwan Power Company’s total green power available for purchase under the program in 2015. Since green power generated with zero carbon emissions, the purchase of 100 million kWh of green power will reduce 52 million kilograms CO₂ emission, equivalent to the carbon absorbed by 5.2 million trees in one year. TSMC hopes that by taking action to support Taiwan’s renewable energy development, it can continue to pursue sustainability, support a low-carbon environment, and reduce the impact of global warming.

Air and Water Pollution Control
The Company has installed effective air and water pollution control equipment in each wafer fab to meet regulatory emissions standards. In addition, TSMC maintains backup pollution control systems, including emergency power supplies, to lower the risk of pollutant emission in the event of equipment breakdown. TSMC centrally monitors the operations of air and water pollution control equipment around the clock and treats system effectiveness as an important tracking item to ensure the quality of emitted air and discharged water.

To make the most effective use of Taiwan’s limited water resources, all TSMC fabs make an effort to increase water reclamation rates by adjusting the water usage of manufacturing equipment and improving wastewater reclamation systems. All fabs are meeting or exceeding the process water reclamation rate standard of the Science Park Administration. New fabs are able to reclaim more than 85%

of process water, and outperforming most semiconductor fabs around the world. TSMC also strives to reduce non-manufacturing-related water consumption, including water used in air conditioning systems, sanitary facilities, cleaning, landscaping and kitchens. TSMC uses an intranet website to collect and measure water recycling volumes company-wide.

Since water resources are inherently local, TSMC shares its water saving experiences with other semiconductor companies through the Association of Science-Based Industrial Park to promote water conservation in order to achieve the Science Park’s goals and ensure a long-term balance of supply and demand.

Waste Management and Recycling
The Company has a designated unit responsible for waste recycling and disposal. To meet the goal of sustainable resource utilization, TSMC’s priorities are: 1) reduce process waste, 2) increase on-site reuse, and 3) increase off-site recycling; the last choice is treatment or disposal. To achieve raw material reduction, resource recycling and the goal of zero waste, TSMC built an in-house waste sulfuric acid pre-treatment system in 2015 for electronic grade sulfuric acid can be used as waste water treatment agents after wafer fabrication process. In order to track the waste flow, TSMC carefully selects waste disposal and recycling contractors and performs annual audits of certification documents and site operations. TSMC also adopts proactive actions to strengthen vendor auditing effectiveness. For example, all waste transportation contractors are requested to join the “GPS Satellite Fleet” so that all the cleanup transportation routes and abnormal stays for all trucks can be traced, a program that all contractors joined in 2015. In addition, all waste recycling and treatment vendors have installed CCTV at operating sites to review and audit the waste handling. Meanwhile, TSMC also conducts an ongoing survey of recycling product tracking. Such actions were taken to ensure lawful and proper waste recycling and treatment. TSMC achieved a 95% waste recycling rate in 2015, while our landfill rate was below 1% for the sixth consecutive year.

Environmental Accounting
The purpose of TSMC’s environmental accounting system is to identify and calculate environmental costs for internal management. At the same time, the Company can also evaluate the savings or economic benefits of environmental protection programs so as to promote cost-effective programs. While environmental expenses are expected to continue growing, environmental accounting can help TSMC manage these costs more effectively. TSMC’s environmental accounting measures various environmental costs, establishes independent environmental account codes, and provides these to all units for use in annual budgeting. The Company’s economic benefit evaluation calculates cost savings for reduction of energy, water or waste and benefits from waste recycling in accordance with our environmental protection programs.

The environmental benefits disclosed in this report include real income from projects such as waste recycling and savings from major environmental projects. In 2015, 367 environmental projects of TSMC fabs were completed and the total benefits, including waste recycling, were more than NT\$1,053 million.

2015 Environmental Cost of TSMC Fabs in Taiwan

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Classification	Description	Investment	Expense
1. Direct Costs for Reducing Environmental Impact			
(1) Pollution Control Cost	Fees for air pollution control, water pollution control, and others	4,904,897	3,232,928
(2) Resource Conservation Cost	Costs for resource (e.g. water) conservation	1,557,383	-
(3) Waste Disposal and Recycling	Costs for waste treatment (including recycling, incineration and landfill)	-	1,048,089
2. Indirect Cost for Reducing Environmental Impact (Environmental Managerial Cost)	1) Cost of training 2) Environmental management system and certification expenditures 3) Environmental impact measurement and monitoring fees 4) Environmental protection product costs 5) Environmental protection organization fees	117,717	220,401
3. Other Environmental Costs	(1) Costs for decontamination and remediation 2) Environmental damage insurance fees and environmental taxes and expenses 3) Costs related to environmental settlement, compensations, penalties and lawsuits	-	-
Total		6,579,997	4,501,418

2015 Environmental Efficiency of TSMC Fabs in Taiwan

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Category	Description	Efficiency
1. Cost Savings of Environmental Protection Projects	Energy savings: completed 152 projects	402,519
	Water savings: completed 42 projects	105,979
	Waste reduction: completed 173 projects	148,700
2. Real Income from Industrial Waste Recycling	Recycling of used chemicals, wafers, targets, batteries, lamps, packaging materials, paper cardboard, metals, plastics, and other waste	396,209
Total		1,053,407

Other Environmental Protection Programs

TSMC conducts “Product Life Cycle Assessments” (Product LCA), collecting and analyzing data across the entire semiconductor manufacturing chain from raw material suppliers to finished products, including statistics for such items as energy, raw material consumption, and pollution. The Product LCA study has established “Eco-Profiles” for all TSMC fabs and helps the Company to meet international regulations, such as the European Union’s “Energy-Using Product” directive. These “Eco-Profiles” can also be provided to customers who require such documentation. In 2015, TSMC calculated product average carbon footprint and water footprint of all its fabs in Taiwan, which were certified by the third party for ISO 14067 and ISO 14046, respectively. We not only provide such information to customers but also continue to promote carbon reduction and water conservation at TSMC and in the supply chain from a life cycle point of view.

TSMC also follows “green procurement” procedures that require raw material suppliers to declare that the materials they supply do not contain any environmental harmful prohibited substances. This ensures that products manufactured by TSMC comply with customer requirements and the regulatory requirements of the European Union’s RoHS Directive. TSMC also encourages employees to use “Green Mark” products in offices, such as recycled paper, desktop PCs, LCD monitors, and batteries.

Since 2006 TSMC has adopted standards from both the Taiwan “Green Building” and the green building evaluation of the U.S. Green Building Council - Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) for new fab and office building designs to achieve better energy and resource efficiency than conventional designs. At the same time, TSMC continues to upgrade existing office buildings to comply with the LEED standard each year. From 2008 to 2015, 18 of TSMC’s fabs and office buildings achieved LEED certifications: 2 Platinum and 16 Gold class. Meanwhile, TSMC also received 3 Taiwan’s Diamond class Intelligent Building and 10 Taiwan’s EEWH (Ecology, Energy Saving, Waste Reduction and Health) Diamond class certification.

TSMC believes that all manufacturing companies should convert their facilities into green factories to improve the environment and lower construction costs. Therefore, the Company freely shares its practical experience with industry, government, and academia. As of the end of 2015, more than 8,730 visitors from 230 different industry, government, academic, and general community groups contacted TSMC to gain understanding on the Company’s green factory practices. TSMC led the industry to support the Taiwan government in establishing the “Green Factory Labeling System” since 2009, a system that included “Clean Production Evaluation” and “Green Factory Evaluation.” TSMC received Taiwan’s first “Green Factory Label” and six labels in total for Fab 12 Phase 4, Fab 14 Phase 3 and Phase 4, Fab 12 Phase 5 and Phase 6, and Fab 15 Phase 1 and Phase 2.

Environmental Compliance Record

In 2015 and as of the date of this Annual Report, TSMC had not received any environmental penalties or fines.

7.2.2 Green Products

TSMC collaborates with its upstream material and equipment suppliers, design ecosystem partners and downstream assembly and testing service providers to minimize environmental impact. We reduce the resources and energy consumed for each unit of production and are able to provide more advanced, power efficient and ecologically sound products, such as lower-power-consumption chips for mobile devices, high-efficiency LED drivers chips for Flat Panel Display Backlighting and indoor/outdoor Solid State LED lighting, and “Energy Star” certified low standby AC-DC adaptors chips, etc. By leveraging TSMC’s superior energy-efficient technologies, these chips are used for supporting sustainable city infrastructure, greener vehicles, smart girds, and so on. In addition to helping customers design low-power, high-performance products to reduce resource consumption over the product’s life cycle, TSMC implements clean manufacturing practices that provide additional “Green Value” to customers and other stakeholders.

TSMC-manufactured ICs are used in a broad variety of applications covering various segments of the computer, communications, consumer, industrial and other electronics markets. Through TSMC’s manufacturing technologies, customers’ designs are realized and their products are incorporated into people’s lives. These chips, therefore, make significant contributions to the progress of modern society. TSMC works hard to achieve profitable growth while providing products that add environmental and social value. Listed below are several examples of how TSMC-manufactured products significantly contribute to the environment and society.

Environmental Contribution by TSMC Foundry Services

1. Continue to Drive Technology to Lower Power

Consumption and Save Resources

●TSMC continues to drive the development of advanced semiconductor process technologies to support customer designs that result in the most advanced, energy-saving, and environmentally friendly products to support sustainability. In each new technology generation, circuitry line widths shrink, making transistors smaller and reducing product power consumption. TSMC’s 28nm technology, for example, can accommodate approximately four times the number

of electronic components as 55nm technology. ICs made with 28nm technology in active or standby mode consume roughly one-third the power of 55nm products, according to TSMC’s internal test results.

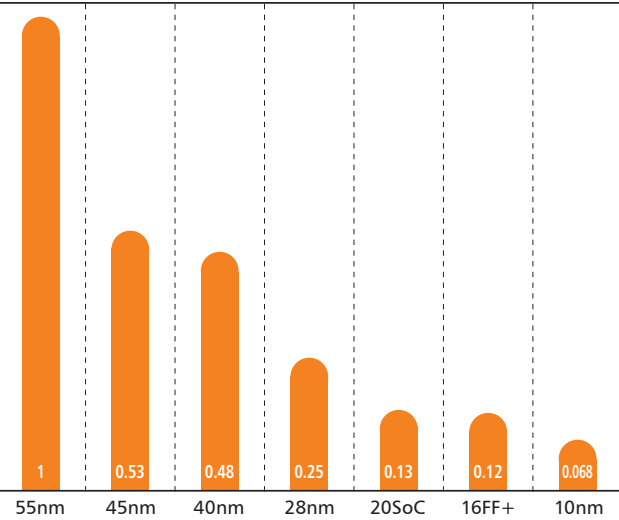
- TSMC has led the dedicated foundry segment in offering 28nm process technology and shipped over 4.5 million wafers to customers in total from 2011 to 2015. TSMC provides 28nm High Performance (28HP), 28nm High Performance Low Power (28HPL), 28nm Low Power (28LP), 28nm High Performance Mobile Computing (28HPM), 28nm High Performance Compact (28HPC) for mobile computing and 28nm High Performance Compact Plus (28HPC+) for mobile computing to meet customers’ various needs for more advanced, energy-saving, and environmentally friendly products.
- TSMC continues to deliver Performance-per-Watt scaling in its 20nm SoC (20SoC), 16nm FinFET Plus (16FF+), and 10nm FinFET process technologies. With energy-efficient transistors and interconnects, the 20nm SoC process can reduce total power consumption of the 28nm process by a third. By migrating from planar to FinFET technology, the 16FF+ process can further reduce total power consumption to about 30% of 28nm technology. TSMC’s 10nm technology continues FinFET evolution for even better performance and lower power; total power consumption is only 20% of 28nm technology. TSMC’s 16FF+ started volume production in mid-2015, only one year after the Company introduced 20nm technology. In addition, 10nm FinFET technology began customer product tape-out in the first quarter of 2016.
- TSMC quickly ramped its 28nm and below technologies. Wafer revenue contribution from 28nm and below technologies grew significantly from 1% in 2011 to 48% in 2015. TSMC’s objective is to continue our R&D efforts in 28nm and below technologies and to increase the wafer revenue contribution from 28nm and below technologies, helping the Company achieve both profitable growth and energy savings.

28nm-and-below Contribution to Total Wafer Revenue (Unit: %)

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	12	30	42	48

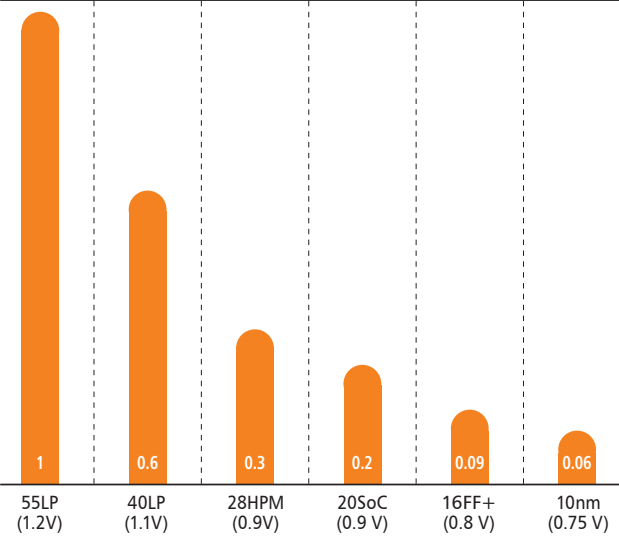
Chip Die Size Cross-Technology Comparison

Die size reduces as line width shrinks



Chip Total Power Consumption Cross-Technology Comparison

More power is saved as line width shrinks



2. Provide Leading Power Management IC Process with the Highest Efficiency

- TSMC’s leading manufacturing technology helps customers design and manufacture green products. Power management ICs are the most notable green IC products. Power management ICs are the key components that regulate and supply power to all IC components. TSMC’s analog power technology R&D team uses 6-inch, 8-inch and 12-inch wafer fabs to develop Bipolar-CMOS-DMOS (BCD) and Ultra-High Voltage (UHV) technology, producing industry-leading power management chips with more stable and efficient power supplies and lower energy consumption for broad-based

applications in consumer, communication, and computer markets. TSMC’s BCD is the best fit technology for high-efficiency LED drivers for Flat Panel Display Backlighting and indoor/outdoor Solid State LED lighting. In addition, TSMC’s UHV with 400V~800V options is the best fit technology for green product applications, such as “Energy Star” low standby AC-DC adaptors, Solid State LED lighting, and high-efficiency DC brushless motors.

- TSMC also provides analog and power-friendly design platforms. Customers use these platforms to develop energy-saving products.
- Power management ICs generate material revenue to TSMC’s industrial market segment. In 2015, TSMC’s HV/Power technologies collectively shipped more than 2 million wafers to customers. In total, power management ICs manufactured by TSMC accounted for more than one-third of global computer, communication and consumer systems.

HV/Power Technologies Shipments (Unit: 8-inch equivalent wafer)

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
>800K	>1,000K	>1,300K	>1,800K	>2,000K

3. Green Manufacturing that Lowers Energy Consumption

TSMC continues to develop technologies for more advanced and efficient manufacturing services that reduce energy/ resource consumption and pollution per unit as well as power consumption and pollution during product use. In each new technology generation, circuitry line widths shrink, making circuits smaller and lowering the energy and raw materials consumed for per unit manufacturing. In addition, the Company continuously provides process simplification and new design methodology based upon its manufacturing excellence to help customers reduce design and process waste to produce more advanced, energy-saving and environmentally-friendly products. To see the total energy savings and benefits realized in 2015 through TSMC’s green manufacturing, please refer to pages 113-114, “Environmental Accounting”.

Social Contribution by TSMC Foundry Services

1. Unleash Customers’ Mobile and Wireless Chip Innovations that Enhance Mobility and Convenience

- The rapid growth of smartphones and tablets in recent years reflects strong demand for mobile devices. Mobile devices offer remarkable convenience, and TSMC contributes significant value to these devices, including: (1) new process technology helps chips achieve faster computing speeds in a smaller die area, leading to smaller form factors for these electronic devices. In addition, SoC technology integrates more functions into one chip, reducing the total number of

chips in electronic devices and resulting in a smaller system form factor; (2) new process technology also helps chips consume less energy. People can therefore use mobile devices for a longer period of time; and (3) with more convenient wireless connectivity such as 3G/4G and WLAN/Bluetooth, people communicate more efficiently and can “work anytime and anywhere,” significantly improving the mobility of modern society.

- Mobile computing related products, such as Baseband, RF Transceiver, Application Processors (AP), Wireless Local Area network (WLAN), imaging sensors, and Near Field Communication (NFC), Bluetooth, Global Positioning System (GPS) among others, represent 51% of TSMC wafer revenue in 2015. TSMC’s growth in recent years has largely been driven by the growing global demand for these mobile IC products.

Contribution of Mobile Computing Related Products to TSMC Wafer Revenue (Unit: %)

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
36	40	44	48	51

Note: Mobile computing related products were re-classified in 2014.

2. Unleash Customers’ MEMS (Micro Electro Mechanical Systems) Innovations that Enhance Human Health and Safety

- In addition to smart-phones, tablets, and many other consumer electronic devices, TSMC-manufactured MEMS chips are widely used in medical treatment and health care applications. By leveraging the Company’s advanced technologies, more and more chips for these applications are introduced to the market, providing major contributions to modern medicine. Customers’ MEMS products are used in a number of advanced medical treatments as well as in preventative health care applications. Examples include early warning systems to minimize the injury from falls for the elderly, systems to detect physiological changes, car safety systems and other applications that greatly enhance human health and safety.

7.2.3 Safety and Health

Safety and Health Management

TSMC’s safety and health management is built on the framework of the OHSAS 18001 system and adheres to the management principle of “Plan, Do, Check, Act” to prevent accidents and protect employee safety and health as well as Company assets. All TSMC fabs in Taiwan have also received Taiwan Occupational Safety and Health Management System (TOSHMS) certification.

Besides accident prevention, TSMC has established emergency response procedures to protect employees and contractors if a disaster should occur, as well as to prevent and to minimize the negative impact on society and the environment. TSMC continually communicates with its suppliers to ensure that potential risk in the operation of production equipment is minimized, and rigorously follows safety control procedures when installing production equipment. The Company places stringent controls on high-risk operations and also evaluates the seismic tolerance of its facilities and equipment to reduce the risk of earthquake damage.

For epidemics, TSMC has established company-level prevention committees and procedures for emergency response to outbreaks of infectious diseases.

Working Environment and Employee Safety and Health Protection

TSMC’s ESH policy is focused on establishing a safe working environment, preventing occupational injury and illness, keeping employees healthy, enhancing every employee’s awareness and sense of accountability to ESH, and building an ESH culture. TSMC safety and health management operations apply to:

•Equipment Safety and Health Management

In addition to meeting regulatory requirements and internal standards, as well as mitigating ESH-related risks when building or rebuilding facilities, TSMC also maintains procedures governing new equipment and raw materials, safety approvals for bringing new tools online, updating safety rules, seismic protection measures, and other safety measures.

TSMC requires that all new tools meet SEMI-S8 requirements and that appropriate supplementary control measures be taken to reduce ergonomic risk. Moreover, TSMC endeavors to automate 300mm front-opening unified pod (FOUP) transportation to prevent accumulative damage caused by long-term manual handling of 300mm FOUPs. TSMC 300mm fabs have completed automatic transportation control.

•Environmental, Safety and Health Evaluation of New Tools and New Chemical Substances

TSMC, as a technology leader in the worldwide semiconductor industry, operates many diversified process tools and new chemicals in the R&D stage. Before using those new tools and new chemicals, they are reviewed carefully by the “New Tools and New Chemical Review Committee”. The purpose is to ensure that new tools are compliant with the semiconductor industry’s safety standards (such as SEMI S2) and that new

chemicals’ environmental, safety and health concerns can be well controlled, including engineering controls, application of personal protection equipment, and operational safety training during storage, transportation, usage, and disposal.

●General Safety Management, Training and Audit

All TSMC manufacturing facilities hold environmental, safety and health committee meetings on a monthly basis. TSMC takes preventive measures such as controls on high-risk work, contractor management, chemical safety management, personal protective equipment requirements, and safety audit management. In addition, TSMC maintains detailed disaster response procedures and performs regular drills designed to minimize harm to employees and property, as well as the impact on society and the environment in the event of a disaster.

●Working Environment Hazardous Factors Management

TSMC conducts workplace hazard assessment and interventions to provide a comfortable and safe workplace to employees. TSMC also requires employees to use personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent hazardous exposures.

TSMC performs semi-annual workplace environment assessments of physical and chemical hazards, including CO₂ concentration, illumination, noise, and hazardous chemical substances regulated by domestic laws. The Company performs exposure assessment and takes hierarchy management for chemicals with health hazard from 2015 on. If abnormal measurements or events happen or the result of exposure assessment indicates there is adverse health effect for employees, site ESH professionals conduct onsite observation and interventions to reduce exposure to acceptable levels.

●Emergency Response

The planning and execution of an effective emergency response should adapt high risk events from risk assessment as selective scenarios, the scope should cover severe events to have continuous improvement and practice drills. TSMC’s emergency response plans include procedures for rapid response crisis management and disaster recovery to potential incidents.

All TSMC fabs conduct major annual emergency response exercises and evacuation drills. TSMC’s -Tainan site fabs continue their spot drills, which have been recognized as good practices. TSMC’s on-site service contractors also participate in emergency response planning and exercises to ensure

cooperation in handling accidents and to effectively minimize any damage caused by disasters. At least every two years, fab directors invite fab management and support functions and run crisis management drills for the potentially high-risk events such as earthquake, fire, and flood (Tainan site).

In addition to the regular emergency response drills held by engineering and facilities departments each quarter, the Company’s laboratory, canteen, dormitory, and shuttle bus personnel also hold emergency response drills to prepare for events such as earthquakes, chemical leakage, ammonia release, fires and automobile accidents.

●Emerging Infectious Disease Response

TSMC has a dedicated corporate ESH organization to monitor emerging infectious diseases around the world, to assess any potential impact on the workplace, and to provide an appropriate strategic response plan. In previous outbreaks (such as SARS in 2003 and the H1N1 influenza outbreak in 2009), TSMC convened the Corporate Influenza Response Committee to develop the Company’s strategies. These strategies include educating employees in prevention and response, publishing guidelines for managers, establishing guidelines for employee sick leave due to flu, and installing alcohol-based hand sanitizers at appropriate locations. The Committee also monitors the status of employee leave due to illness and, at the same time, develops a continuous plan to address manpower shortages as well as minimize business impact.

TSMC believes that employees’ physical and mental health is not only fundamental to maintaining normal business operations but also part of a corporation’s responsibility.

●Employee Physical and Mental Health Enhancement

To protect and promote employee physical and mental health, TSMC strives to eliminate cardiovascular disease that might be induced by overwork, night work or shift work; to prevent workplace violence, and to reduce ergonomic hazards. The Company seeks to promote mental health by collaborating with site ESH, site medical personnel, and physicians of occupational medicine. At the beginning of 2015, 48 employees with high risk for cardiovascular diseases, which is better than the average of general population, were screened out and, through planned personal health management, their risk profiles were reduced to moderate and low for 7 (15%) and 29 (60%) respectively. Regarding ergonomic hazard

prevention, 61 employees with musculoskeletal disorders were identified with on-site operation visit, of which 9 have been either addressed with long-time follow-up or reassigned to another work. In order to promote employee mental health, in 2015, TSMC held 22 metal health symposiums with a total employee participation of 2,209, and the satisfaction rate was over 85%. TSMC also institutes hazard assessments, controls, lectured by a doctor, hierarchy management measures, and work adjustment or reassignment for work which is potentially hazardous to maternal health. In total, 1,078 pregnant employees were evaluated, of which two were reassigned to another work.

Health promotion activities for employees include fitness programs, women’s health care programs, mother’s rooms, body weight control programs, sleep problem management, massage and chiropractic services, hepatitis and flu vaccinations, and health lectures. TSMC believes employees who are physically and mentally healthy can enjoy a better quality of life and be more productive.

●Contractor Self Evaluation and Management of Health

To mitigate safety risks resulting from the sudden onset of illness, TSMC launched the Contractor Self Evaluation and Management of Health Program at Fab12B in 2014. Contractors performing high-risk work, such as work at heights and at cleanroom ceilings, are required to check the health status in advance for those workers undertaking such high-risk tasks. Those determined to have chronic illness and self-reported symptoms must visit a doctor for physical evaluation and treatment to reduce health and safety risks in workplace.

Supplier and Contractor Management

●Supplier Management

As a means of enhancing its supply chain management, TSMC is committed to communicating with and encouraging its contractors and suppliers to improve their quality, cost effectiveness, delivery performance and sustainability on environmental protection, safety and health. Through regular communication with senior managers, site audits and experience sharing, TSMC collaborates with major suppliers and contractors to enhance partnership and ensure continual improvement for better performance and increased joint contributions to society. As noted above, contractors performing high-risk activities must lay out clearly defined

safety precautions and preventative measures. In addition, contractors working on high-risk engineering projects must establish OHSAS 18001 systems and the workers must successfully complete work skill training.

●Supply Chain Sustainability

TSMC works with its suppliers in several fields of sustainable development, such as greening the supply chain, carbon management for climate change, mitigation of fire risk, ESH management and business continuity plans for natural disasters.

Since becoming a full member of the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC) in 2015, TSMC has completed the adoption of the EICC Code of Conduct across the Company by performing self-assessments at its facilities worldwide and reviewing policies and procedures in the areas of labor, health and safety, environment, ethics, and management system.

To enhance supply chain sustainability and streamline the supply chain’s risk management, TSMC is committed to collaborating with its suppliers to maintain full compliance with the Taiwan environmental, safety, health and fire regulations, and to establish the necessary management capability as well as continuous enhancement.

TSMC is subject to the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) disclosure rule on conflict minerals released under Rule 13p-1 of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934. As a recognized global leader in the high-tech supply-chain, the Company acknowledges its corporate social responsibility to strive to procure conflict free minerals in an effort to recognize humanitarian and ethical social principles that protect the dignity of all people. To this end, TSMC has implemented a series of compliance safeguards in accordance with leading industry practices such as adopting the due diligence framework in the OECD’s Model Supply Chain Policy for a Responsible Global Supply Chain of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High Risk Areas issued in 2011.

TSMC is one of the strongest supporters of the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition and the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI), and this will help our suppliers source conflict-free minerals through their jointly developed Conflict-Free Smelter Program (CFSP). TSMC has asked its suppliers to disclose and timely update information on smelters

and mines since 2011. TSMC also encourage its suppliers to source minerals from facilities or smelters that have received a “conflict-free” designation by a recognized industry group (such as the EICC). TSMC also requires those who haven’t received such designation to become compliant with CFSP or an equivalent third-party audit program. TSMC requires the use of tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold in its products that are conflict-free. TSMC will continue to renew our supplier survey annually and require our suppliers to improve and expand their disclosure to fulfill regulatory and customer requirements. For further information, please see our Form SD filed with the U.S. SEC. (http://www.tsmc.com/english/investorRelations/sec_filings.htm)

7.3 TSMC Education and Culture Foundation

The TSMC Education and Culture Foundation (TSMC Foundation) is led by TSMC Vice Chairman F.C. Tseng, who serves as the Foundation’s Chairman. Established in 1998 to coordinate the Company’s financial sponsorship as part of its efforts in corporate social responsibility, the Foundation devotes its resources to education, promotion of the arts and cultural events, community building, and the employee Volunteer Program.

In 2015, the TSMC Foundation contributed over NT\$68.4 million to its long-term projects for arts promotion and humanity education. In 2015, the Foundation sponsored the National Theatre and Concert Hall to invite the Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra to visit Taiwan and, with the National Symphony Orchestra, jointly produce the opera *Fidelio*. Both of these performances provided the Taiwan people with extraordinary performing arts. With contributions such as these, the Foundation hopes to lead the trend of promoting the arts and enriching the spiritual life of society in general.

Commitment to Education

Education is the most important priority for the progress of a nation. The TSMC Foundation tailors its various programs to target a whole range of educational needs at various age levels.

At the primary school level, the Foundation emphasizes aesthetics education, and for many years has contributed resources to a variety of children’s art education programs, including the “TSMC Aesthetic Tour,” which, over the past 13 years, has taken more than 90,000 children from remote townships to visit the National Palace Museum, the Taipei Fine Arts Museum and other fine arts sites.

At the high school level, to enhance the student appreciation of the sciences and humanities, the Foundation supports and organizes science camps, contests, and humanity activities. The Foundation continued to sponsor The Center for Advanced Science Education at National Taiwan University to hold the competition, “TSMC Cup – Competition of Scientific Story Telling”. This year the competition focused on “light” and invited senior high school students to read respected books on the subject, write essays on reading and thought, and deliver short scientific talks on cultivating logical thinking, argumentation and presentation.

The Foundation also supports three science talent camps – Wu Chien-Shiung Science Camp, Wu Ta-Yu Science Camp and Madame Curie Senior High School Chemistry Camps – to provide talented students with the opportunity to meet and learn from the world-class scientists with the goal of inspiring the students and helping them realize their potential. This year the TSMC Foundation also sponsored the National Taiwan Science Education Center (NTSEC) to organize Taiwan International Science Fair, from which two Taiwan groups were selected to participate in the International Science and Engineering Fair (ISEF) in Netherlands. One team earned a gold medal and the second earned the bronze medal.

In the humanities, the TSMC Foundation supports “Hope Reading” of the CommonWealth Foundation that donates good books to 30 junior high schools of Taiwan’s remote townships to promote the habit of reading among underprivileged teenagers. The Foundation also held “the TSMC Youth Literature Award” and “TSMC Youth Calligraphy Contest” to showcase literacy and excellence in art of talented youth and enrich their humanity.

At the college level, in addition to endowing chair professorships to enhance academic research at Taiwan universities, the TSMC Foundation continued to sponsor the “Rising Sun Plan” of National Tsing Hua University and the “Sunflower Plan”. To bridge the unbalanced educational resources allocation caused by the gap between rich and poor, the plan provides underprivileged students a chance to enter top-notch universities with financial supports. And to encourage young writers, the Foundation continued to collaborate with the *INK Literature Magazine* to bestow the 3rd TSMC Literature Award attracting hundred submitted works.

Promotion of Arts and Culture

The TSMC Education and Culture Foundation has made considerable efforts over the years to promote the arts and culture. In addition to actively assisting prominent Taiwanese art groups to gain recognition on the international stage, TSMC also provides support for performances held in Taiwan by arts groups from around the world, giving the Taiwanese a chance to view the world’s finest right at home. This year the Foundation sponsored the Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra to visit Taiwan second time since this permanent performing group visited Taiwan in 2006. Led by the prominent conductor, Gustavo Gimeno, the orchestra presented two symphonic classics: Beethoven’s *Pastorale* and Tchaikovsky’s *Pathetique*. The Foundation also collaborated with the National Theatre and Concert Hall to create an exhibition tracing the Orchestra’s history in the Concert Hall lobby, to invite 100 remote townships students to attend the concert, and to organize a live broadcast of the concert on the Arts Plaza of National Theater and Concert Hall, attracting an audience of over 5,000.

In addition to inviting international orchestras, the TSMC Foundation also supported Taiwan’s performing arts groups. Besides the TSMC Hsin-chu Arts festival of regular invitations, the Foundation continued to sponsor National Symphony Orchestra to collaborate with Zurich Opera Theatre to present Beethoven’s one and only opera, *Fidelio*. This exquisite opera production not only amazed the audience but, more importantly, also provided Taiwan performing arts groups with invaluable international theater production experience and uplifting their performing arts.

The TSMC Foundation has a long-term commitment to promote Chinese Traditional Classics. Through lectures, broadcast programs and audio books, the Foundation relives the Classics that enable audiences to easily understand traditional Chinese philosophy and wisdom. Since 2008, the TSMC Foundation has invited Professor Hsin Yih-yun to produce Chinese Classics broadcast programs on the IC Radio Broadcasting Station. The programs are extremely popular and followed by Chinese audiences all over the world. The Foundation also held innovative lectures with unique decorations and arrangements to narrow the gap between the audience and the speakers and let the audience feel the appeal of the Classics. *Dream of Red Chamber* Lectures delivered by Professor Huang Yi-Long were conducted in tea banquets so

participants could feel the atmosphere of an oriental salon. The Foundation also invited Professor Li Hon-chi, Emeritus Professor of New York University, to introduce the audience to the Protestant Reformation Era in a coffee shop.

Building Community by Arts

The Foundation has long played the role of “fine arts planter” to spread the seeds of fine arts to the community through continuous art activities. At TSMC’s site communities, Hsinchu, Taichung and Tainan, the Foundation annually organizes “TSMC Hsinchu Arts Festival” to present a broad spectrum of performances to meet the communities’ interests in art.

The theme of 2015 TSMC Hsin-chu Arts Festival was “Hero”. The Foundation invited top artists to share their heroic way to achieve their goals by theatrical arts, music, poetry and video. Promoting Chinese theatrical arts is always one of the main goals of the Festival. Therefore, the Festival invited the Xin-Xin Nanguan Ensemble, the GuoGuang Opera Company and Professor Huang Yi-Long to introduce audience to the beauty of Chinese Traditional Arts by Nanguan Music, Chinese Opera and History. Also the Festival organized a variety of marvelous concerts by prestigious musicians, including the English cellist Steven Isserlis, French classical pianist Jean-Efflam Bavouzet, and the National Symphony Orchestra. The NSO laureate conductor Gunther Herbig and the Armenian violinist Sergey Khachatryan, the winner of the 2005 Queen Elisabeth Music Competition, performed the Beethoven’s Classic Symphony Eroica and Max Bruch’s First Violin Concerto, evoked a standing ovation by the whole audience.

Also in 2015, the TSMC Hsin-chu Arts Festival made a major effort to uplift the community through the power of the arts. The festival facilitated a connection between National Theater-Concert Hall (NTCH) Opera Workshop Artists and the Taiyen Music School to perform the children’s opera *Sleeping Beauty*. All box office income was donated to Taiyen Music School for cultivating students’ music talent. To celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival, the Hsin-chu Arts Festival organized a unique concert at Hsinchu Park by inviting renowned poets, Cheng Chou-yu, Lin Yangmin and Hsu Huei-chih. The closing concert combined sand paintings by Chuang Min-Da and a performance of Taiwan String Orchestra to salute the four seasons. All in all, the Festival arranged around 30 activities and attracted over 20,000 attendees.

7.4 TSMC Volunteer Program

TSMC takes corporate social responsibility seriously, and the TSMC Volunteer Program, led by Mrs. Sophie Chang, President of the Program, is dedicated to promoting education and culture, providing aid for the underprivileged, advocating energy savings, and caring for the community. The program aims to provide a host of channels, encouraging employees to utilize personal professions and capabilities to give back to the society.

- Employees and their families can take part in a variety of programs including:
- TSMC Volunteer Docent Program
 - TSMC Book Reading Volunteer Program
 - TSMC Energy-savings Volunteer Program
 - TSMC Community Volunteer Program
 - TSMC Ecology Volunteer Program
 - TSMC Fab/Division Volunteer Program

TSMC Volunteer Docent Program

To promote science education and enhance people’s understanding of the semiconductor industry, TSMC made a donation to the National Museum of Natural Science in Taichung in 1997 to set up an exhibition hall, “The World of the Integrated Circuits”. The hall was renovated twice, and then replaced entirely in 2011 with “The World of Semiconductors” exhibition hall.

TSMC Volunteer Docent Program was established in 2004 to provide visitors with guided tours. In 2015, a total of 1,300 volunteers with 8,782 dedicated service hours were recorded; the cumulative total reached more than 69,001 service hours.

The docents’ enthusiasm and professionalism were highly praised by visitors. The group has continuously been recognized as the “Outstanding Volunteer Team” by the National Museum of Science.

TSMC Book Reading Volunteer Program

To help reduce the disparity of educational resources between rural and urban schools, TSMC Foundation started sponsoring the “Hope Reading Program” organized by *CommonWealth Magazine* in 2004 with the annual donation of 20,000 books to 200 schools in remote and rural areas.

Following on the early efforts of TSMC Foundation, the TSMC Book Reading Volunteer Program was established in 2005. In 2015, almost 700 volunteers devoted in excess of 9,510 hours of services to eight remote schools in Hsinchu, Taichung and Tainan; the cumulative total reached more than 48,555 service hours.

TSMC Energy Savings Volunteer Program

Leveraging the expertise of TSMC employees in energy savings, TSMC Energy Savings Volunteer Program was established in 2008 to assist schools looking to improve environmental safety and reduce electricity telecommunication costs, as well as water and air-conditioning consumption. After assessing the facilities, measuring and collecting data, and evaluating power efficiency, the teams proposed energy-saving plans and ways to reduce carbon emissions to the schools.

In 2015, 60 energy savings volunteers devoted 1,100 hours in Taipei, Hsinchu, Taichung, Tainan and Kaohsiung areas.

TSMC Community Volunteer Program

When Typhoon Morakot struck Southern Taiwan in 2009, TSMC employees, deeply saddened by the suffering it caused, quickly established Typhoon Morakot Project Team. Demonstrating strong teamwork, effectiveness and precision, the team provided timely assistance and relief measures to the typhoon victims.

Typhoon Morakot Project Team was transformed into TSMC Community Volunteer Program in 2010, aimed at reaching out to those in need, including both the elderly and children. The TSMC Community Volunteer Program mainly serves the elderly at Hsinchu Veterans Home and the children at St. Teresa Children Center. In 2015, more than 460 volunteers participated regularly in activities and were closely connected to the elderly and the children.

Two Holiday Volunteer activities were held in July and August 2015 when TSMC Community and Fab/Division Volunteers invited the children they served in the Book Reading Volunteer Program and long-term companionship from Hsinchu, Taichung, and Tainan to “Leofoo” and “EDA” theme parks. With well-designed activities, these children from remote areas spent a wonderful holiday together.

TSMC Ecology Volunteer Program

The TSMC Ecology Volunteer Program was launched in 2012. In 2015, 580 volunteers donated their time to the cause of environmental protection. Volunteers were trained as ecology docents to share natural ecology concepts with school children and the public visiting the selected areas. Activities in 2015 included the following:

- Hsinchu Fab 12B ecology park docent: more than 230 employees took part and the Company invited more than 300 students and teachers from ten elementary schools to visit TSMC’s ecology park.
- Taichung Fab 15 ecology park docent: 110 employees took part and the Company invited more than 200 students and teachers from five elementary schools to visit TSMC’s ecology park in Taichung.
- Tainan Jacana ecology education park docent: over 230 employees and their family members were recruited to serve as volunteer docents at the Jacana ecology education park on weekends and holidays.

TSMC Fab/Division Volunteer Program

Employees on the Fab/Division level devoted themselves to various welfare activities for causes such as “Strengthening Environment Protection,” and “Caring for the Disadvantaged” to meet TSMC Corporate Social Responsibility Policy. These included environmental protection, promotion of energy conservation, caring of the disadvantaged, promotion of education, help for farmers and workers, and charitable donation.

1. Strengthening Environment Protection

•Environmental Protection

In 2015, volunteers held a charity bazaar by selling water chestnuts from the Guantian Jacana Park and using the proceeds to fix and replace telescopes in the park to improve the quality of the eco tours. In Tainan, volunteers helped reactivate the water purification plant on Monuments Mountain and held cultural and environmental tours to bring new life to the historical site.

•Energy Conservation

Despite severe competition in the technology industry, the Company never forgets to cherish the environment. Seminars concerning energy consumption and power reduction continued to be held in 2015 to share TSMC’s knowledge and technology of green buildings and energy savings

accomplishments. Through those efforts, the Company hopes to root green power deeply into the minds of other corporations.

2. Caring for the Disadvantaged

•Long-term Companionship

Beyond employees’ continuous and enthusiastic support to repair and maintain old houses of people in need, provide daily supplies and necessities, and offer warm companionship, TSMC volunteers find new ways to enrich the lives of children. In 2015, employees collected and provided used cameras for children living in remote areas, leading them to see the world in a different way through the camera. In addition, meal fees were donated to children of the Kuskus tribe in southern Taiwan, and promotions of their culture of old ballads were conducted. Volunteers also supported Hui-Ming School for the Blind and the underprivileged baseball team by giving them the stage and means to perform. Lastly, they also taught girls from St. Francis Xavier Home for Girls to learn skills and developed their interests in handicraft and baking.

•Promotion of Education

In 2015, volunteers spread the seed of education further to Guang-Rong Elementary School. The volunteers donated new and used books to inspire the children’s interest in reading. They provided guidance to students on their school work to strengthen their comprehension and understanding and they also helped to renovate the library to provide a larger place to read for students.

•Help for Farmers and Workers

In 2015, TSMC volunteers supported farmers and fishermen to divide water bamboo’s offshoot and string oysters. Plus they collaborated with Formosa Charity Group to build dorms and classrooms for the teenagers in the orphanage, raise funds and resources, and repair the abandoned elementary school to accommodate more people in need.

•Charitable Donation

Charity bazaars and group sales were held in fabs from time to time and, in the belief that even a small donation will make a difference, the accumulated profits were donated to charities. In 2015, employees purchased goods from charities as Mid-Autumn Festival gifts, and the revenue from group sales for Thanksgiving were donated to Hui-Ming School for the Blind.

7.5 TSMC i-Charity

“TSMC i-Charity” is an interactive online platform launched in 2014 for employees to proactively take part in philanthropic activities and give back to society. The intranet opens a channel for TSMC employees to propose caring projects, share results, suggest new ideas and participate in philanthropic events directly and in a timely manner.

In 2015, 9,600 employees participated the following projects:

- Charity Bazaar of Stamps
- Re-layout of Kuang-Ron Elementary School’s Library
- Re-layout of Kuang-Ron Elementary School’s Library
- Caring Project of the Injured of Formosa Fun Coast Explosion
- Caring Project for 3 hearing impaired pre-school children
- Construction project for Shan-Hu branch of Po-Shan Elementary School
- Caring Project for the Special Education Center at Chu-Nan

With this interactive platform, TSMC hopes to maintain its commitment to society and encourage employees to join in efforts to care for and give back to society in all ways.

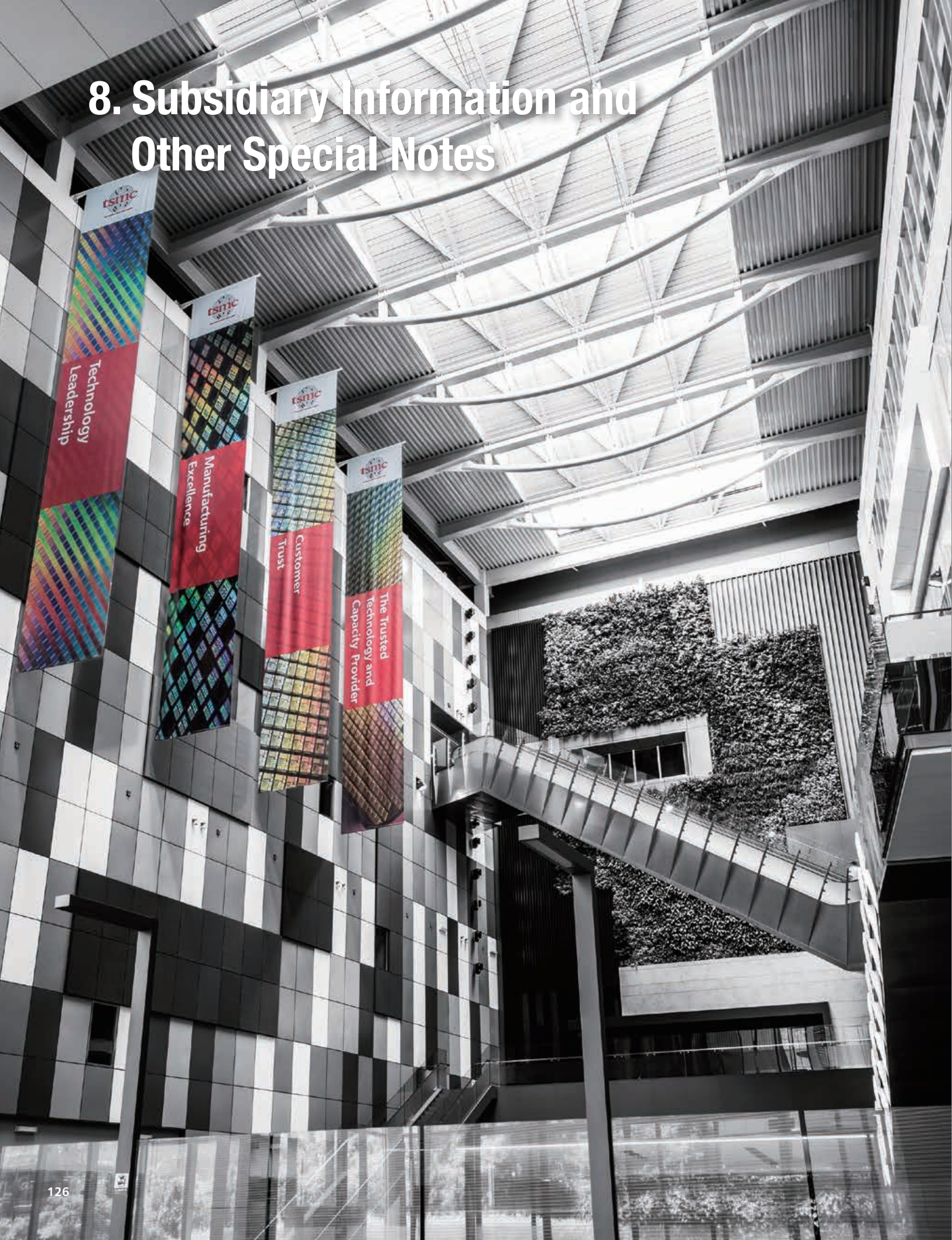
7.6 Social Responsibility Implementation Status as Required by the Taiwan Financial Supervisory Commission

Assessment Item	Implementation Status			Non-implementation and Its Reason(s)
	Yes	No	Summary	
1. Implementation of Corporate Governance (1) Does the Company have a corporate social responsibility policy and evaluate its implementation? (2) Does the Company hold regular CSR training? (3) Does the Company have a dedicated (or ad-hoc) CSR organization with Board of Directors authorization for senior management, which reports to the Board of Directors? (4) Does the Company set a reasonable compensation policy, integrate employee appraisal with CSR policy, and set clear and effective incentive and disciplinary policies?	V		(1) Please refer to “7. Corporate Social Responsibility” on pages 106-125 of this Annual Report. (2) Please refer to “3.5 Code of Ethics and Business Conduct” on pages 39-42 of this Annual Report (3) Please refer to “7. Corporate Social Responsibility” on pages 106-125 of this Annual Report. (4) Social responsibility is regarded as an integral part of corporate governance by TSMC. TSMC’s fair compensation policy is set with consideration of the goals of the Company’s corporate governance and operation; corporate social responsibility is included as part of its indices. For further details, please refer to “5.5 Employees” on pages 75-79 of this Annual Report.	None
2. Environmentally Sustainable Development (1) Is the Company committed to improving resource efficiency and to the use of renewable materials with low environmental impact? (2) Has the Company set an Environmental management system designed to industry characteristics? (3) Does the Company track the impact of climate change on operations, carry out greenhouse gas inventories, and set energy conservation and greenhouse gas reduction strategy	V		Please refer to “7.2.1 Environmental Protection” on pages 112-114 of this Annual Report.	None

(Continued)

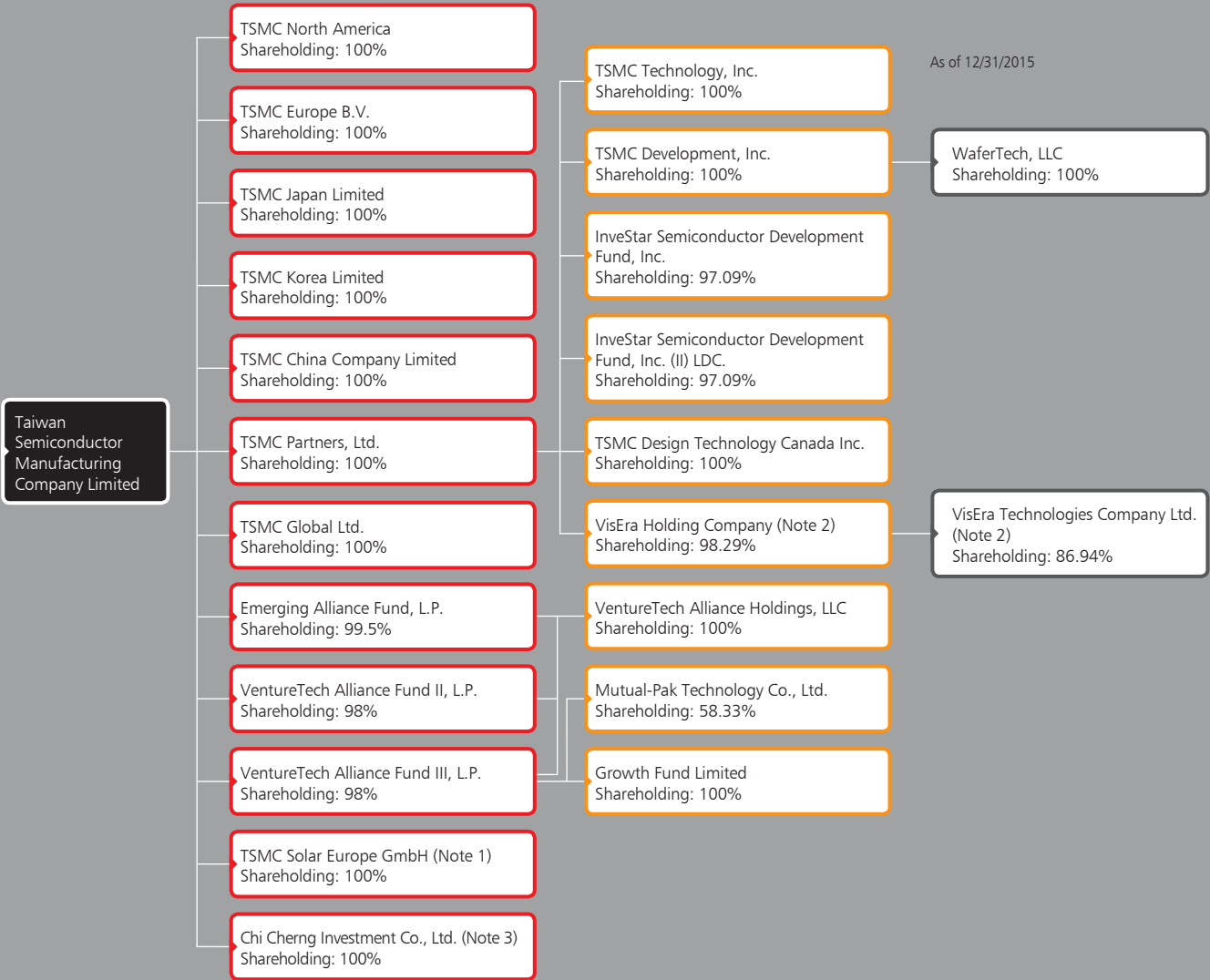
Assessment Item	Implementation Status			Non-implementation and Its Reason(s)
	Yes	No	Summary	
3. Promotion of Social Welfare (1) Does the Company set policies and procedures in compliance with regulations and internationally recognized human rights principles? (2) Has the Company established appropriately managed employee appeal procedures? (3) Does the Company provide employees with a safe and healthy working environment, with regular safety and health training? (4) Has the Company established a mechanism for regular communication with employees and use reasonable measures to notify employees of operational changes which may cause significant impact to employees? (5) Has the Company established effective career development training plans? (6) Has the Company set polices and consumer appeal procedures in its R&D, purchasing, production, operations, and service processes? (7) Does the Company follow regulations and international standards in the marketing and labelling of its products and services? (8) Does the company evaluate environmental and social track records before engaging with potential suppliers? (9) Does the Company’s contracts with major suppliers include termination clauses if they violate CSR policy and cause significant environmental and social impact?	V		(1) Please refer to “5.5 Employees” on pages 75-79 of this Annual Report. (2) Please refer to “5.5 Employees” on pages 75-79 of this Annual Report. (3) Please refer to “7.2.3 Safety and Health” on pages 117-120 of this Annual Report. (4) Please refer to “5.5 Employees” on pages 75-79 of this Annual Report. (5) Please refer to “5.5 Employees” on pages 75-79 of this Annual Report. (6) Not applicable as TSMC is not an end product manufacturer. (7) Not applicable as TSMC is not an end product manufacturer. (8) Please refer to “Supplier and Contractor Management” on page 119-120 of this Annual Report. (9) Please refer to “Risks Associated with Purchase Concentration” in 6.3.3 Operational Risks of this Annual Report.	None
4. Enhanced Information Disclosure Does the Company disclose relevant and reliable CSR information on its website and the Taiwan Stock Exchange website?	V		TSMC has published a “Corporate Social Responsibility Report” since 2008, and discloses this on the Company’s website (http://www.tsmc.com/english/csr/index.htm).	None
5. If the company has established its corporate social responsibility code of practice according to “Listed Companies Corporate Social Responsibility Code of Practice,” please describe the operational status and differences. TSMC follows the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy set by the Chairman, Dr. Morris Chang. For our corporate social responsibility operational status, please refer to “7. Corporate Social Responsibility” on pages 106-125 of this Annual Report and our corporate social responsibility related information in our website: http://www.tsmc.com/english/csr/index.htm				
6. Other important information to facilitate better understanding of the company’s implementation of corporate social responsibility: Please refer to TSMC’s website for its corporate social responsibility implementation status: http://www.tsmc.com/english/csr/index.htm				
7. Other information regarding “Corporate Responsibility Report” which is verified by certifying bodies: TSMC’s Corporate Social Responsibility Report is in accordance with the GRI G4 guidelines comprehensive option and verified by certifying bodies.				

8. Subsidiary Information and Other Special Notes



8.1 Subsidiaries

8.1.1 TSMC Subsidiaries Chart



Note 1: In August 2015, TSMC Solar Ltd. ("TSMC Solar") ceased its manufacturing operations. TSMC Solar and TSMC Guang Neng Investment, Ltd. were incorporated into TSMC on December 14, 2015. After the incorporation, TSMC Solar Europe GmbH, the 100% owned subsidiary of TSMC Solar, is held directly by TSMC. TSMC Solar North America, the 100% owned subsidiary of TSMC Solar, completed the liquidation procedures in December 2015.

Note 2: TSMC acquired OmniVision Technologies, Inc.'s ("OVT's") 49.1% ownership in VisEra Holding Company ("VisEra Holding") and 100% ownership in Taiwan OmniVision Investment Holding Co. ("OVT Taiwan") on November 20, 2015. As a result, TSMC has obtained controls of VisEra Holding and OVT Taiwan; and has consolidated VisEra Holding, its subsidiary VisEra Technologies Company Ltd., and OVT Taiwan since November 20, 2015.

Note 3: OVT Taiwan was renamed as Chi Chong Investment Co., Ltd. in December 2015.

8.1.2 Business Scope of TSMC and Its Subsidiaries

TSMC and its subsidiaries strive to provide the best foundry services in the industry. Subsidiaries in North America, Europe, Japan, China, and South Korea are dedicated to serving TSMC customers worldwide. WaferTech in the United States and TSMC China provide additional 8-inch wafer capacity. Other subsidiaries support the Company's core foundry business with related services such as design service and invest in start-up companies involved in design, manufacturing, and other related businesses in the semiconductor industry.

8.1.3 TSMC Subsidiaries

Unit: NT(USD, EUR, JPY, KRW, RMB, CAD)\$ thousands

As of 12/31/2015

Company (Note 1)	Date of Incorporation	Place of Registration	Capital Stock	Business Activities
TSMC North America	Jan. 18, 1988	San Jose, California, U.S.	US\$ 11,000	Selling and marketing of integrated circuits and semiconductor devices
TSMC Europe B.V.	Mar. 04, 1994	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	EUR 100	Marketing and engineering supporting activities
TSMC Japan Limited	Sep. 10, 1997	Yokohama, Japan	JPY 300,000	Marketing activities
TSMC Korea Limited	May 02, 2006	Seoul, Korea	KRW 400,000	Customer service and technical supporting activities
TSMC China Company Limited	Aug. 04, 2003	Shanghai, China	RMB 4,502,080	Manufacturing and selling of integrated circuits at the order of and pursuant to product design specifications provided by customers
TSMC Technology, Inc.	Feb. 20, 1996	Delaware, U.S.	US\$ 0.001	Engineering support activities
InveStar Semiconductor Development Fund, Inc.	Sep. 10, 1996	Cayman Islands	US\$ 600	Investing in new start-up technology companies
InveStar Semiconductor Development Fund, Inc. (II) LDC.	Aug. 25, 2000	Cayman Islands	US\$ 9,578	Investing in new start-up technology companies
TSMC Development, Inc.	Feb. 16, 1996	Delaware, U.S.	US\$ 0.001	Investment activities
WaferTech, LLC	Jun. 03, 1996	Delaware, U.S.	US\$ 0	Manufacturing, selling, testing and computer-aided designing of integrated circuits and other semiconductor devices
TSMC Partners, Ltd.	Mar. 26, 1998	British Virgin Islands	US\$ 988,268	Investing in companies involved in the design, manufacture, and other related business in the semiconductor industry
TSMC Design Technology Canada Inc.	May 28, 2007	Ontario, Canada	CAD 2,434	Engineering support activities
TSMC Global Ltd.	Jul. 13, 2006	British Virgin Islands	US\$ 5,284,000	Investment activities
Mutual-Pak Technology Co., Ltd.	Mar. 22, 2006	New Taipei City, Taiwan	NT\$ 268,184	Manufacturing of electronic parts, wholesaling and retailing of electronic materials, and researching, developing and testing of RFID
Emerging Alliance Fund, L.P. (Note 2)	Jan. 10, 2001	Cayman Islands	US\$ 24,255	Investing in new start-up technology companies
VentureTech Alliance Fund II, L.P.	Feb. 27, 2004	Cayman Islands	US\$ 14,911	Investing in new start-up technology companies
VentureTech Alliance Fund III, L.P.	Mar. 25, 2006	Cayman Islands	US\$ 102,382	Investing in new start-up technology companies
Growth Fund Limited	May 30, 2007	Cayman Islands	US\$ 1,462	Investing in new start-up technology companies
VentureTech Alliance Holdings, LLC	Apr. 25, 2007	Delaware, U.S.	N/A	Investing in new start-up technology companies
TSMC Solar Europe GmbH (Note 1)	Dec. 17, 2010	Hamburg, Germany	EUR 400	Selling of solar modules and related products and providing customer service
VisEra Holding Company (Note 3)	Mar. 31, 2005	Cayman Islands	US\$ 87,500	Investment activities
VisEra Technologies Company Ltd. (Note 3)	Dec. 01, 2003	Hsinchu, Taiwan	NT\$ 2,911,531	Engaged in manufacturing electronic spare parts and in researching, developing, designing, manufacturing, selling, packaging and testing of color filter
Chi Cherng Investment Co. Ltd. (Note 3)	Sep. 18, 2007	Taipei, Taiwan	NT\$ 366,000	Investment activities

Note 1: TSMC Solar Ltd. ("TSMC Solar") ceased manufacturing operations in August 2015. TSMC Solar and TSMC Guang Neng Investment, Ltd. were merged into TSMC on December 14, 2015. In the third quarter of 2015, the Board of Directors of TSMC Solar also approved the dissolution of TSMC Solar North America, Inc. and TSMC Solar Europe GmbH. TSMC Solar North America completed the dissolution in December 2015.

Note 2: Due to the expiration of the investment agreement between Emerging Alliance Fund, L.P. and TSMC, Emerging Alliance Fund, L.P. will complete its liquidation procedures in April 2016.

Note 3: Pursuant to TSMC Board's approval on August 11, 2015, TSMC acquired OmniVision Technologies, Inc.'s 49.1% ownership in VisEra Holding Company ("VisEra Holding") and 100% ownership in Taiwan OmniVision Investment Holding Co. Inc. ("OVT Taiwan") on November 20, 2015. As a result, TSMC has obtained controls of VisEra Holding and OVT Taiwan; and has consolidated VisEra Holding, its subsidiary VisEra Technologies Company Ltd., and OVT Taiwan since November 20, 2015. After the acquisition, OVT Taiwan changed its name to Chi Cherng Investment Co., Ltd.

8.1.4 Shareholders in Common of TSMC and Its Subsidiaries with Deemed Control and Subordination: None.

8.1.5 Rosters of Directors, Supervisors, and Presidents of TSMC’s Subsidiaries

Unit: NT\$(USD), except shareholding

As of 12/31/2015

Company (Note 1)	Title	Name	Shareholding	
			Shares (Investment Amount)	% (Investment Holding %)
TSMC North America	Director	Sylvia Fang	-	-
	Director	Rick Cassidy	-	-
	President	Rick Cassidy	-	-
		TSMC holds 11,000,000 shares		100%
TSMC Europe B.V.	Director	Wendell Huang	-	-
	Director	Maria Marced	-	-
	President	Maria Marced	-	-
		TSMC holds 200 shares		100%
TSMC Japan Limited	Director	Chih-Chun Tsai	-	-
	Director	Makoto Onodera	-	-
	Supervisor	Lora Ho	-	-
	President	Makoto Onodera	-	-
		TSMC holds 6,000 shares		100%
TSMC Korea Limited	Director	Shing-Wha Lin	-	-
	Director	Chih-Chun Tsai	-	-
	Director	Wendell Huang	-	-
		TSMC holds 80,000 shares		100%
TSMC China Company Limited	Chairman	F.C. Tseng	-	-
	Director	M.C. Tzeng	-	-
	Director	L.C. Tu	-	-
	Supervisor	Lora Ho	-	-
	President	L.C. Tu	-	-
		(TSMC's investment US\$596,000,000)		(100%)
TSMC Technology, Inc.	Chairman	Lora Ho	-	-
	Director	Cliff Hou	-	-
	President	Cliff Hou	-	-
		TSMC Partners, Ltd. holds 10 shares		100%
InveStar Semiconductor Development Fund, Inc.	Director	Wendell Huang	-	-
		TSMC Partners, Ltd. holds 582,523 shares		97.09%
InveStar Semiconductor Development Fund, Inc. (II) LDC	Director	Wendell Huang	-	-
		TSMC Partners, Ltd. holds 9,298,625 shares		97.09%
TSMC Development, Inc.	Chairman	Lora Ho	-	-
	Director	Sylvia Fang	-	-
	President	Lora Ho	-	-
		TSMC Partners, Ltd. holds 10 shares		100%
WaferTech, LLC	Director	M.C. Tzeng	-	-
	Director	Steve Tso	-	-
	President	Tsung-Chia Kuo	-	-
		TSMC Development, Inc. holds 293,636,833 shares		100%
TSMC Partners, Ltd.	Director	Lora Ho	-	-
	Director	Sylvia Fang	-	-
	President	Lora Ho	-	-
		TSMC holds 988,268,244 shares		100%
TSMC Design Technology Canada Inc.	Director	Cliff Hou	-	-
	Director	Cormac Michael O'Connell	-	-
	Director	Sylvia Fang	-	-
	President	Cliff Hou	-	-
		TSMC Partners, Ltd. holds 2,300,000 shares		100%

(Continued)

Company (Note 1)	Title	Name	Shareholding	
			Shares (Investment Amount)	% (Investment Holding %)
TSMC Global Ltd.	Director Director	Lora Ho Sylvia Fang	-	-
			-	-
			TSMC holds 5,284 shares	100%
Mutual-Pak Technology Co., Ltd.	Chairman	Hsu-Tung Chen	1,107,010 shares	4.13%
	Director	Lewis Hwang	2,508,000 shares	9.35%
	Director	Representative of VentureTech Alliance Fund III, L.P.: Juine-Kai Tseng	15,643,347 shares	58.33%
	Supervisor President	Wei-Pong Lin Lewis Hwang	30,000 shares 2,508,000 shares	0.11% 9.35%
Emerging Alliance Fund, L.P. (Note 2)	None	None	(TSMC's investment US\$24,134,090)	(99.50%)
VentureTech Alliance Fund II, L.P.	None	None	(TSMC's investment US\$14,613,019)	(98.00%)
VentureTech Alliance Fund III, L.P.	None	None	(TSMC's investment US\$100,334,790)	(98.00%)
Growth Fund Limited	None	None	(VentureTech Alliance Fund III, L.P.'s investment US\$1,461,768)	(100%)
VentureTech Alliance Holdings, LLC	None	None	None	(100%)
TSMC Solar Europe GmbH (Note 1)	Director Director	Lora Ho C.H. Chen	-	-
			-	-
			TSMC holds 800 shares	100%
VisEra Holding Company (Note 3)	Director Director	Robert Kuan J.K. Lin	-	-
			-	-
			TSMC Partners, Ltd holds 86,000,000 shares	98.29%
VisEra Technologies Company Ltd. (Note 3)	Chairman	Robert Kuan	54,600 shares	0.02%
	Director	J.K. Lin	-	-
	Director	George Liu	-	-
	Supervisor	Wendell Huang	-	-
	President	S.C. Hsin	-	-
			VisEra Holding Company holds 253,120,000 shares	86.94%
Chi Cherng Investment Co. Ltd. (Note 3)	Chairman	Lora Ho	-	-
	Director	J.K. Lin	-	-
	Director	Sylvia Fang	-	-
	Supervisor	Wendell Huang	-	-
			TSMC holds 36,600,000 shares	100%

Note 1: TSMC Solar Ltd. ("TSMC Solar") ceased manufacturing operations in August 2015. TSMC Solar and TSMC Guang Neng Investment, Ltd. were merged into TSMC on December 14, 2015. In the third quarter of 2015, the Board of Directors of TSMC Solar also approved the dissolution of TSMC Solar North America, Inc. and TSMC Solar Europe GmbH. TSMC Solar North America completed the dissolution in December 2015.

Note 2: Due to the expiration of the investment agreement between Emerging Alliance Fund, L.P. and TSMC, Emerging Alliance Fund, L.P. will complete its liquidation procedures in April 2016.

Note 3: Pursuant to TSMC Board's approval on August 11, 2015, TSMC acquired OmniVision Technologies, Inc.'s 49.1% ownership in VisEra Holding Company ("VisEra Holding") and 100% ownership in Taiwan OmniVision Investment Holding Co. Inc. ("OVT Taiwan") on November 20, 2015. As a result, TSMC has obtained controls of VisEra Holding and OVT Taiwan; and has consolidated VisEra Holding, its subsidiary VisEra Technologies Company Ltd., and OVT Taiwan since November 20, 2015. After the acquisition, OVT Taiwan changed its name to Chi Cherng Investment Co., Ltd.

8.1.6 Operational Highlights of TSMC Subsidiaries (Note)

Unit: NT\$ thousands, except EPS (\$)

As of 12/31/2015

Company	Capital Stock	Assets	Liabilities	Net Worth	Net Revenues	Income (Loss) from Operation	Net Income (Loss)	Basic Earning (Loss) Per Share
TSMC North America	361,845	65,263,171	61,028,486	4,234,685	570,613,863	177,282	98,802	8.98
TSMC Europe B.V.	3,600	461,865	131,201	330,664	468,106	49,915	38,825	194,123.78
TSMC Japan Limited	81,990	185,078	57,625	127,453	223,283	9,751	3,533	588.81
TSMC Korea Limited	11,200	38,486	3,255	35,231	29,146	2,650	3,090	38.62
TSMC China Company Limited	22,806,637	43,416,047	3,002,565	40,413,482	21,866,636	7,537,049	8,709,986	NA
TSMC Technology, Inc.	0.03	927,196	382,184	545,012	1,794,436	85,449	49,392	4,939,187.05
InveStar Semiconductor Development Fund, Inc.	19,737	46,610	42,373	4,237	-	(414)	(414)	(0.69)
InveStar Semiconductor Development Fund, Inc. (II) LDC.	315,055	372,716	17,939	354,777	4,324	3,334	3,334	0.35
TSMC Development, Inc.	0.03	21,251,231	-	21,251,231	1,351,663	1,350,453	1,312,315	131,231,529.67
WaferTech, LLC	-	7,462,469	749,503	6,712,966	8,492,242	1,862,971	1,241,489	4.23
TSMC Partners, Ltd.	32,509,084	50,906,685	21,989	50,884,696	2,020,628	2,014,240	2,009,702	2.03
TSMC Design Technology Canada Inc.	57,755	174,523	21,957	152,566	228,643	20,786	18,908	8.22
TSMC Global Ltd.	173,817,180	253,701,143	50,275,420	203,425,723	24,243,711	22,601,932	22,522,263	4,262,351.07
Mutual-Pak Technology Co., Ltd.	268,184	91,736	81,658	10,078	121,662	(14,516)	(15,855)	(0.59)
Emerging Alliance Fund, L.P.	797,880	443,117	-	443,117	1,710	(2,549)	(2,575)	NA
VentureTech Alliance Fund II, L.P.	490,505	567,253	8,075	559,178	3,048	(5,380)	(5,358)	NA
VentureTech Alliance Fund III, L.P.	3,367,870	370,329	-	370,329	385,505	(93,739)	(93,739)	NA
Growth Fund Limited	48,085	31,962	5,814	26,148	49,743	30,617	30,617	NA
VentureTech Alliance Holdings, LLC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA
TSMC Solar Europe GmbH	14,400	76,323	75,137	1,186	512,045	(35,166)	(35,666)	(44,582.60)
VisEra Holding Company	2,878,313	7,095,907	12,354	7,083,553	-	1,201,790	1,115,859	12.75
VisEra Technologies Company Ltd.	2,911,531	6,922,801	751,334	6,171,467	3,172,665	323,083	312,427	1.07
Chi Cherng Investment Co., Ltd.	366,000	394,672	308	394,364	-	(88,668)	(93,651)	(2.56)

Note: Foreign exchange rates for balance sheet amounts are as follows:
\$1 USD = \$32.895 NT, \$1 EUR = \$36.00 NT, \$1 JPY = \$0.2733 NT, \$1 RMB = \$5.07 NT, \$1 KRW = \$0.0280 NT, \$1 CAD = \$23.73 NT
Foreign exchange rates for income statement amounts are as follows:
\$1 USD = \$31.720 NT, \$1 EUR = \$35.47 NT, \$1 JPY = \$0.2632 NT, \$1 RMB = \$5.05 NT, \$1 KRW = \$0.0282 NT, \$1 CAD = \$24.97 NT

8.2 Status of TSMC Common Shares and ADRs Acquired, Disposed of, and Held by Subsidiaries: None.

8.3 Special Notes

8.3.1 Private Placement Securities in 2015 and as of the Date of this Annual Report: None.

8.3.2 Regulatory Authorities’ Legal Penalties to the Company or Its Employees, and the Company’s Resulting Punishment on Its Employees for Violations of Internal Control System Provisions, Principal Deficiencies, and the State of Any Efforts to Make Improvements in 2014 and as of the Date of this Annual Report

In 2015, the Company complied with the Taiwan Company Law, Securities Trading Act and relevant environmental laws and regulations. TSMC will file an administrative lawsuit with the High Administrative Court to dispute a minor NT\$40,000 fine issued by the labor authority for the alleged underpayment of employees’ overtime because of an inconsistency between the claimed overtime and actual hours worked by the employee in question. TSMC believes there is no basis for the fine.

8.3.3 Any Events in 2015 and as of the Date of this Annual Report that Had Significant Impacts on Shareholders’ Right or Security Prices as Stated in Item 3 Paragraph 2 of Article 36 of Securities and Exchange Law of Taiwan: None.

8.3.4 Other Necessary Supplement: None.

Contact Information

Corporate Headquarters & Fab 12A

8, Li-Hsin Rd. 6, Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu 30078, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: +886-3-5636688 Fax: +886-3-5637000

R&D Center & Fab 12B

168, Park Ave. II, Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu 30075, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: +886-3-5636688 FAX: +886-3-6687827

Fab 2, Fab 5

121, Park Ave. 3, Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu 30077, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: +886-3-5636688 Fax: +886-3-5781546

Fab 3

9, Creation Rd. 1, Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu 30077, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: +886-3-5636688 Fax: +886-3-5781546

Fab 6

1, Nan-Ke North Rd., Tainan Science Park, Tainan 74144, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: +886-6-5056688 Fax: +886-6-5052057

Fab 8

25, Li-Hsin Rd., Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu 30078, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: +886-3-5636688 Fax: +886-3-5662051

Fab 14A

1-1, Nan-Ke North Rd., Tainan Science Park, Tainan 74144, Taiwan
R.O.C.
Tel: +886-6-5056688 Fax: +886-6-5051262

Fab 14B

17, Nan-Ke 9th Rd., Tainan Science Park, Tainan 74144, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: +886-6-5056688 Fax: +886-6-5055217

Fab 15

1, Keya Rd.6, Cental Taiwan Science Park, Taichung 42882, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: +886-4-27026688 Fax: +886-4-25607548

TSMC North America

2851 Junction Avenue, San Jose, CA 95134, U.S.A.
Tel: +1-408-3828000 Fax: +1-408-3828008

TSMC Europe B.V.

World Trade Center, Zuidplein 60, 1077 XV Amsterdam
The Netherlands
Tel: +31-20-3059900 Fax: +31-20-3059911

TSMC Japan Limited

21F, Queen's Tower C, 2-3-5, Minatomirai, Nishi-ku, Yokohama
Kanagawa, 2206221, Japan
Tel: +81-45-6820670 Fax: +81-45-6820673

TSMC China Company Limited

4000, Wen Xiang Road, Songjiang, Shanghai, China
Postcode: 201616
Tel: +86-21-57768000 Fax: +86-21-57762525

TSMC Korea Limited

15F, AnnJay Tower, 208, Teheran-ro, Gangnam-gu
Seoul 06220, Korea
Tel: +82-2-20511688 Fax: +82-2-20511669

TSMC Liaison Office in India

1st Floor, Pine Valley, Embassy Golf-Links Business Park
Bangalore-560071, India
Tel: +1-408-3827960
Fax: +1-408-3828008

TSMC Design Technology Canada Inc.

535 Legget Dr., Suite 600, Kanata, ON K2K 3B8, Canada
Tel: +613-576-1990
Fax: +613-576-1999

TSMC Spokesperson

Name: Lora Ho
Title: Senior Vice President & CFO
Tel: +886-3-5054602 Fax: +886-3-5637000
Email: cyhsu@tsmc.com

TSMC Deputy Spokesperson/Corporate Communications

Name: Elizabeth Sun
Title: Senior Director, TSMC Corporate Communication Division
Tel: +886-3-5682085 Fax: +886-3-5637000
Email: elizabeth_sun@tsmc.com

Auditors

Company: Deloitte & Touche
Auditors: Yi-Hsin Kao, Hung-Wen Huang
Address: 12F, 156, Sec. 3, Min-Sheng E. Rd., Taipei 10596, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: +886-2-25459988 Fax: +886-2-25459966
Website: <http://www.deloitte.com.tw>

Common Share Transfer Agent and Registrar

Company: The Transfer Agency Department of Chinatrust
Commercial Bank
Address: 5F, 83, Sec. 1, Chung-Ching S. Rd., Taipei 10008, Taiwan
R.O.C.
Tel: +886-2-66365566 Fax: +886-2-23116723
Website: <http://www.ctbcbank.com>

ADR Depositary Bank

Company: Citibank, N.A.
Depositary Receipts Services
Address: 388 Greenwich Street, New York, NY 10013, U.S.A.
Website: <http://www.citi.com/dr>
Tel: +1-877-2484237 (toll free)
Tel: +1-781-5754555 (out of US)
Fax: +1-201-3243284
E-mail: citibank@shareholders-online.com
TSMC's depositary receipts of the common shares are listed on New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol TSM. The information relating to TSM is available at <http://www.nyse.com> and <http://mops.twse.com.tw>

TSMC

Annual Report 2015 (II) Financial Statements



Contents

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and Independent Auditors' Report	1
Parent Company Only Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and Independent Auditors' Report	99

**Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing
Company Limited and Subsidiaries**

**Consolidated Financial Statements for the
Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and
Independent Auditors' Report**

REPRESENTATION LETTER

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements." In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Very truly yours,

TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

By

MORRIS CHANG
Chairman

February 2, 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and January 1, 2014 and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and January 1, 2014, and the results of their consolidated operations and their consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, interpretation as well as related guidance translated by Accounting Research and Development Foundation endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China with the effective dates.

We have also audited, in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, the parent company only financial statements of Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited as of and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and January 1, 2014 on which we have issued an unqualified opinion.

Deloitte & Touche

February 2, 2016

Notice to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2015 (Note 3)		December 31, 2014 (Adjusted) (Note 3)		January 1, 2014 (Adjusted) (Note 3)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
ASSETS						
CURRENT ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	\$ 562,688,930	34	\$ 358,449,029	24	\$ 242,695,447	19
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 7)	6,026	-	192,045	-	90,353	-
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note 8)	14,299,361	1	73,797,476	5	760,793	-
Held-to-maturity financial assets (Note 9)	9,166,523	1	4,485,593	-	1,795,949	-
Hedging derivative financial assets (Note 10)	1,739	-	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts receivable, net (Note 11)	85,059,675	5	114,734,743	8	71,649,926	6
Receivables from related parties (Note 37)	505,722	-	312,955	-	291,708	-
Other receivables from related parties (Note 37)	125,018	-	178,625	-	221,576	-
Inventories (Notes 5 and 12)	67,052,270	4	66,337,971	5	37,494,893	3
Noncurrent assets held for sale (Note 34)	-	-	944,208	-	-	-
Other financial assets (Note 38)	4,305,358	-	3,476,884	-	501,785	-
Other current assets (Note 17)	3,533,369	-	3,656,110	-	2,984,224	-
Total current assets	746,743,991	45	626,565,639	42	358,486,654	28
NONCURRENT ASSETS						
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note 8)	-	-	-	-	58,721,959	5
Held-to-maturity financial assets (Note 9)	6,910,873	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets carried at cost (Notes 13 and 36)	3,990,882	-	1,800,542	-	2,145,591	-
Investments accounted for using equity method (Notes 5 and 14)	24,091,828	2	28,255,737	2	28,321,241	2
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 5 and 15)	853,470,392	52	818,198,801	55	792,665,913	63
Intangible assets (Notes 5, 16 and 33)	14,065,880	1	13,531,510	1	11,490,383	1
Deferred income tax assets (Notes 5 and 30)	6,384,974	-	5,138,782	-	7,145,004	1
Refundable deposits	430,802	-	356,069	-	2,519,031	-
Other noncurrent assets (Note 17)	1,428,676	-	1,202,006	-	1,469,577	-
Total noncurrent assets	910,774,307	55	868,483,447	58	904,478,699	72
TOTAL	\$ 1,657,518,298	100	\$ 1,495,049,086	100	\$ 1,262,965,353	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Short-term loans (Note 18)	\$ 39,474,000	2	\$ 36,158,520	2	\$ 15,645,000	1
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 7)	72,610	-	486,214	-	33,750	-
Hedging derivative financial liabilities (Note 10)	-	-	16,364,241	1	-	-
Accounts payable	18,575,286	1	21,878,934	2	14,670,260	1
Payables to related parties (Note 37)	1,149,988	-	1,491,490	-	1,688,456	-
Salary and bonus payable	11,702,042	1	10,573,922	1	8,330,956	1
Accrued profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors and supervisors (Notes 23 and 32)	20,958,893	1	18,052,820	1	12,738,801	1
Payables to contractors and equipment suppliers	26,012,192	2	26,980,408	2	89,810,160	7
Income tax payable (Notes 5 and 30)	32,901,106	2	28,616,574	2	22,563,286	2
Provisions (Notes 5 and 19)	10,163,536	1	10,445,452	1	7,603,781	1
Liabilities directly associated with noncurrent assets held for sale (Note 34)	-	-	219,043	-	-	-
Long-term liabilities - current portion (Note 20)	23,517,612	1	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Note 22)	27,701,329	2	29,746,011	2	16,693,484	1
Total current liabilities	212,228,594	13	201,013,629	14	189,777,934	15
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES						
Hedging derivative financial liabilities (Note 10)	-	-	-	-	5,481,616	-
Bonds payable (Note 20)	191,965,082	12	213,673,818	14	210,767,625	17
Long-term bank loans	32,500	-	40,000	-	40,000	-
Deferred income tax liabilities (Notes 5 and 30)	31,271	-	199,750	-	-	-
Obligations under finance leases	-	-	802,108	-	776,230	-
Net defined benefit liability (Notes 5 and 21)	7,448,026	-	6,567,782	-	6,801,663	1
Guarantee deposits (Note 22)	21,564,801	1	25,538,475	2	151,660	-
Others (Note 19)	1,613,545	-	885,192	-	694,901	-
Total noncurrent liabilities	222,655,225	13	247,707,125	16	224,713,695	18
Total liabilities	434,883,819	26	448,720,754	30	414,491,629	33
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PARENT						
Capital stock (Note 23)	259,303,805	16	259,296,624	17	259,286,171	21
Capital surplus (Note 23)	56,300,215	3	55,989,922	4	55,858,626	4
Retained earnings (Note 23)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated as legal capital reserve	177,640,561	11	151,250,682	10	132,436,003	11
Appropriated as special capital reserve	-	-	-	-	2,785,741	-
Unappropriated earnings	716,653,025	43	553,914,592	37	383,670,168	30
Others (Note 23)	894,293,586	54	705,165,274	47	518,891,912	41
	11,774,113	1	25,749,291	2	14,170,306	1
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent	1,221,671,719	74	1,046,201,111	70	848,207,015	67
NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS (Note 23)						
	962,760	-	127,221	-	266,709	-
Total equity	1,222,634,479	74	1,046,328,332	70	848,473,724	67
TOTAL	\$ 1,657,518,298	100	\$ 1,495,049,086	100	\$ 1,262,965,353	100

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

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2015 (Note 3)		2014 (Adjusted) (Note 3)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
NET REVENUE (Notes 5, 25, 37 and 42)	\$ 843,497,368	100	\$ 762,806,465	100
COST OF REVENUE (Notes 5, 12, 32 and 37)	<u>433,117,601</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>385,113,005</u>	<u>50</u>
GROSS PROFIT BEFORE REALIZED GROSS PROFIT ON SALES TO ASSOCIATES	410,379,767	49	377,693,460	50
REALIZED GROSS PROFIT ON SALES TO ASSOCIATES	<u>15,126</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,556</u>	<u>-</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>410,394,893</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>377,722,016</u>	<u>50</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 5, 32 and 37)				
Research and development	65,544,579	8	56,828,815	8
General and administrative	17,257,237	2	18,933,335	2
Marketing	<u>5,664,684</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5,087,420</u>	<u>1</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>88,466,500</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>80,849,570</u>	<u>11</u>
OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES, NET (Notes 15, 16, 26 and 32)	<u>(1,880,618)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,002,137)</u>	<u>-</u>
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS (Note 42)	<u>320,047,775</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>295,870,309</u>	<u>39</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Share of profits of associates and joint venture (Notes 14 and 42)	4,132,128	-	3,950,469	1
Other income (Note 27)	4,750,829	1	3,380,407	-
Foreign exchange gain, net (Note 41)	2,481,446	-	2,111,310	-
Finance costs (Note 28)	(3,190,331)	-	(3,236,345)	-
Other gains and losses (Note 29)	<u>22,207,064</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2,207</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>30,381,136</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6,208,048</u>	<u>1</u>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	350,428,911	42	302,078,357	40
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 5, 30 and 42)	<u>43,872,744</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>38,314,399</u>	<u>5</u>
NET INCOME	<u>306,556,167</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>263,763,958</u>	<u>35</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Notes 23 and 30)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	(827,703)	-	258,482	-
Share of other comprehensive loss of associate and joint venture	(2,546)	-	(15,664)	-
Income tax benefit (expense) related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently	<u>99,326</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(31,952)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(730,923)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>210,866</u>	<u>-</u>

(Continued)

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2015		2014	
	(Note 3)		(Adjusted) (Note 3)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	\$ 6,604,768	1	\$ 11,771,129	1
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	(20,489,015)	(2)	(36,559)	-
Share of other comprehensive loss of associates and joint venture	(83,021)	-	(135,284)	-
Income tax expense related to items that may be reclassified subsequently	<u>(15,991)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,131)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(13,983,259)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>11,594,155</u>	<u>1</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax	<u>(14,714,182)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>11,805,021</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 291,841,985</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>\$ 275,568,979</u>	<u>36</u>
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Shareholders of the parent	\$ 306,573,837	36	\$ 263,881,771	35
Noncontrolling interests	<u>(17,670)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(117,813)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 306,556,167</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>\$ 263,763,958</u>	<u>35</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Shareholders of the parent	\$ 291,867,757	35	\$ 275,670,991	36
Noncontrolling interests	<u>(25,772)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(102,012)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 291,841,985</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>\$ 275,568,979</u>	<u>36</u>
	2015		2014	
	Income Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent		Income Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent	
EARNINGS PER SHARE (NT\$, Note 31)				
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 11.82</u>		<u>\$ 10.18</u>	
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 11.82</u>		<u>\$ 10.18</u>	

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

(Concluded)

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Dividends Per Share)

	Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent											Others
	Capital Stock - Common Stock		Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings			Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Unrealized Gain/Loss from Available-for-sale Financial Assets	Cash Flow Hedges Reserve	Total	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount		Legal Capital Reserve	Special Capital Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings						
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2014	25,928,617	\$ 259,286,171	\$ 55,858,626	\$ 2,785,741	\$ 382,971,408	\$ (7,140,362)	\$ 21,310,781	\$ (113)	\$ 14,170,306	\$ 847,508,255	\$ 266,830	\$ 847,775,085
Effect of retrospective application	-	-	-	-	698,760	-	-	-	-	698,760	(121)	698,639
ADJUSTED BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2014	25,928,617	259,286,171	55,858,626	2,785,741	383,670,168	(7,140,362)	21,310,781	(113)	14,170,306	848,207,015	266,709	848,473,724
Appropriations of prior year's earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal capital reserve	-	-	-	18,814,679	(18,814,679)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special capital reserve	-	-	-	(2,785,741)	2,785,741	-	-	-	-	(77,785,851)	-	(77,785,851)
Cash dividends to shareholders - NT\$3.0 per share	-	-	-	-	(77,785,851)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	18,814,679	(93,814,789)	(77,785,851)	-	-	-	(77,785,851)	-	(77,785,851)
Net income in 2014	-	-	-	-	263,881,771	263,881,771	-	-	-	263,881,771	(117,813)	263,763,958
Other comprehensive income in 2014, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	210,235	11,642,475	(63,298)	(192)	11,578,985	11,789,220	15,801	11,805,021
Total comprehensive income in 2014	-	-	-	-	264,092,006	11,642,475	(63,298)	(192)	11,578,985	275,670,991	(102,012)	275,568,979
Issuance of stock from exercise of employee stock options	1,045	10,453	36,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,055	-	47,055
Disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	-	-	(2,273)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,273)	-	(2,273)
Adjustments to share of changes in equities of associates and joint venture	-	-	93,459	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,459	(26)	93,433
From differences between equity purchase price and carrying amount arising from actual acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	(8)	-	(32,793)	-	-	-	-	(32,801)	32,801	-
From share of changes in equities of subsidiaries	-	-	3,516	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,516	(3,516)	-
Decrease in noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(66,735)	(66,735)
ADJUSTED BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2014	25,929,662	259,296,624	55,889,922	151,250,682	553,914,592	4,502,113	21,247,483	(305)	25,749,291	1,046,201,111	127,221	1,046,328,332
Appropriations of prior year's earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal capital reserve	-	-	-	26,389,879	(26,389,879)	-	-	-	-	(116,683,481)	-	(116,683,481)
Cash dividends to shareholders - NT\$4.5 per share	-	-	-	-	(116,683,481)	-	-	-	-	(116,683,481)	-	(116,683,481)
Total	-	-	-	26,389,879	(143,073,360)	(116,683,481)	-	-	-	(116,683,481)	-	(116,683,481)
Net income in 2015	-	-	-	-	306,573,837	306,573,837	-	-	-	306,573,837	(17,670)	306,556,167
Other comprehensive income in 2015, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(730,902)	6,537,836	(20,512,712)	(302)	(13,975,178)	(14,706,080)	(8,102)	(14,714,182)
Total comprehensive income in 2015	-	-	-	-	305,842,935	6,537,836	(20,512,712)	(302)	(13,975,178)	291,867,557	(25,772)	291,841,985
Issuance of stock from exercise of employee stock options	718	7,181	130,974	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,155	-	138,155
Disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	-	-	(47,850)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(47,850)	-	(47,850)
Adjustments to share of changes in equities of associates and joint venture	-	-	230,743	-	-	-	-	-	-	230,743	(4,230)	226,513
From differences between equity purchase price and carrying amount arising from actual acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(31,142)	-	-	-	-	(31,142)	31,142	-
From share of changes in equities of subsidiaries	-	-	(3,574)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,574)	3,574	-
Decrease in noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(50,218)	(50,218)
Effect of acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	923,683	923,683
Effect of disposal of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(42,640)	(42,640)
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2015	25,930,380	\$ 259,303,805	\$ 56,300,215	\$ 177,640,561	\$ 716,653,025	\$ 11,039,949	\$ 734,721	\$ (607)	\$ 11,274,113	\$ 1,221,621,719	\$ 962,760	\$ 1,222,634,479

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

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2015	2014 (Adjusted)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 350,428,911	\$ 302,078,357
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	219,303,369	197,645,186
Amortization expense	3,202,200	2,606,349
Finance costs	3,190,331	3,236,345
Share of profits of associates and joint venture	(4,132,128)	(3,950,469)
Interest income	(4,129,316)	(2,730,674)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, net	(433,559)	(14,518)
Impairment loss of noncurrent assets held for sale	-	735,466
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	2,545,584	239,864
Impairment loss on intangible assets	58,514	-
Impairment loss on financial assets	154,721	211,477
Gain on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, net	(22,070,736)	(280,956)
Gain on disposal of financial assets carried at cost, net	(87,193)	(81,449)
Gain on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method, net	(2,507,707)	(2,028,643)
Loss from liquidation of subsidiaries	138,243	90
Realized gross profit on sales to associates	(15,126)	(28,556)
Loss on foreign exchange, net	2,563,439	3,615,493
Dividend income	(621,513)	(649,733)
Income from receipt of equity securities in settlement of trade receivables	-	(1,211)
Loss from hedging instruments	134,112	10,577,714
Loss (gain) arising from changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets in hedge effective portion	305,619	(10,088,628)
Gain from lease agreement modification	(430,041)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Derivative financial instruments	(228,560)	342,853
Notes and accounts receivable, net	26,630,123	(43,090,068)
Receivables from related parties	(192,767)	(26,405)
Other receivables from related parties	53,607	(11,766)
Inventories	(655,249)	(28,871,597)
Other financial assets	720,301	(2,612,158)
Other current assets	263,384	(744,868)
Accounts payable	(2,693,358)	6,634,198
Payables to related parties	(369,134)	(194,866)
Salary and bonus payable	945,030	2,281,117
Accrued profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors and supervisors	2,860,250	5,314,019
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(3,778,322)	8,432,511
		(Continued)

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2015	2014 (Adjusted)
Provisions	\$ (382,774)	\$ 2,836,910
Net defined benefit liability	52,540	60,446
Cash generated from operations	570,822,795	451,441,830
Income taxes paid	(40,943,357)	(29,918,099)
Net cash generated by operating activities	529,879,438	421,523,731
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisitions of:		
Available-for-sale financial assets	(13,392,330)	(91,909)
Held-to-maturity financial assets	(28,181,915)	(5,882,316)
Financial assets carried at cost	(2,586,169)	(23,151)
Property, plant and equipment	(257,516,835)	(288,540,028)
Intangible assets	(4,283,870)	(3,859,486)
Proceeds from disposal or redemption of:		
Available-for-sale financial assets	57,493,051	689,420
Held-to-maturity financial assets	16,800,000	3,200,000
Financial assets carried at cost	368,778	87,501
Financial assets for hedging	2,659	-
Investments accounted for using equity method	5,171,962	3,471,883
Property, plant and equipment	816,852	200,263
Costs from entering into hedging transactions	(495,348)	(520,856)
Interest received	3,641,920	2,578,663
Other dividends received	616,675	645,585
Dividends received from investments accounted for using equity method	3,407,126	3,223,090
Refundable deposits paid	(404,458)	(57,988)
Refundable deposits refunded	348,434	2,296,872
Decrease in receivables for temporary payments	398,185	-
Cash received from other long-term receivables	-	161,900
Net cash outflow from acquisition of subsidiary (Note 33)	(51,601)	-
Net cash inflow from disposal of subsidiary (Note 34)	601,047	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(217,245,837)	(282,420,557)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in short-term loans	3,138,680	18,563,525
Interest paid	(3,156,218)	(3,192,971)
Guarantee deposits received	754,873	30,142,823
Guarantee deposits refunded	(742,458)	(7,704)
Decrease in obligations under finance leases	(29,098)	(28,426)
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	33,891	47,055
Cash dividends	(116,683,481)	(77,785,851)
Decrease in noncontrolling interests	(50,218)	(66,735)
Net cash used in financing activities	(116,734,029)	(32,328,284)

(Continued)

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2015	2014 (Adjusted)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>\$ 8,258,851</u>	<u>\$ 9,060,170</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	204,158,423	115,835,060
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS INCLUDED IN NONCURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	81,478	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT ON CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>358,449,029</u>	<u>242,695,447</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	562,688,930	358,530,507
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS INCLUDED IN NONCURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE	<u>-</u>	<u>(81,478)</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT ON CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET	<u>\$ 562,688,930</u>	<u>\$ 358,449,029</u>

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

(Concluded)

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

1. GENERAL

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited (TSMC), a Republic of China (R.O.C.) corporation, was incorporated on February 21, 1987. TSMC is a dedicated foundry in the semiconductor industry which engages mainly in the manufacturing, selling, packaging, testing and computer-aided design of integrated circuits and other semiconductor devices and the manufacturing of masks.

On September 5, 1994, TSMC's shares were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE). On October 8, 1997, TSMC listed some of its shares of stock on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) in the form of American Depositary Shares (ADSs).

The address of its registered office and principal place of business is No. 8, Li-Hsin Rd. 6, Hsinchu Science Park, Taiwan. The principal operating activities and operating segments information of TSMC and its subsidiaries (collectively as the "Company") are described in Notes 4 and 42.

2. THE AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 2, 2016.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

- a. Initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the 2013 version of the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards (IASs), Interpretations of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRIC), and Interpretations of IASs (SIC) (collectively, "IFRSs") endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) (collectively, "2013 Taiwan-IFRSs version")

According to Rule No. 1030029342 and Rule No. 1030010325 issued by the FSC, the 2013 Taiwan-IFRSs version and the related amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers should be adopted by the Company starting 2015.

The Company believes that as a result of the adoption of aforementioned 2013 Taiwan-IFRSs version and the related amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the following items have impacted the Company's consolidated financial statements.

1) IFRS 12, "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"

IFRS 12 is a new disclosure standard and is applicable to entities that have interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and/or unconsolidated structured entities. The Company has included the new disclosure, as applicable, in Note 14.

2) IFRS 13, “Fair Value Measurement”

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements. It defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. The disclosure requirements in IFRS 13 are more extensive than those required in the past standards. For example, quantitative and qualitative disclosures based on the three-level fair value hierarchy previously required for financial instruments only are extended by IFRS 13 to cover all assets and liabilities within its scope.

The measurement requirements of IFRS 13 have been applied prospectively from January 1, 2015. Please refer to Note 36 for related disclosures.

3) Amendments to IAS 1, “Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income”

According to the amendments to IAS 1, the items of other comprehensive income are grouped into two categories: (a) items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and (b) items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met. In addition, income tax on items of other comprehensive income is also required to be allocated on the same basis.

The items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss include remeasurement of defined benefit obligation, the share of remeasurement of defined benefit obligation of associates and joint venture as well as the related income tax on such items. Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss include exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations, changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, cash flow hedges, the share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint venture (except the share of the remeasurement of defined benefit obligation) as well as the related income tax on items of other comprehensive income.

4) Amendments to IAS 19, “Employee Benefits”

The amendments to IAS 19 require the Company to calculate a “net interest” amount by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset to replace the interest cost and expected return on planned assets used in the old IAS 19. In addition, the amendments eliminate the accounting treatment of either corridor approach or the immediate recognition of actuarial gains and losses to profit or loss when it incurs, and instead, require to recognize all remeasurement of defined benefit obligation immediately through other comprehensive income. The past service cost, on the other hand, will be expensed immediately when it incurs and no longer be amortized over the average period before vested on a straight-line basis. In addition, the amendments also require a broader disclosure in defined benefit plans.

The impact on the current year is summarized as follows:

Impact on Assets, Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2015
Increase in investments accounted for using equity method	\$ 616
Increase in deferred income tax assets	<u>2,747</u>
Increase in assets	<u>\$ 3,363</u>
	(Continued)

Impact on Assets, Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2015
Increase in net defined benefit liability	<u>\$ 22,892</u>
Increase in liabilities	<u>\$ 22,892</u>
Decrease in retained earnings	<u>\$ (19,529)</u>
Decrease in equity	<u>\$ (19,529)</u> (Concluded)

Impact on Total Comprehensive Income	Year Ended December 31, 2015
Increase in cost of revenue	\$ (14,712)
Increase in operating expense	(8,180)
Increase in share of profits of associates and joint venture	616
Decrease in income tax expense	<u>2,747</u>
Decrease in net income and other comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the parent	<u>\$ (19,529)</u>

The impact on the prior reporting year is summarized as follows:

Impact on Assets, Liabilities and Equity	As Originally Stated	Adjustments Arising from Initial Application	Adjusted
<u>December 31, 2014</u>			
Noncurrent assets held for sale	\$ 945,356	\$ (1,148)	\$ 944,208
Investments accounted for using equity method	28,251,002	4,735	28,255,737
Deferred income tax assets	5,227,128	<u>(88,346)</u>	5,138,782
Total effect on assets		<u>\$ (84,759)</u>	
Liabilities directly associated with noncurrent assets held for sale	220,191	\$ (1,148)	219,043
Net defined benefit liability	7,303,978	<u>(736,196)</u>	6,567,782
Total effect on liabilities		<u>\$ (737,344)</u>	
Retained earnings	704,512,664	\$ 652,610	705,165,274
Noncontrolling interests	127,246	<u>(25)</u>	127,221
Total effect on equity		<u>\$ 652,585</u>	
			(Continued)

Impact on Assets, Liabilities and Equity	As Originally Stated	Adjustments Arising from Initial Application	Adjusted
<u>January 1, 2014</u>			
Investments accounted for using the equity method	\$ 28,316,260	\$ 4,981	\$ 28,321,241
Deferred income tax assets	7,239,609	<u>(94,605)</u>	7,145,004
Total effect on assets		<u>\$ (89,624)</u>	
Net defined benefit liability	7,589,926	<u>\$ (788,263)</u>	6,801,663
Total effect on liabilities		<u>\$ (788,263)</u>	
Retained earnings	518,193,152	\$ 698,760	518,891,912
Noncontrolling interests	266,830	<u>(121)</u>	266,709
Total effect on equity		<u>\$ 698,639</u>	
			(Concluded)

Impact on Total Comprehensive Income	As Originally Stated	Adjustments Arising from Initial Application	Adjusted
<u>Year ended December 31, 2014</u>			
Cost of revenue	\$ (385,100,646)	\$ (12,359)	\$(385,113,005)
Operating expense	(80,842,944)	(6,626)	(80,849,570)
Other operating income and expenses	(1,001,138)	(999)	(1,002,137)
Share of profits of associates and joint venture	3,949,674	795	3,950,469
Income tax expense	(38,316,677)	<u>2,278</u>	(38,314,399)
Impact on net income for the year		<u>(16,911)</u>	
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	290,416	(31,934)	258,482
Share of other comprehensive loss of associate and joint venture	(14,623)	(1,041)	(15,664)
Income tax benefit (expense) related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently	(35,784)	<u>3,832</u>	(31,952)
Impact on other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax		<u>(29,143)</u>	
Impact on total comprehensive income for the year		<u>\$ (46,054)</u>	
			(Continued)

Impact on Total Comprehensive Income	As Originally Stated	Adjustments Arising from Initial Application	Adjusted
Impact on net income (loss) attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent	\$ 263,898,794	\$ (17,023)	\$ 263,881,771
Noncontrolling interests	<u>(117,925)</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>(117,813)</u>
	<u>\$ 263,780,869</u>	<u>\$ (16,911)</u>	<u>\$ 263,763,958</u>
Impact on total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent	\$ 275,717,141	\$ (46,150)	\$ 275,670,991
Noncontrolling interests	<u>(102,108)</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>(102,012)</u>
	<u>\$ 275,615,033</u>	<u>\$ (46,054)</u>	<u>\$ 275,568,979</u>
			(Concluded)

b. The IFRSs issued by IASB but not endorsed by FSC

The Company has not applied the following IFRSs issued by the IASB but not endorsed by the FSC. As of the date that the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the initial adoption to the following standards and interpretations is still subject to the effective date to be published by the FSC.

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB (Note 1)
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010 - 2012 Cycle	July 1, 2014 or transactions on or after July 1, 2014
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011 - 2013 Cycle	July 1, 2014
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 - 2014 Cycle	January 1, 2016 (Note 2)
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Mandatory Effective Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosure	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Effective date to be determined by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	January 1, 2016
Amendment to IFRS 11 Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations	January 1, 2016
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	January 1, 2018
IFRS 16 Leases	January 1, 2019
Amendment to IAS 1 Disclosure Initiative	January 1, 2016
Amendment to IAS 7 Disclosure Initiative	January 1, 2017
Amendment to IAS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses	January 1, 2017
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization	January 1, 2016
Amendment to IAS 19 Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions	July 1, 2014
Amendment to IAS 27 Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	January 1, 2016
	(Continued)

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB (Note 1)
Amendment to IAS 36 Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets	January 1, 2014
Amendment to IAS 39 Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting	January 1, 2014

(Concluded)

Note 1: The aforementioned new, revised or amended standards or interpretations are effective after fiscal year beginning on or after the effective dates, unless specified otherwise.

Note 2: The amendment to IFRS 5 is applied prospectively to changes in a method of disposal that occur in annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016; the remaining amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

Except for the following, the initial application of the above new standards and interpretations has not had any material impact on the Company's accounting policies:

1) IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments"

All recognized financial assets currently in the scope of IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement," will be subsequently measured at either the amortized cost or the fair value. The classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9 are stated as follows:

For the debt instruments invested by the Company, if the contractual cash flows that are solely for payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, the classification and measurement requirements are stated as follows:

- a) If the objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows, such assets are measured at the amortized cost. Interest revenue should be recognized in profit or loss by using the effective interest method, continuously assessed for impairment and the impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss should be recognized in profit and loss.
- b) If the objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the financial assets, such assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and are continuously assessed for impairment. Interest revenue should be recognized in profit or loss by using the effective interest method. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income should be recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses. When such financial asset is derecognized or reclassified, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

The other financial assets which do not meet the aforementioned criteria should be measured at the fair value through profit or loss. However, the Company may irrevocably designate an investment in equity instruments that is not held for trading as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. All relevant gains and losses shall be recognized in other comprehensive income, except for dividends which are recognized in profit or loss. No subsequent impairment assessment is required, and the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income cannot be reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

IFRS 9 adds a new expected loss impairment model to measure the impairment of financial assets. A loss allowance for expected credit losses should be recognized on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company should measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition and is not deemed to be a low credit risk, the Company should measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. The Company should always measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables.

The main change in IFRS 9 is the increase of the eligibility of hedge accounting. It allows reporters to reflect risk management activities in the financial statements more closely as it provides more opportunities to apply hedge accounting. A fundamental difference to IAS 39 is that IFRS 9 (a) increases the scope of hedged items eligible for hedge accounting. For example, the risk components of non-financial items may be designated as hedging accounting; (b) revises a new way to account for the gain or loss recognition arising from hedging derivative financial instruments, which results in a less volatility in profit or loss; and (c) is necessary for there to be an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument instead of performing the retrospective hedge effectiveness testing.

2) IFRS 15, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”

IFRS 15 establishes principles for recognizing revenue that apply to all contracts with customers, and will supersede IAS 18, “Revenue,” IAS 11, “Construction Contracts,” and a number of revenue-related interpretations.

When applying IFRS 15, the Company shall recognize revenue by applying the following steps:

- Identify the contract with the customer;
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts; and
- Recognize revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

When IFRS 15 is effective, the Company may elect to apply this Standard either retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

3) IFRS 16, “Leases”

IFRS 16 sets out the accounting standards for leases that will supersede IAS 17 and a number of related interpretations.

Under IFRS 16, if the Company is a lessee, it shall recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases on the consolidated balance sheets except for low-value and short-term leases. The Company may elect to apply the accounting method similar to the accounting for operating lease under IAS 17 to the low-value and short-term leases. On the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, the Company should present the depreciation expense charged on the right-of-use asset separately from interest expense accrued on the lease liability; interest is computed by using effective interest method. On the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash payments for both the principal and interest portion of the lease liability are classified within financing activities.

When IFRS 16 becomes effective, the Company may elect to apply this Standard either retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of the initial application of this Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

4) Amendments to IAS 36, “Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets”

The amendments to IAS 36 clarify that the Company is only required to disclose the recoverable amount in the year of impairment accrual or reversal. Moreover, if the recoverable amount of impaired assets is based on fair value less costs of disposal, the Company should also disclose the discount rate used. The Company expects the aforementioned amendments will result in a broader disclosure of recoverable amount for non-financial assets.

Except for the aforementioned impact, as of the date that the accompanying consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company continues in evaluating the impact on its financial position and financial performance as a result of the initial adoption of the other standards or interpretations. The related impact will be disclosed when the Company completes the evaluation.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

For the convenience of readers, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the R.O.C. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the IFRSs, IASs, interpretations as well as related guidance translated by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF) endorsed by the FSC with the effective dates.

Basis of Preparation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets.

Basis of Consolidation

The basis for the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of TSMC and entities controlled by TSMC (its subsidiaries).

Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the shareholders of the parent and to the noncontrolling interests even if this results in the noncontrolling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Company.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Company's interests and the noncontrolling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the noncontrolling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to shareholders of the parent.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between:

- the aggregate of the fair value of consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest at the date when control is lost; and
- the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any noncontrolling interest.

The Company shall account for all amounts recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets and liabilities.

The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate.

The subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements

The detail information of the subsidiaries at the end of reporting period was as follows:

Name of Investor	Name of Investee	Main Businesses and Products	Establishment and Operating Location	Percentage of Ownership		Note
				December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	
TSMC	TSMC North America	Selling and marketing of integrated circuits and semiconductor devices	San Jose, California, U.S.A.	100%	100%	-
	TSMC Japan Limited (TSMC Japan)	Marketing activities	Yokohama, Japan	100%	100%	a)
	TSMC Partners, Ltd. (TSMC Partners)	Investing in companies involved in the design, manufacture, and other related business in the semiconductor industry	Tortola, British Virgin Islands	100%	100%	a)
	TSMC Korea Limited (TSMC Korea)	Customer service and technical supporting activities	Seoul, Korea	100%	100%	a)
	TSMC Europe B.V. (TSMC Europe)	Marketing and engineering supporting activities	Amsterdam, the Netherlands	100%	100%	a)
	TSMC Global, Ltd. (TSMC Global)	Investment activities	Tortola, British Virgin Islands	100%	100%	-
	TSMC China Company Limited (TSMC China)	Manufacturing and selling of integrated circuits at the order of and pursuant to product design specifications provided by customers	Shanghai, China	100%	100%	-
	VentureTech Alliance Fund III, L.P. (VTAF III)	Investing in new start-up technology companies	Cayman Islands	98%	98%	a)
	VentureTech Alliance Fund II, L.P. (VTAF II)	Investing in new start-up technology companies	Cayman Islands	98%	98%	a)
	Emerging Alliance Fund, L.P. (Emerging Alliance)	Investing in new start-up technology companies	Cayman Islands	99.5%	99.5%	a), b)
	TSMC Solid State Lighting Ltd. (TSMC SSL)	Engaged in researching, developing, designing, manufacturing and selling solid state lighting devices and related applications products and systems	Hsin-Chu, Taiwan	-	92%	c)
	TSMC Solar Ltd. (TSMC Solar)	Engaged in researching, developing, designing, manufacturing and selling renewable energy and saving related technologies and products	Tai-Chung, Taiwan	-	99%	d)
	TSMC Guang Neng Investment, Ltd. (TSMC GN)	Investment activities	Taipei, Taiwan	-	100%	d)
	TSMC Solar Europe GmbH	Selling of solar related products and providing customer service	Hamburg, Germany	100%	-	a), d), e)
	Chi Cherng Investment Co., Ltd. (Chi Cherng)	Investment activities	Taipei, Taiwan	100%	-	f), g)

(Continued)

Name of Investor	Name of Investee	Main Businesses and Products	Establishment and Operating Location	Percentage of Ownership		Note
				December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	
TSMC Partners	TSMC Design Technology Canada Inc. (TSMC Canada)	Engineering support activities	Ontario, Canada	100%	100%	a)
	TSMC Technology, Inc. (TSMC Technology)	Engineering support activities	Delaware, U.S.A.	100%	100%	a)
	TSMC Development, Inc. (TSMC Development)	Investment activities	Delaware, U.S.A.	100%	100%	-
	InveStar Semiconductor Development Fund, Inc. (ISDF)	Investing in new start-up technology companies	Cayman Islands	97%	97%	a)
	InveStar Semiconductor Development Fund, Inc. (II) LDC. (ISDF II)	Investing in new start-up technology companies	Cayman Islands	97%	97%	a)
	VisEra Holding Company (VisEra Holding)	Investing in companies involved in the design, manufacturing and other related businesses in the semiconductor industry	Cayman Islands	98%	49%	a), f)
TSMC Development	WaferTech, LLC (WaferTech)	Manufacturing, selling, testing and computer-aided designing of integrated circuits and other semiconductor devices	Washington, U.S.A.	100%	100%	-
VTAF III	Mutual-Pak Technology Co., Ltd. (Mutual-Pak)	Manufacturing and selling of electronic parts and researching, developing, and testing of RFID	New Taipei, Taiwan	58%	58%	a)
	Growth Fund Limited (Growth Fund)	Investing in new start-up technology companies	Cayman Islands	100%	100%	a)
VTAF III, VTAF II and Emerging Alliance	VentureTech Alliance Holdings, LLC (VTA Holdings)	Investing in new start-up technology companies	Delaware, U.S.A.	100%	100%	a)
TSMC Solar	TSMC Solar North America, Inc. (TSMC Solar NA)	Selling and marketing of solar related products	Delaware, U.S.A.	-	100%	a), d)
	TSMC Solar Europe B.V. (TSMC Solar Europe)	Investing in solar related business	Amsterdam, the Netherlands	-	100%	a), e)
TSMC Solar Europe	TSMC Solar Europe GmbH	Selling of solar related products and providing customer service	Hamburg, Germany	-	100%	a), d), e)
VisEra Holding	VisEra Technologies Company Ltd. (VisEra Tech)	Engaged in manufacturing electronic spare parts and in researching, developing, designing, manufacturing and selling of color filter	Hsin-Chu, Taiwan	87%	87%	f)

(Concluded)

Note a: This is an immaterial subsidiary for which the consolidated financial statements are not audited by the Company's independent accountants.

Note b: Due to the expiration of the investment agreement between Emerging Alliance and TSMC, Emerging Alliance has started their liquidation procedures.

Note c: TSMC and TSMC GN aggregately had a controlling interest of 94% in TSMC SSL as of December 31, 2014. TSMC and TSMC GN completed the disposal of TSMC SSL in February 2015. Please refer to Note 34.

Note d: In August 2015, TSMC Solar ceased its manufacturing operations. TSMC Solar and TSMC GN were incorporated into TSMC in December 2015. After the incorporation, TSMC Solar Europe GmbH, the 100% owned subsidiary of TSMC Solar, is held directly by TSMC. TSMC Solar NA, the 100% owned subsidiary of TSMC Solar, completed the liquidation procedures in December 2015.

Note e: To simplify overseas investments structure, in the second quarter of 2014, the Board of Directors of TSMC Solar approved to file for the liquidation of TSMC Solar Europe. The liquidation procedure was completed in the second quarter of 2015 and TSMC Solar Europe GmbH, the 100% owned subsidiary of TSMC Solar Europe, was held directly by TSMC Solar.

Note f: The Company acquired OmniVision Technologies, Inc.'s ("OVT's") 49.1% ownership in VisEra Holding and 100% ownership in Taiwan OmniVision Investment Holding Co. ("OVT Taiwan") on November 20, 2015. As a result, the Company has obtained controls of VisEra Holding and OVT Taiwan; therefore the Company has consolidated VisEra Holding, OVT Taiwan and VisEra Tech, held directly by VisEra Holding, since November 20, 2015. Please refer to Note 33.

Note g: OVT Taiwan that originally acquired by the Company was renamed as Chi Cheng in December 2015.

Foreign Currencies

The financial statements of each individual consolidated entity were expressed in the currency which reflected its primary economic environment (functional currency). The functional currency of TSMC and presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements are both New Taiwan Dollars (NT\$). In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the operating results and financial positions of each consolidated entity are translated into NT\$.

In preparing the financial statements of each individual consolidated entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Such exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they arise. Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are

included in profit or loss for the year except for exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations are translated into NT\$ using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (attributed to noncontrolling interests as appropriate).

Classification of Current and Noncurrent Assets and Liabilities

Current assets are assets held for trading purposes and assets expected to be converted to cash, sold or consumed within one year from the end of the reporting period. Current liabilities are obligations incurred for trading purposes and obligations expected to be settled within one year from the end of the reporting period. Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are noncurrent assets and liabilities, respectively.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents, for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments, consist of highly liquid time deposits and investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities shall be recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair values. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 36.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: Financial assets "at fair value through profit or loss" (FVTPL), "held-to-maturity" financial assets, "available-for-sale" financial assets and "loans and receivables". The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a settlement date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) held-to-maturity financial assets or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value. Interest income from available-for-sale monetary financial assets and dividends on available-for-sale equity investments are recognized in profit or loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of available-for-sale financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established.

Available-for-sale equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less any identified impairment losses at the end of each reporting period. Such equity instruments are subsequently remeasured at fair value when their fair value can be reliably measured, and the difference between the carrying amount and fair value is recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables including cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable and other receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment, except for those loans and receivables with immaterial discounted effect.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those carried at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Those financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, their estimated future cash flows have been affected.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. The Company assesses the collectability of receivables by performing the account aging analysis and examining current trends in the credit quality of its customers.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent

that the carrying amount of the financial assets at the date the impairment loss is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment loss not been recognized.

When an available-for-sale financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the year.

In respect of available-for-sale equity instruments, impairment losses previously recognized in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to the recognition of an impairment loss is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of unrealized gains or losses from available-for-sale financial assets.

For financial assets carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured either at amortized cost using effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL are derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting, and they are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities other than those held for trading purposes and designated as at FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its market risk exposure to foreign exchange rate, interest rate and equity price fluctuation, including forward exchange contracts, cross currency swap contracts, interest rate futures contracts and forward stock contracts.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative financial instrument is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

Hedge Accounting

The Company designates certain hedging instruments, which include stock forward contracts and interest rate futures contracts in respect of foreign currency risk, as fair value hedge. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognized in profit or loss immediately. Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the Company revokes the designated hedging relationship, or when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedges reserve. Amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the period when the hedged item is recognized in profit or loss.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventories are recorded at standard cost and adjusted to approximate weighted-average cost at the end of the reporting period. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale

Noncurrent assets or disposal groups are classified as noncurrent assets held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the noncurrent asset held for sale is available for immediate sale in its present condition. To meet the criteria for the sale being highly probable, the appropriate level of management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

When the committed sale plan involves loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale, regardless of whether a noncontrolling interest in its former subsidiary is retained after the sale.

Noncurrent assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Recognition of depreciation would cease.

Investments Accounted for Using Equity Method

Investments accounted for using the equity method include investments in associates and interests in joint venture.

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the Company and other parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The operating results and assets and liabilities of associates and joint venture are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate and joint venture as well as the distribution received. The Company also recognizes its share in the changes in the equities of associates and joint venture.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of an associate or a joint venture recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Company discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the Company ceases to have significant influence over an associate. When the Company retains an interest in the former associate, the Company measures the retained interest at fair value at that date. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. In addition, the Company shall account for all amounts recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if the associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. If the Company's ownership interest in an associate is reduced as a result of disposal, but the investment continues to be an associate, the Company should reclassify to profit or loss only a proportionate amount of the gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income.

When the Company subscribes to additional shares in an associate or a joint venture at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Company's proportionate interest in the net assets of the associate or joint venture. The Company records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus. If the Company's ownership interest is reduced due to the additional subscription to the shares of associate or joint venture by other investors, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that

associate or joint venture shall be reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the associate or joint venture had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

When a consolidated entity transacts with an associate or a joint venture, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not owned by the Company.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Costs include any incremental costs that are directly attributable to the construction or acquisition of the item of property, plant and equipment.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of the assets less their residual values over their useful lives, and it is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives: land improvements - 20 years; buildings - 5 to 20 years; machinery and equipment - 2 to 5 years; office equipment - 3 to 15 years; and leased assets - 20 years. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis. Land is not depreciated.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance lease whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance lease are initially recognized as assets of the Company at the fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the consolidated balance sheet as an obligation under finance lease.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expense and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Other intangible assets

Other separately acquired intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives: Technology license fees - the estimated life of the technology or the term of the technology transfer contract; software and system design costs - 2 to 5 years; patent and others - the economic life or contract period. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortized and instead is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the cash generating unit may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the difference is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to such cash generating unit and then to the other assets of the cash generating unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the cash generating unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Other tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or a cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been

recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Provision

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

In principle, payment term granted to customers is due 30 days from the invoice date or 30 days from the end of the month of when the invoice is issued. Due to the short term nature of the receivables from sale of goods with the immaterial discounted effect, the Company measures them at the original invoice amounts without discounting.

Royalties, dividend and interest income

Revenue from royalties is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably).

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for service rendered by employees.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution retirement benefit plans, payments to the benefit plan are recognized as an expense when the employees have rendered service entitling them to the contribution. For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefit is recognized based on actuarial calculations.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Service cost (including current service cost), and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liability represents the actual deficit in the Company's defined benefit plan.

Share-based Payment Arrangements

The Company elected to take the optional exemption under IFRS 1 for the share-based payment transactions granted and vested before January 1, 2012, the date of transition to Taiwan-IFRSs. There were no stock options granted prior to but unvested at the date of transition.

The compensation costs of employee stock options that were granted after January 1, 2012 are measured at the fair value of the stock options at the grant date. The fair value of the stock option granted determined at the grant date of the stock options is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of the number of stock options that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - employee stock option. The estimate is revised if subsequent information indicates that the number of stock options expected to vest differs from original estimates.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Income tax on unappropriated earnings (excluding earnings from foreign consolidated subsidiaries) at a rate of 10% is expensed in the year the shareholders approved the appropriation of earnings which is the year subsequent to the year the earnings are generated.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, net operating loss carryforwards and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint venture, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits

against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered. The deferred tax assets which originally not recognized is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the liability is settled or the asset is realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Business Combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

Noncontrolling interests are initially measured at the noncontrolling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Company's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date, and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION AND UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 4, the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when the conditions described in Note 4 are satisfied. The Company also records a provision for estimated future returns and other allowances in the same period the related revenue is recorded. Provision for estimated sales returns and other allowances is generally made and adjusted at a specific percentage based on historical experience and any known factors that would significantly affect the allowance, and our management periodically reviews the adequacy of the percentage used.

Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets Other than Goodwill

In the process of evaluating the potential impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill, the Company is required to make subjective judgments in determining the independent cash flows, useful lives, expected future revenue and expenses related to the specific asset groups with the consideration of the nature of semiconductor industry. Any changes in these estimates based on changed economic conditions or business strategies could result in significant impairment charges or reversal in future years.

Impairment of Goodwill

The assessment of impairment of goodwill requires the Company to make subjective judgment to determine the identified cash-generating units, allocate the goodwill to relevant cash-generating units and estimate the recoverable amount of relevant cash-generating units.

Impairment Assessment on Investment Using Equity Method

The Company assesses the impairment of investments accounted for using the equity method whenever triggering events or changes in circumstances indicate that an investment may be impaired and carrying value may not be recoverable. The Company measures the impairment based on a projected future cash flow of the investees, including the underlying assumptions of sales growth rate and capacity utilization rate formulated by such investees' internal management team. The Company also takes into account market conditions and the relevant industry trends to ensure the reasonableness of such assumptions.

Realization of Deferred Income Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deferred tax assets can be utilized. Assessment of the realization of the deferred tax assets requires the Company's subjective judgment and estimate, including the future revenue growth and profitability, tax holidays, the amount of tax credits can be utilized and feasible tax planning strategies. Any changes in the global economic environment, the industry trends and relevant laws and regulations could result in significant adjustments to the deferred tax assets.

Valuation of Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the Company uses judgment and estimate to determine the net realizable value of inventory at the end of each reporting period.

Due to the rapid technological changes, the Company estimates the net realizable value of inventory for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on assumptions of future demand within a specific time horizon.

Recognition and Measurement of Defined Benefit Plans

Net defined benefit liability and the resulting defined benefit costs under defined benefit pension plans are calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Actuarial assumptions comprise the discount rate, rate of employee turnover, and future salary increase rate. Changes in economic circumstances and market

conditions will affect these assumptions and may have a material impact on the amount of the expense and the liability.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cash and deposits in banks	\$ 557,270,910	\$ 352,761,240
Repurchase agreements collateralized by corporate bonds	5,132,778	3,920,562
Repurchase agreements collateralized by government bonds	285,242	158,722
Repurchase agreements collateralized by short-term commercial paper	-	449,180
Commercial paper	<u>-</u>	<u>1,159,325</u>
	<u>\$ 562,688,930</u>	<u>\$ 358,449,029</u>

Deposits in banks consisted of highly liquid time deposits that were readily convertible to known amounts of cash and were subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
<u>Derivative financial assets</u>		
Forward exchange contracts	\$ 6,026	\$ 73,117
Cross currency swap contracts	<u>-</u>	<u>118,928</u>
	<u>\$ 6,026</u>	<u>\$ 192,045</u>
<u>Derivative financial liabilities</u>		
Forward exchange contracts	\$ 72,610	\$ 126,607
Cross currency swap contracts	<u>-</u>	<u>359,607</u>
	<u>\$ 72,610</u>	<u>\$ 486,214</u>

The Company entered into derivative contracts to manage exposures due to fluctuations of foreign exchange rates. The derivative contracts entered into by the Company did not meet the criteria for hedge accounting. Therefore, the Company did not apply hedge accounting treatment for derivative contracts.

Outstanding forward exchange contracts consisted of the following:

	Maturity Date	Contract Amount (In Thousands)
<u>December 31, 2015</u>		
Sell US\$/Buy JPY	January 2016	US\$128,418/JPY15,449,355
Sell US\$/Buy RMB	January 2016	US\$226,000/RMB1,464,472
Sell US\$/Buy NT\$	January 2016 to February 2016	US\$440,000/NT\$14,434,179

(Continued)

	Maturity Date	Contract Amount (In Thousands)
<u>December 31, 2014</u>		
Sell EUR/Buy US\$	January 2015	EUR4,550/US\$5,561
Sell NT\$/Buy US\$	January 2015	NT\$1,632,401/US\$51,900
Sell US\$/Buy EUR	January 2015	US\$29,450/EUR24,100
Sell US\$/Buy JPY	January 2015	US\$226,003/JPY27,150,983
Sell US\$/Buy NT\$	January 2015	US\$170,000/NT\$5,276,500
Sell US\$/Buy RMB	January 2015	US\$181,000/RMB1,129,243
		(Concluded)

Outstanding cross currency swap contracts consisted of the following:

Maturity Date	Contract Amount (In Thousands)	Range of Interest Rates Paid	Range of Interest Rates Received
<u>December 31, 2014</u>			
January 2015	NT\$2,511,905/ US\$80,080	-	0.05%-0.13%
January 2015	US\$1,460,000/ NT\$45,974,755	0.16%-1.92%	-

8. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Corporate bonds	\$ 6,267,768	\$ -
Corporate issued asset-backed securities	3,154,366	-
Agency bonds	2,627,367	-
Publicly traded stocks	1,371,483	73,797,085
Government bonds	878,377	-
Money market funds	-	391
	<u>\$ 14,299,361</u>	<u>\$ 73,797,476</u>

In the second quarter of 2014, the Company reclassified some publicly traded stocks from non-current asset to current asset since the lock-up period ended within a year.

9. HELD-TO-MATURITY FINANCIAL ASSETS

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Corporate bonds/Bank debentures	\$ 8,143,146	\$ -
Negotiable certificate of deposit	4,934,250	-
Structured product	3,000,000	-
Commercial paper	-	4,485,593
	<u>\$ 16,077,396</u>	<u>\$ 4,485,593</u>
		(Continued)

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Current portion	\$ 9,166,523	\$ 4,485,593
Noncurrent portion	<u>6,910,873</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 16,077,396</u>	<u>\$ 4,485,593</u> (Concluded)

10. HEDGING DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
<u>Financial assets- current</u>		
Fair value hedges		
Interest rate futures contracts	<u>\$ 1,739</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>Financial liabilities - current</u>		
Fair value hedges		
Stock forward contracts	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16,364,241</u>

The Company entered into interest rate futures contracts, which are used to hedge against price risk caused by changes in interest rates in the Company's investments in fixed income securities.

The Company's investments in publicly traded stocks are exposed to the risk of market price fluctuations. Accordingly, the Company entered into stock forward contracts to sell shares at a contracted price determined by specific percentage of the spot price on the trade date in a specific future period in order to hedge the fair value risk caused by changes in equity prices.

The outstanding interest rate futures contracts consisted of the following:

Maturity Period	Units	Contract Amount (US\$ in Thousands)	
March 2016	138	US\$	13,800

The outstanding stock forward contracts consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Contract amount (US\$ in thousands)	\$ -	\$ 56,172,570 (US\$1,771,000)

11. NOTES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Notes and accounts receivable	\$ 85,547,926	\$ 115,221,473
Allowance for doubtful receivables	<u>(488,251)</u>	<u>(486,730)</u>
Notes and accounts receivable, net	<u>\$ 85,059,675</u>	<u>\$ 114,734,743</u>

In principle, the payment term granted to customers is due 30 days from the invoice date or 30 days from the end of the month of when the invoice is issued. The allowance for doubtful receivables is assessed by reference to the collectability of receivables by performing the account aging analysis, historical experience and current financial condition of customers.

Except for those impaired, for the rest of the notes and accounts receivable, the account aging analysis at the end of the reporting period is summarized in the following table. Notes and accounts receivable include amounts that are past due but for which the Company has not recognized a specific allowance for doubtful receivables after the assessment since there has not been a significant change in the credit quality of its customers and the amounts are still considered recoverable.

Aging analysis of notes and accounts receivable, net

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Neither past due nor impaired	\$ 71,482,666	\$ 102,692,871
Past due but not impaired		
Past due within 30 days	<u>13,577,009</u>	<u>12,041,872</u>
	<u>\$ 85,059,675</u>	<u>\$ 114,734,743</u>

Movements of the allowance for doubtful receivables

	Individually Assessed for Impairment	Collectively Assessed for Impairment	Total
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 8,093	\$ 478,637	\$ 486,730
Provision	28,593	4,814	33,407
Reversal/Write-off	(29,065)	(4,737)	(33,802)
Effect of acquisition of subsidiary	1,847	-	1,847
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>773</u>	<u>(704)</u>	<u>69</u>
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 10,241</u>	<u>\$ 478,010</u>	<u>\$ 488,251</u>
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$ 8,058	\$ 478,530	\$ 486,588
Provision	35	23,374	23,409
Reversal	-	(23,409)	(23,409)
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>-</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>142</u>
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 8,093</u>	<u>\$ 478,637</u>	<u>\$ 486,730</u>

Aging analysis of accounts receivable that is individually determined as impaired

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Past due over 121 days	<u>\$ 10,241</u>	<u>\$ 8,093</u>

12. INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Finished goods	\$ 7,974,902	\$ 9,972,024
Work in process	53,632,056	51,027,892
Raw materials	3,038,756	3,222,523
Supplies and spare parts	<u>2,406,556</u>	<u>2,115,532</u>
	<u>\$ 67,052,270</u>	<u>\$ 66,337,971</u>

Write-down of inventories to net realizable value in the amount of NT\$464,361 thousand and NT\$1,964,544 thousand, respectively, were included in the cost of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

13. FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT COST

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Non-publicly traded stocks	\$ 3,268,100	\$ 1,606,659
Mutual funds	<u>722,782</u>	<u>193,883</u>
	<u>\$ 3,990,882</u>	<u>\$ 1,800,542</u>

Since there is a wide range of estimated fair values of the Company's investments in non-publicly traded stocks, the Company concludes that the fair value cannot be reliably measured and therefore should be measured at the cost less any impairment.

The common stocks of Richwave Technology Corp. and Alchip Technologies, Ltd. were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation in November 2015 and October 2014, respectively. Thus, the Company reclassified the aforementioned investments from financial assets carried at cost to available-for-sale financial assets.

14. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

Investments accounted for using the equity method consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Associates	\$ 24,091,828	\$ 24,968,071
Joint venture	<u>-</u>	<u>3,287,666</u>
	<u>\$ 24,091,828</u>	<u>\$ 28,255,737</u>

a. Investments in associates

Associates consisted of the following:

Name of Associate	Principal Activities	Place of Incorporation and Operation	Carrying Amount		% of Ownership and Voting Rights Held by the Company	
			December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Systems on Silicon Manufacturing Company Pte Ltd. (SSMC)	Fabrication and supply of integrated circuits	Singapore	\$ 9,511,515	\$ 8,296,955	39%	39%
Vanguard International Semiconductor Corporation (VIS)	Research, design, development, manufacture, packaging, testing and sale of memory integrated circuits, LSI, VLSI and related parts	Hsinchu, Taiwan	8,446,054	10,105,485	28%	33%
Xintec Inc. (Xintec)	Wafer level chip size packaging service	Taoyuan, Taiwan	2,928,362	2,053,982	41%	40%
Motech Industries, Inc. (Motech)	Manufacturing and sales of solar cells, crystalline silicon solar cell, and test and measurement instruments and design and construction of solar power systems	New Taipei, Taiwan	2,053,562	3,408,945	12%	20%
Global Unichip Corporation (GUC)	Researching, developing, manufacturing, testing and marketing of integrated circuits	Hsinchu, Taiwan	1,152,335	1,102,704	35%	35%
			<u>\$ 24,091,828</u>	<u>\$ 24,968,071</u>		

The Company acquired OVT's 49.1% ownership in VisEra Holding on November 20, 2015. As a result, the Company has obtained control of VisEra Holding and consolidated VisEra Holding since November 20, 2015. The Company included the Xintec shares held by VisEra Holding and total percentage of ownership over Xintec increased to 41.4%.

In June 2015, Motech merged with Topcell Solar International Co., Ltd with exchange of shares. As a result, the Company's percentage of ownership over Motech decreased to 18.0%. In the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company sold 29,160 thousand common shares of Motech and recognized a disposal gain of NT\$202,384 thousand. After the sale, the Company's percentage of ownership over Motech decreased to 12.0%. Motech continues to be accounted for using equity method as the Company still retains significant influence over Motech.

In both of the second quarters of 2015 and 2014, the Company sold 82,000 thousand common shares of VIS and respectively recognized a disposal gain of NT\$2,263,539 thousand and NT\$2,028,643 thousand. After the sale, the Company owned approximately 28.3% and 33.7% of the equity interest in VIS.

In March 2015, Xintec listed its shares on the R.O.C. Over-the-Counter (Taipei Exchange). Consequently, the Company's percentage of ownership over Xintec was diluted to approximately 35.4%. In April 2015, the Company sold 2,172 thousand common shares of Xintec and recognized a disposal gain of NT\$43,017 thousand.

The summarized financial information in respect of each of the Company's material associates is set out below. The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the associate's financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs, IASs, interpretations as well as related guidance adjusted by the Company using the equity method of accounting.

1) SSMC

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Current assets	<u>\$ 20,078,179</u>	<u>\$ 17,343,418</u>
Noncurrent assets	<u>\$ 6,144,263</u>	<u>\$ 6,347,615</u>
Current liabilities	<u>\$ 1,954,057</u>	<u>\$ 1,963,794</u>
Noncurrent liabilities	<u>\$ 303,217</u>	<u>\$ 402,948</u>
	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Net revenue	<u>\$ 15,026,016</u>	<u>\$ 14,669,729</u>
Income from operations	<u>\$ 5,802,261</u>	<u>\$ 5,362,493</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 5,904,586</u>	<u>\$ 5,317,601</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 5,904,586</u>	<u>\$ 5,317,601</u>
Cash dividends received	<u>\$ 1,556,592</u>	<u>\$ 1,511,964</u>

Reconciliation of the above summarized financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the associate recognized in the consolidated balance sheets was as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Net assets	\$ 23,965,168	\$ 21,324,291
Percentage of ownership	<u>39%</u>	<u>39%</u>
The Company's share of net assets of the associate	9,296,089	8,271,692
Goodwill	213,984	213,984
Other adjustments	<u>1,442</u>	<u>(188,721)</u>
Carrying amount of the investment	<u>\$ 9,511,515</u>	<u>\$ 8,296,955</u>

2) VIS

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Current assets	<u>\$ 24,800,749</u>	<u>\$ 25,114,426</u>
Noncurrent assets	<u>\$ 7,785,093</u>	<u>\$ 8,861,228</u>
Current liabilities	<u>\$ 4,262,001</u>	<u>\$ 5,391,799</u>
Noncurrent liabilities	<u>\$ 712,611</u>	<u>\$ 816,655</u>
	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Net revenue	<u>\$ 23,319,721</u>	<u>\$ 23,931,479</u>
Income from operations	<u>\$ 4,593,430</u>	<u>\$ 6,181,972</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 4,139,031</u>	<u>\$ 5,415,594</u>
Other comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (61,886)</u>	<u>\$ (68,552)</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 4,077,145</u>	<u>\$ 5,347,042</u>
Cash dividends received	<u>\$ 1,206,414</u>	<u>\$ 959,975</u>

Reconciliation of the above summarized financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the associate recognized in the consolidated balance sheets was as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Net assets	\$ 27,611,230	\$ 27,767,200
Percentage of ownership	<u>28%</u>	<u>33%</u>
The Company's share of net assets of the associate	7,819,500	9,257,584
Goodwill	<u>626,554</u>	<u>847,901</u>
Carrying amount of the investment	<u>\$ 8,446,054</u>	<u>\$ 10,105,485</u>

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material was summarized as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
The Company's share of losses of associates	<u>\$ (171,358)</u>	<u>\$ (68,068)</u>
The Company's share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates	<u>\$ 7,880</u>	<u>\$ 24,011</u>
The Company's share of total comprehensive income (loss) of associates	<u>\$ (163,478)</u>	<u>\$ (44,057)</u>

The market prices of the investments accounted for using the equity method in publicly traded stocks calculated by the closing price at the end of the reporting period are summarized as follow. The closing price represents the quoted price in active markets, the level 1 fair value measurement.

Name of Associate	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
VIS	<u>\$ 19,868,766</u>	<u>\$ 28,567,489</u>
Xintec	<u>\$ 3,605,534</u>	
GUC	<u>\$ 3,081,399</u>	<u>\$ 4,327,965</u>
Motech	<u>\$ 2,636,054</u>	<u>\$ 4,242,769</u>

b. Investments in joint venture

Joint venture consisted of the following:

Name of Joint Venture	Principal Activities	Place of Incorporation and Operation	Carrying Amount		% of Ownership and Voting Rights Held by the Company	
			December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
VisEra Holding	Investing in companies involved in the design, manufacturing and other related businesses in the semiconductor industry	Cayman Islands	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,287,666</u>	-	49%

The Company acquired OVT's 49.1% ownership in VisEra Holding on November 20, 2015. As a result, the Company has obtained control of VisEra Holding and consolidated VisEra Holding since November 20, 2015. Please refer to Note 33 for related disclosures.

The summarized financial information in respect of the Company's joint venture is set out below. The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint venture's financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs, IASs, interpretations as well as related guidance adjusted by the Company using the equity method of accounting.

	December 31, 2014
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 4,427,167</u>
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payable and provisions)	<u>\$ 548,848</u>
Noncurrent financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payable and provisions)	<u>\$ 1,142</u>
Current assets	<u>\$ 4,983,215</u>
Noncurrent assets	<u>\$ 3,315,705</u>
Current liabilities	<u>\$ 791,332</u>
Noncurrent liabilities	<u>\$ 1,142</u>

	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Net revenue	<u>\$ 3,552,813</u>
Depreciation and amortization	<u>\$ 773,283</u>
Interest income	<u>\$ 44,372</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 30,530</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 597,643</u>
Other comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (346,858)</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 250,785</u>
Cash dividends received	<u>\$ 517,958</u>

Reconciliation of the above summarized financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the joint venture recognized in the consolidated balance sheet was as follows:

	December 31, 2014
Net assets	<u>\$ 7,506,446</u>
Percentage of ownership	<u>49%</u>
The Company's share of net assets of the joint venture	<u>3,688,667</u>
Other adjustments	<u>(401,001)</u>
Carrying amount of the investment	<u>\$ 3,287,666</u>

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and Land Improvements	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Office Equipment	Assets under Finance Leases	Equipment under Installation and Construction in Progress	Total
<i>Cost</i>							
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 4,036,785	\$ 269,163,850	\$ 1,754,170,227	\$ 27,960,835	\$ 841,154	\$ 109,334,736	\$ 2,165,507,587
Additions	-	26,960,460	142,090,400	3,428,660	-	82,595,294	255,074,814
Disposals or retirements	-	(74,941)	(5,923,022)	(1,170,037)	-	-	(7,168,000)
Lease agreement modification	-	-	-	-	(824,129)	-	(824,129)
Effect of acquisition of subsidiary	-	624,731	1,402,023	447,906	-	176,549	2,651,209
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>30,606</u>	<u>127,764</u>	<u>1,749,976</u>	<u>32,685</u>	<u>(9,912)</u>	<u>4,969</u>	<u>1,936,088</u>
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 4,067,391</u>	<u>\$ 296,801,864</u>	<u>\$ 1,893,489,604</u>	<u>\$ 30,700,049</u>	<u>\$ 7,113</u>	<u>\$ 192,111,548</u>	<u>\$ 2,417,177,569</u>

(Continued)

	Land and Land Improvements	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Office Equipment	Assets under Finance Leases	Equipment under Installation and Construction in Progress	Total
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 459,140	\$ 141,245,913	\$ 1,188,388,402	\$ 16,767,934	\$ 447,397	\$ -	\$ 1,347,308,786
Additions	28,935	16,312,589	199,184,992	3,751,643	25,210	-	219,303,369
Disposals or retirements	-	(74,075)	(5,585,441)	(1,125,191)	-	-	(6,784,707)
Lease agreement modification	-	-	-	-	(460,380)	-	(460,380)
Impairment	-	278,057	2,256,785	10,742	-	-	2,545,584
Effect of exchange rate changes	18,110	147,671	1,612,917	20,941	(5,114)	-	1,794,525
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 506,185</u>	<u>\$ 157,910,155</u>	<u>\$ 1,385,857,655</u>	<u>\$ 19,426,069</u>	<u>\$ 7,113</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,563,707,177</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 3,561,206</u>	<u>\$ 138,891,709</u>	<u>\$ 507,631,949</u>	<u>\$ 11,273,980</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 192,111,548</u>	<u>\$ 853,470,392</u>
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$ 3,986,909	\$ 229,182,736	\$ 1,413,919,794	\$ 22,062,032	\$ 804,430	\$ 272,173,793	\$ 1,942,129,694
Additions (decrease)	-	39,833,068	340,660,987	6,499,009	-	(162,974,350)	224,018,714
Disposals or retirements	-	(108,660)	(2,128,065)	(645,936)	-	-	(2,882,661)
Reclassification	-	(1,996)	1,996	-	-	-	-
Reclassification as held for sale	-	(854,949)	(2,231,405)	(67,820)	-	(2,550)	(3,156,724)
Effect of exchange rate changes	49,876	1,113,651	3,946,920	113,550	36,724	137,843	5,398,564
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 4,036,785</u>	<u>\$ 269,163,850</u>	<u>\$ 1,754,170,227</u>	<u>\$ 27,960,835</u>	<u>\$ 841,154</u>	<u>\$ 109,334,736</u>	<u>\$ 2,165,507,587</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$ 404,192	\$ 125,234,166	\$ 1,009,213,689	\$ 14,225,771	\$ 385,963	\$ -	\$ 1,149,463,781
Additions	27,628	15,589,023	178,850,625	3,135,825	42,085	-	197,645,186
Disposals or retirements	-	(107,699)	(1,998,255)	(645,679)	-	-	(2,751,633)
Impairment	-	-	239,864	-	-	-	239,864
Reclassification	-	(532)	532	-	-	-	-
Reclassification as held for sale	-	(257,690)	(1,476,511)	(43,358)	-	-	(1,777,559)
Effect of exchange rate changes	27,320	788,645	3,558,458	95,375	19,349	-	4,489,147
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 459,140</u>	<u>\$ 141,245,913</u>	<u>\$ 1,188,388,402</u>	<u>\$ 16,767,934</u>	<u>\$ 447,397</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,347,308,786</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 3,577,645</u>	<u>\$ 127,917,937</u>	<u>\$ 565,781,825</u>	<u>\$ 11,192,901</u>	<u>\$ 393,757</u>	<u>\$ 109,334,736</u>	<u>\$ 818,198,801</u>

(Concluded)

The significant part of the Company's buildings includes main plants, mechanical and electrical power equipment and clean rooms, and the related depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful lives of 20 years, 10 years and 10 years, respectively.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company recognized impairment loss of NT\$259,568 thousand under foundry segment since the carrying amount of some of property, plant and equipment is expected to be unrecoverable. Such impairment loss was included in other operating income and expenses for the year ended December 31, 2015.

In August 2015, TSMC Solar ceased its manufacturing operations. In the third quarter of 2015, the Company recognized an impairment loss of NT\$2,286,016 thousand since the carrying amounts of some of machinery and equipment, office equipment and mechanical and electrical power equipment were expected to be unrecoverable. Such impairment loss was included in other operating income and expenses for the year ended December 31, 2015.

In the second quarter of 2014, the Company recognized impairment losses of NT\$239,864 thousand under other operating segments since the carrying amount of some of machinery and equipment is expected to be unrecoverable. Such impairment losses were included in other operating income and expenses for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The Company had a building lease agreement with leasing terms from December 2003 to November 2018 and such lease was accounted for as a finance lease. In August 2015, the lease was determined to be an operating lease due to a modification on lease conditions; as such, the Company recognized a gain of NT\$430,041 thousand from the modification. Such gain was included in other operating income and expenses for the year ended December 31, 2015.

16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill	Technology License Fees	Software and System Design Costs	Patent and Others	Total
<u>Cost</u>					
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 5,888,813	\$ 6,350,253	\$ 18,697,098	\$ 4,292,555	\$ 35,228,719
Additions	-	2,112,572	867,774	587,754	3,568,100
Retirements	-	-	(101,377)	-	(101,377)
Effect of acquisition of subsidiary	52,669	-	12,111	-	64,780
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>163,302</u>	<u>(8,521)</u>	<u>(1,178)</u>	<u>(1,283)</u>	<u>152,320</u>
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 6,104,784</u>	<u>\$ 8,454,304</u>	<u>\$ 19,474,428</u>	<u>\$ 4,879,026</u>	<u>\$ 38,912,542</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization and impairment</u>					
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ -	\$ 3,778,912	\$ 14,861,146	\$ 3,057,151	\$ 21,697,209
Additions	-	950,867	1,672,627	578,706	3,202,200
Retirements	-	-	(101,377)	-	(101,377)
Impairment	-	58,130	384	-	58,514
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,521)</u>	<u>(1,114)</u>	<u>(249)</u>	<u>(9,884)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,779,388</u>	<u>\$ 16,431,666</u>	<u>\$ 3,635,608</u>	<u>\$ 24,846,662</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 6,104,784</u>	<u>\$ 3,674,916</u>	<u>\$ 3,042,762</u>	<u>\$ 1,243,418</u>	<u>\$ 14,065,880</u>
<u>Cost</u>					
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$ 5,627,517	\$ 4,444,828	\$ 17,086,805	\$ 3,729,396	\$ 30,888,546
Additions	-	1,906,892	1,695,201	826,223	4,428,316
Retirements	-	-	(51,405)	-	(51,405)
Reclassification as held for sale	-	-	(39,622)	(269,174)	(308,796)
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>261,296</u>	<u>(1,467)</u>	<u>6,119</u>	<u>6,110</u>	<u>272,058</u>
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 5,888,813</u>	<u>\$ 6,350,253</u>	<u>\$ 18,697,098</u>	<u>\$ 4,292,555</u>	<u>\$ 35,228,719</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>					
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$ -	\$ 3,341,667	\$ 13,439,135	\$ 2,617,361	\$ 19,398,163
Additions	-	438,712	1,499,677	667,960	2,606,349
Retirements	-	-	(51,405)	-	(51,405)
Reclassification as held for sale	-	-	(32,009)	(229,414)	(261,423)
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,467)</u>	<u>5,748</u>	<u>1,244</u>	<u>5,525</u>
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,778,912</u>	<u>\$ 14,861,146</u>	<u>\$ 3,057,151</u>	<u>\$ 21,697,209</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 5,888,813</u>	<u>\$ 2,571,341</u>	<u>\$ 3,835,952</u>	<u>\$ 1,235,404</u>	<u>\$ 13,531,510</u>

The Company's goodwill has been tested for impairment at the end of the annual reporting period and the recoverable amount is determined based on the value in use. The value in use was calculated based on the cash flow forecast from the financial budgets covering the future five-year period, and the Company used annual discount rate of 8.40% in its test of impairment for both December 31, 2015 and 2014 to reflect the relevant specific risk in the cash-generating unit.

In August 2015, TSMC Solar ceased its manufacturing operation and the Company recognized an impairment loss of NT\$58,514 thousand in the third quarter of 2015 since the carrying amounts of technology license fees, software and system design costs were expected to be unrecoverable. Such impairment loss was included in other operating income and expenses for the year ended December 31, 2015.

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company did not recognize any impairment loss on goodwill.

17. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Tax receivable	\$ 2,026,509	\$ 2,187,136
Prepaid expenses	1,457,044	1,399,810
Long-term receivable	360,000	385,700
Others	<u>1,118,492</u>	<u>885,470</u>
	<u>\$ 4,962,045</u>	<u>\$ 4,858,116</u>
Current portion	\$ 3,533,369	\$ 3,656,110
Noncurrent portion	<u>1,428,676</u>	<u>1,202,006</u>
	<u>\$ 4,962,045</u>	<u>\$ 4,858,116</u>

18. SHORT-TERM LOANS

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Unsecured loans		
Amount	<u>\$ 39,474,000</u>	<u>\$ 36,158,520</u>
Original loan content		
US\$ (in thousands)	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,140,000
Annual interest rate	0.50%-0.77%	0.38%-0.50%
Maturity date	Due by February 2016	Due in January 2015

19. PROVISIONS

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Sales returns and allowances	\$ 10,163,536	\$ 10,445,452
Warranties	<u>46,304</u>	<u>19,828</u>
	<u>\$ 10,209,840</u>	<u>\$ 10,465,280</u>
Current portion	\$ 10,163,536	\$ 10,445,452
Noncurrent portion (classified under other noncurrent liabilities)	<u>46,304</u>	<u>19,828</u>
	<u>\$ 10,209,840</u>	<u>\$ 10,465,280</u>

	Sales Returns and Allowances	Warranties	Total
<u>Year ended December 31, 2015</u>			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 10,445,452	\$ 19,828	\$ 10,465,280
Provision	17,723,154	41,831	17,764,985
Payment	(18,133,061)	(14,698)	(18,147,759)
Effect of acquisition of subsidiary	126,049	-	126,049
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>1,942</u>	<u>(657)</u>	<u>1,285</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 10,163,536</u>	<u>\$ 46,304</u>	<u>\$ 10,209,840</u>
<u>Year ended December 31, 2014</u>			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 7,603,781	\$ 10,452	\$ 7,614,233
Provision	10,506,398	11,365	10,517,763
Payment	(7,679,321)	(1,532)	(7,680,853)
Reclassification as held for sale	(7,601)	-	(7,601)
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>22,195</u>	<u>(457)</u>	<u>21,738</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 10,445,452</u>	<u>\$ 19,828</u>	<u>\$ 10,465,280</u>

Provisions for sales returns and allowances are estimated based on historical experience, management judgment, and any known factors that would significantly affect the returns and allowances, and are recognized as a reduction of revenue in the same year of the related product sales.

The provision for warranties represents the present value of the Company's best estimate of the future outflow of the economic benefits that will be required under the Company's obligations for warranties. The best estimate has been made on the basis of historical warranty trends of business.

20. BONDS PAYABLE

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
<u>Noncurrent portion</u>		
Domestic unsecured bonds	\$ 166,200,000	\$ 166,200,000
Overseas unsecured bonds	<u>49,342,500</u>	<u>47,577,000</u>
	215,542,500	213,777,000
Less: Discounts on bonds payable	(67,306)	(103,182)
Less: Current portion	<u>(23,510,112)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 191,965,082</u>	<u>\$ 213,673,818</u>

The major terms of domestic unsecured bonds are as follows:

Issuance	Tranche	Issuance Period	Total Amount	Coupon Rate	Repayment and Interest Payment
100-1	A	September 2011 to September 2016	\$ 10,500,000	1.40%	Bullet repayment; interest payable annually
	B	September 2011 to September 2018	7,500,000	1.63%	The same as above
100-2	A	January 2012 to January 2017	10,000,000	1.29%	The same as above
	B	January 2012 to January 2019	7,000,000	1.46%	The same as above
101-1	A	August 2012 to August 2017	9,900,000	1.28%	The same as above
	B	August 2012 to August 2019	9,000,000	1.40%	The same as above
101-2	A	September 2012 to September 2017	12,700,000	1.28%	The same as above
	B	September 2012 to September 2019	9,000,000	1.39%	The same as above
101-3	-	October 2012 to October 2022	4,400,000	1.53%	The same as above
101-4	A	January 2013 to January 2018	10,600,000	1.23%	The same as above
	B	January 2013 to January 2020	10,000,000	1.35%	The same as above
	C	January 2013 to January 2023	3,000,000	1.49%	The same as above
102-1	A	February 2013 to February 2018	6,200,000	1.23%	The same as above
	B	February 2013 to February 2020	11,600,000	1.38%	The same as above
	C	February 2013 to February 2023	3,600,000	1.50%	The same as above
102-2	A	July 2013 to July 2020	10,200,000	1.50%	The same as above
	B	July 2013 to July 2023	3,500,000	1.70%	The same as above
102-3	A	August 2013 to August 2017	4,000,000	1.34%	The same as above
	B	August 2013 to August 2019	8,500,000	1.52%	The same as above
102-4	A	September 2013 to September 2016	1,500,000	1.35%	The same as above
	B	September 2013 to September 2017	1,500,000	1.45%	The same as above

(Continued)

Issuance	Tranche	Issuance Period	Total Amount	Coupon Rate	Repayment and Interest Payment
102-4	C	September 2013 to March 2019	\$ 1,400,000	1.60%	Bullet repayment; interest payable annually (interest for the six months prior to maturity will accrue on the basis of actual days and be repayable at maturity)
	D	September 2013 to March 2021	2,600,000	1.85%	The same as above
	E	September 2013 to March 2023	5,400,000	2.05%	The same as above
	F	September 2013 to September 2023	2,600,000	2.10%	Bullet repayment; interest payable annually
(Concluded)					

The major terms of overseas unsecured bonds are as follows:

Issuance Period	Total Amount (US\$ in Thousands)	Coupon Rate	Repayment and Interest Payment
April 2013 to April 2016	\$ 350,000	0.95%	Bullet repayment; interest payable semi-annually
April 2013 to April 2018	1,150,000	1.625%	The same as above

21. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The plan under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”) is deemed a defined contribution plan. Pursuant to the Act, TSMC, Mutual-Pak, TSMC SSL, TSMC Solar and VisEra Tech have made monthly contributions equal to 6% of each employee’s monthly salary to employees’ pension accounts. Furthermore, TSMC North America, TSMC China, TSMC Europe, TSMC Canada, TSMC Technology, TSMC Solar NA and TSMC Solar Europe GmbH also make monthly contributions at certain percentages of the basic salary of their employees. Accordingly, the Company recognized expenses of NT\$2,002,639 thousand and NT\$1,743,626 thousand in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

b. Defined benefit plans

TSMC, TSMC SSL and TSMC Solar have defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law that provide benefits based on an employee’s length of service and average monthly salary for the six-month period prior to retirement. The aforementioned companies contribute an amount equal to 2% of salaries paid each month to their respective pension funds (the Funds), which are administered by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee (the Committee) and deposited in the Committee’s name in the Bank of Taiwan. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the Funds. If the amount of the balance in the Funds is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in

one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The Funds are operated and managed by the government's designated authorities; as such, the Company does not have any right to intervene in the investments of the Funds.

Amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Current service cost	\$ 134,541	\$ 161,854
Net interest expense	<u>144,389</u>	<u>143,833</u>
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in profit or loss	<u>278,930</u>	<u>305,687</u>
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(13,707)	(6,996)
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from experience adjustments	297,077	(101,499)
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from changes in financial assumptions	<u>544,333</u>	<u>(149,987)</u>
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>827,703</u>	<u>(258,482)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,106,633</u>	<u>\$ 47,205</u>

The pension costs of the aforementioned defined benefit plans were recognized in profit or loss by the following categories:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Cost of revenue	\$ 189,523	\$ 198,414
Research and development expenses	81,333	80,679
General and administrative expenses	3,102	21,094
Marketing expenses	<u>4,972</u>	<u>5,500</u>
	<u>\$ 278,930</u>	<u>\$ 305,687</u>

The amounts arising from the defined benefit obligation of the Company in the consolidated balance sheets were as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 11,318,174	\$ 10,265,284
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(3,870,148)</u>	<u>(3,697,502)</u>
Net defined benefit liability	<u>\$ 7,448,026</u>	<u>\$ 6,567,782</u>

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 10,265,284	\$ 10,329,510
Current service cost	134,541	161,854
Interest expense	228,444	220,121
Remeasurement losses/(gains):		-
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from experience adjustments	297,077	(101,499)
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from changes in financial assumptions	544,333	(149,987)
Benefits paid from plan assets	(146,136)	(104,980)
Benefits paid directly by the Company	(5,369)	(23,247)
Reclassification as held for sale	<u>-</u>	<u>(66,488)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 11,318,174</u>	<u>\$ 10,265,284</u>

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 3,697,502	\$ 3,527,847
Interest income	84,055	76,288
Remeasurement gains:		
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	13,707	6,996
Contributions from employer	221,020	221,994
Benefits paid from plan assets	(146,136)	(104,980)
Reclassification as held for sale	<u>-</u>	<u>(30,643)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 3,870,148</u>	<u>\$ 3,697,502</u>

The fair value of the plan assets by major categories at the end of reporting period was as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cash	\$ 690,821	\$ 702,525
Equity instruments	2,070,142	1,848,751
Debt instruments	<u>1,109,185</u>	<u>1,146,226</u>
	<u>\$ 3,870,148</u>	<u>\$ 3,697,502</u>

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The principal assumptions of the actuarial valuation were as follows:

	Measurement Date	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Discount rate	1.90%	2.25%
Future salary increase rate	3.00%	3.00%

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

- 1) Investment risk: The pension funds are invested in equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the government's designated authorities or under the mandated management. However, under the Labor Standards Law, the rate of return on assets shall not be less than the average interest rate on a two-year time deposit published by the local banks and the government is responsible for any shortfall in the event that the rate of return is less than the required rate of return.
- 2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the debt investments of the plan assets.

Assuming a hypothetical decrease in interest rate at the end of the reporting period contributed to a decrease of 0.5% in the discount rate and all other assumptions were held constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase by NT\$844,058 thousand and NT\$767,146 thousand as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

- 3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

Assuming the expected salary rate increases by 0.5% at the end of the reporting period and all other assumptions were held constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase by NT\$830,699 thousand and NT\$756,186 thousand as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognized in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Company expects to make contributions of NT\$227,111 thousand to the defined benefit plans in the next year starting from December 31, 2015. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 14 years.

22. GUARANTEE DEPOSITS

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Capacity guarantee	\$ 27,549,563	\$ 30,132,100
Others	<u>183,051</u>	<u>164,075</u>
	<u>\$ 27,732,614</u>	<u>\$ 30,296,175</u>
Current portion (classified under accrued expenses and other current liabilities)	\$ 6,167,813	\$ 4,757,700
Noncurrent portion	<u>21,564,801</u>	<u>25,538,475</u>
	<u>\$ 27,732,614</u>	<u>\$ 30,296,175</u>

Starting from the second quarter of 2015, some of guarantee deposits were refunded to customers by offsetting related accounts receivable.

23. EQUITY

a. Capital stock

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Authorized shares (in thousands)	<u>28,050,000</u>	<u>28,050,000</u>
Authorized capital	<u>\$ 280,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 280,500,000</u>
Issued and paid shares (in thousands)	<u>25,930,380</u>	<u>25,929,662</u>
Issued capital	<u>\$ 259,303,805</u>	<u>\$ 259,296,624</u>

A holder of issued common shares with par value of NT\$10 per share is entitled to vote and to receive dividends.

The authorized shares include 500,000 thousand shares allocated for the exercise of employee stock options.

As of December 31, 2015, 1,072,635 thousand ADSs of TSMC were traded on the NYSE. The number of common shares represented by the ADSs was 5,363,175 thousand shares (one ADS represents five common shares).

b. Capital surplus

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Additional paid-in capital	\$ 24,184,939	\$ 24,053,965
From merger	22,804,510	22,804,510
From convertible bonds	8,892,847	8,892,847
From share of changes in equities of subsidiaries	100,761	104,335
From share of changes in equities of associates and joint venture	317,103	134,210
Donations	<u>55</u>	<u>55</u>
	<u>\$ 56,300,215</u>	<u>\$ 55,989,922</u>

Under the Company Law, the capital surplus generated from donations and the excess of the issuance price over the par value of capital stock (including the stock issued for new capital, mergers and convertible bonds) may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or stock dividends up to a certain percentage of TSMC's paid-in capital. The capital surplus from share of changes in equities of subsidiaries may be used to offset a deficit.

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

TSMC's Articles of Incorporation provide that, when allocating the net profits for each fiscal year, TSMC shall first offset its losses in previous years and then set aside the following items accordingly:

- 1) Legal capital reserve at 10% of the profits left over, until the accumulated legal capital reserve equals TSMC's paid-in capital;

- 2) Special capital reserve in accordance with relevant laws or regulations or as requested by the authorities in charge;
- 3) Bonus to directors and profit sharing to employees of TSMC of not more than 0.3% and not less than 1% of the remainder, respectively. Directors who also serve as executive officers of TSMC are not entitled to receive the bonus to directors. TSMC may issue profit sharing to employees in stock of an affiliated company meeting the conditions set by the Board of Directors or, by the person duly authorized by the Board of Directors;
- 4) Any balance left over shall be allocated according to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

TSMC's Articles of Incorporation also provide that profits of TSMC may be distributed by way of cash dividend and/or stock dividend. However, distribution of profits shall be made preferably by way of cash dividend. Distribution of profits may also be made by way of stock dividend; provided that the ratio for stock dividend shall not exceed 50% of the total distribution.

Any appropriations of the profits are subject to shareholders' approval in the following year.

In accordance with the amendments to the Company Act in May 2015, the recipients of dividends and bonuses are limited to shareholders and do not include employees. Accordingly, the Company expects to make amendments to the Company's Articles of Incorporation to be approved during the 2016 annual shareholders' meeting. For information about the accrual basis of profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the actual appropriations for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, please refer to employee benefits expense in Note 32.

The appropriation for legal capital reserve shall be made until the reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. The reserve may be used to offset a deficit, or be distributed as dividends in cash or stocks for the portion in excess of 25% of the paid-in capital if the Company incurs no loss.

Pursuant to existing regulations, the Company is required to set aside additional special capital reserve equivalent to the net debit balance of the other components of stockholders' equity, such as the accumulated balance of foreign currency translation reserve, unrealized valuation gain/loss from available-for-sale financial assets, gain/loss from changes in fair value of hedging instruments in cash flow hedges, etc. For the subsequent decrease in the deduction amount to stockholders' equity, any special reserve appropriated may be reversed to the extent that the net debit balance reverses.

The appropriations of 2014 and 2013 earnings have been approved by TSMC's shareholders in its meetings held on June 9, 2015 and on June 24, 2014, respectively. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings		Dividends Per Share (NT\$)	
	For Fiscal Year 2014	For Fiscal Year 2013	For Fiscal Year 2014	For Fiscal Year 2013
Legal capital reserve	\$ 26,389,879	\$ 18,814,679		
Special capital reserve	-	(2,785,741)		
Cash dividends to shareholders	<u>116,683,481</u>	<u>77,785,851</u>	\$4.5	\$3.0
	<u>\$ 143,073,360</u>	<u>\$ 93,814,789</u>		

TSMC's appropriations of earnings for 2015 had been approved in the meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 2, 2016. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	Dividends Per Share (NT\$)
	For Fiscal Year 2015	For Fiscal Year 2015
Legal capital reserve	\$ 30,657,384	
Cash dividends to shareholders	<u>155,582,283</u>	\$ 6.0
	<u>\$ 186,239,667</u>	

The appropriations of earnings for 2015 are to be presented for approval in the TSMC's shareholders' meeting to be held on June 7, 2016 (expected).

Under the Integrated Income Tax System that became effective on January 1, 1998, the R.O.C. resident shareholders are allowed a tax credit for their proportionate share of the income tax paid by TSMC on earnings generated since January 1, 1998.

d. Others

Changes in others were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2015			
	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Unrealized Gain/Loss from Available-for- sale Financial Assets	Cash Flow Hedges Reserve	Total
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 4,502,113	\$ 21,247,483	\$ (305)	\$ 25,749,291
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	8,061,882	-	-	8,061,882
Other comprehensive income/losses reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal of subsidiaries	138,087	-	-	138,087
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	-	(5,543)	-	(5,543)
Cumulative (gain)/loss reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	(1,595,413)	(20,475,233)	-	(22,070,646)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint venture	(60,642)	(17,996)	(313)	(78,951)
The proportionate share of other comprehensive income/losses reclassified to profit or loss upon partial disposal of associates	(6,078)	2,051	11	(4,016)
Income tax effect	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,991)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,991)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 11,039,949</u>	<u>\$ 734,771</u>	<u>\$ (607)</u>	<u>\$ 11,774,113</u>

	Year Ended December 31, 2014			
	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Unrealized Gain/Loss from Available-for- sale Financial Assets	Cash Flow Hedges Reserve	Total
Balance, beginning of year	\$ (7,140,362)	\$ 21,310,781	\$ (113)	\$ 14,170,306
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	11,769,466	-	-	11,769,466
Other comprehensive income/losses reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal of subsidiaries	84	-	-	84
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	-	229,571	-	229,571
Cumulative (gain)/loss reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	-	(279,531)	-	(279,531)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint venture	(130,092)	(5,287)	(192)	(135,571)
The proportionate share of other comprehensive income/losses reclassified to profit or loss upon partial disposal of associates	3,017	(2,920)	-	97
Income tax effect	-	(5,131)	-	(5,131)
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 4,502,113</u>	<u>\$ 21,247,483</u>	<u>\$ (305)</u>	<u>\$ 25,749,291</u>

The exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operation's net assets from its functional currency to TSMC's presentation currency are recognized directly in other comprehensive income and also accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Unrealized gain/loss on available-for-sale financial assets represents the cumulative gains or losses arising from the fair value measurement on available-for-sale financial assets that are recognized in other comprehensive income, excluding the amounts recognized in profit or loss for the effective portion from changes in fair value of the hedging instruments. When those available-for-sale financial assets have been disposed of or are determined to be impaired subsequently, the related cumulative gains or losses in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

The cash flow hedges reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of the hedging instruments entered into as cash flow hedges. The cumulative gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of the hedging instruments that are recognized and accumulated in cash flow hedges reserve will be reclassified to profit or loss only when the hedge transaction affects profit or loss.

e. Noncontrolling interests

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 127,221	\$ 266,709
Share of noncontrolling interests		
Net loss	(17,670)	(117,813)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	56	1,573
Other comprehensive income/losses reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal of subsidiaries	156	6
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	(8,149)	14,827
Cumulative (gain)/loss reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	(90)	(1,426)
Share of other comprehensive income/(loss) of associates and joint venture	(41)	190
The proportionate share of other comprehensive income/losses reclassified to profit or loss upon partial disposal of associates	(13)	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	(23)	727
Income tax expense related to remeasurement	2	(96)
Adjustments to share of changes in equities of associates and joint venture	(4,230)	(26)
From differences between equity purchase price and carrying amount arising from actual acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries	31,142	32,801
From share of changes in equities of subsidiaries	3,574	(3,516)
Decrease in noncontrolling interests	(50,218)	(66,735)
Effect of acquisition of subsidiary	923,683	-
Effect of disposal of subsidiary	<u>(42,640)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 962,760</u>	<u>\$ 127,221</u>

24. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT

The Company did not issue employee stock option plans for years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. Information about the TSMC's outstanding employee stock options is described as follows:

	Number of Stock Options (In Thousands)	Weighted- average Exercise Price (NT\$)
<u>Year ended December 31, 2015</u>		
Balance, beginning of year	718	\$47.2
Options exercised	<u>(718)</u>	47.2
Balance, end of year	<u>-</u>	-
Balance exercisable, end of year	<u>-</u>	-

(Continued)

	Number of Stock Options (In Thousands)	Weighted- average Exercise Price (NT\$)
<u>Year ended December 31, 2014</u>		
Balance, beginning of year	1,763	\$45.9
Options exercised	<u>(1,045)</u>	45.0
Balance, end of year	<u>718</u>	47.2
Balance exercisable, end of year	<u>718</u>	47.2
		(Concluded)

The numbers of outstanding stock options and exercise prices have been adjusted to reflect the distribution of earnings by TSMC in accordance with the plans.

The employee stock options have been fully exercised in the second quarter of 2015.

Information about TSMC's outstanding stock options was as follows:

<u>December 31, 2014</u>	
Range of Exercise Price (NT\$)	Weighted-average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
\$47.2	0.4

25. NET REVENUE

The analysis of the Company's net revenue was as follows:

	<u>Years Ended December 31</u>	
	2015	2014
Net revenue from sale of goods	\$ 842,997,542	\$ 762,176,835
Net revenue from royalties	<u>499,826</u>	<u>629,630</u>
	<u>\$ 843,497,368</u>	<u>\$ 762,806,465</u>

26. OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES, NET

	<u>Years Ended December 31</u>	
	2015	2014
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	\$ (2,545,584)	\$ (239,864)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, net	433,559	14,518
Gain from lease agreement modification	430,041	-
Impairment loss on noncurrent assets held for sale	-	(735,466)
Others	<u>(198,634)</u>	<u>(41,325)</u>
	<u>\$ (1,880,618)</u>	<u>\$ (1,002,137)</u>

27. OTHER INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Interest income		
Bank deposits	\$ 3,928,030	\$ 2,705,082
Structured product	88,657	14,644
Held-to-maturity financial assets	76,818	8,233
Available-for-sale financial assets	<u>35,811</u>	<u>2,715</u>
	4,129,316	2,730,674
Dividend income	<u>621,513</u>	<u>649,733</u>
	<u>\$ 4,750,829</u>	<u>\$ 3,380,407</u>

28. FINANCE COSTS

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Interest expense		
Corporate bonds	\$ 3,103,702	\$ 3,082,885
Bank loans	74,664	133,524
Finance leases	11,666	19,678
Others	<u>299</u>	<u>258</u>
	<u>\$ 3,190,331</u>	<u>\$ 3,236,345</u>

29. OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Gain on disposal of financial assets, net		
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$ 22,070,736	\$ 280,956
Financial assets carried at cost	87,193	81,449
Gain on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method, net	2,507,707	2,028,643
Loss on disposal of subsidiary	(138,243)	(90)
Other gains	189,330	356,854
Net loss on financial instruments at FVTPL		
Held for trading	(1,769,253)	(1,889,510)
Impairment loss of financial assets		
Financial assets carried at cost	(154,721)	(211,477)
Fair value hedges		
Loss from hedging instruments	(134,112)	(10,577,714)
Gain/loss arising from changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets in hedge effective portion	(305,619)	10,088,628
Other losses	<u>(145,954)</u>	<u>(155,532)</u>
	<u>\$ 22,207,064</u>	<u>\$ 2,207</u>

30. INCOME TAX

a. Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

Income tax expense consisted of the following:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Current income tax expense		
Current tax expense recognized in the current year	\$ 45,857,504	\$ 35,381,469
Income tax adjustments on prior years	(992,995)	404,566
Other income tax adjustments	<u>247,835</u>	<u>230,013</u>
	<u>45,112,344</u>	<u>36,016,048</u>
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)		
The origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,542,786)	(427,459)
Investment tax credits and operating loss carryforward	<u>303,186</u>	<u>2,725,810</u>
	<u>(1,239,600)</u>	<u>2,298,351</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 43,872,744</u>	<u>\$ 38,314,399</u>

A reconciliation of income before income tax and income tax expense recognized in profit or loss was as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Income before tax	<u>\$ 350,428,911</u>	<u>\$ 302,078,357</u>
Income tax expense at the statutory rate	\$ 60,666,157	\$ 52,767,220
Tax effect of adjusting items:		
Deductible items in determining taxable income	(6,332,097)	(1,133,641)
Tax-exempt income	(22,144,303)	(20,415,775)
Additional income tax under the Alternative Minimum Tax Act	6,041,603	4,081,153
Additional income tax on unappropriated earnings	12,103,356	9,374,020
The origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,542,786)	(427,459)
Income tax credits	(4,243,661)	(3,275,093)
Remeasurement of investment tax credits	-	(3,188,343)
Remeasurement of operating loss carryforward	<u>69,635</u>	<u>(102,262)</u>
	<u>44,617,904</u>	<u>37,679,820</u>
Income tax adjustments on prior years	(992,995)	404,566
Other income tax adjustments	<u>247,835</u>	<u>230,013</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 43,872,744</u>	<u>\$ 38,314,399</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company applied a tax rate of 17% for entities subject to the Income Tax Law of the Republic of China; for other jurisdictions, the Company measures taxes by using the applicable tax rate for each individual jurisdiction.

b. Income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)		
Related to remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	\$ 99,326	\$ (31,952)
Related to unrealized gain/loss on available-for-sale financial assets	<u>(15,991)</u>	<u>(5,131)</u>
	<u>\$ 83,335</u>	<u>\$ (37,083)</u>

c. Deferred income tax balance

The analysis of deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets was as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
<u>Deferred income tax assets</u>		
Temporary differences		
Depreciation	\$ 2,852,961	\$ 1,011,065
Provision for sales returns and allowance	1,141,511	1,230,752
Net defined benefit liability	895,486	787,391
Unrealized loss on inventories	622,741	591,871
Deferred compensation cost	316,283	255,621
Goodwill from business combination	10,025	195,453
Others	531,449	749,678
Operating loss carryforward	<u>14,518</u>	<u>316,951</u>
	<u>\$ 6,384,974</u>	<u>\$ 5,138,782</u>

Deferred income tax liabilities

Temporary differences		
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$ (31,271)	\$ (15,280)
Unrealized exchange gains	<u>-</u>	<u>(184,470)</u>
	<u>\$ (31,271)</u>	<u>\$ (199,750)</u>

	Year Ended December 31, 2015					
	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in		Effect of Acquisition of Subsidiary	Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	Balance, End of Year
		Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income			
<u>Deferred income tax assets</u>						
Temporary differences						
Depreciation	\$ 1,011,065	\$ 1,808,736	\$ -	\$ 11,899	\$ 21,261	\$ 2,852,961
Provision for sales returns and allowance	1,230,752	(104,428)	-	13,815	1,372	1,141,511
Net defined benefit liability	787,391	8,769	99,326	-	-	895,486
Unrealized loss on inventories	591,871	25,088	-	4,081	1,701	622,741
Deferred compensation cost	255,621	49,348	-	-	11,314	316,283
Goodwill from business combination	195,453	(185,799)	-	-	371	10,025
Others	749,678	(243,398)	-	148	25,021	531,449
Operating loss carryforward	<u>316,951</u>	<u>(303,186)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>753</u>	<u>14,518</u>
	<u>\$ 5,138,782</u>	<u>\$ 1,055,130</u>	<u>\$ 99,326</u>	<u>\$ 29,943</u>	<u>\$ 61,793</u>	<u>\$ 6,384,974</u>

(Continued)

Year Ended December 31, 2015						
Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in		Effect of Acquisition of Subsidiary	Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	Balance, End of Year	
	Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income				
Deferred income tax liabilities						
Temporary differences						
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$ (15,280)	\$ -	\$ (15,991)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (31,271)
Unrealized exchange gains	(184,470)	184,470	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ (199,750)</u>	<u>\$ 184,470</u>	<u>\$ (15,991)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (31,271)</u>

(Concluded)

Year Ended December 31, 2014						
Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in		Effect of Deconsolidation of Subsidiary	Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	Balance, End of Year	
	Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income				
Deferred income tax assets						
Investment tax credits	\$ 1,955,980	\$ (1,955,980)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Temporary differences						
Provision for sales returns and allowance	900,354	328,232	-	2,166		1,230,752
Depreciation	644,824	339,272	-	6,900		1,011,065
Net defined benefit liability	813,417	4,466	(31,952)	1,460	-	787,391
Unrealized loss on inventories	438,423	150,850	-	2,598		591,871
Deferred compensation cost	267,416	(27,699)	-	15,904		255,621
Goodwill from business combination	373,682	(193,160)	-	14,931		195,453
Available-for-sale financial assets	6,154	(6,154)	-	-	-	-
Others	684,585	26,271	-	38,367		749,678
Operating loss carryforward	<u>1,060,169</u>	<u>(769,830)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>49,112</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>316,951</u>
	<u>\$ 7,145,004</u>	<u>\$ (2,103,732)</u>	<u>\$ (31,952)</u>	<u>\$ 129,978</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,138,782</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities						
Temporary differences						
Unrealized exchange gains	\$ -	\$ (184,470)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (184,470)
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	(10,149)	(5,131)	-	-	(15,280)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (194,619)</u>	<u>\$ (5,131)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (199,750)</u>

- d. The investment operating loss carryforward and deductible temporary differences for which no deferred income tax assets have been recognized in the consolidated financial statements

The information of the operating loss carryforward for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized was as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Expiry year		
2016 - 2019	\$ 85,402	\$ 41,894
2020 - 2025	<u>97,831</u>	<u>7,502,205</u>
	<u>\$ 183,233</u>	<u>\$ 7,544,099</u>

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the aggregate deductible temporary differences for which no deferred income tax assets have been recognized amounted to NT\$1,972,286 thousand and NT\$2,088,394 thousand, respectively.

e. Unused operating loss carryforward and tax-exemption information

As of December 31, 2015, operating loss carryforward of Mutual-Pak consisted of the following:

	Remaining Creditable Amount
Expiry Year	
2016 - 2019	\$ 85,402
2020 - 2025	<u>183,234</u>
	<u>\$ 268,636</u>

As of December 31, 2015, the profits generated from the following projects of TSMC are exempt from income tax for a five-year period:

	Tax-exemption Period
Construction and expansion of 2006 by TSMC	2011 to 2015
Construction and expansion of 2007 by TSMC	2014 to 2018
Construction and expansion of 2008 by TSMC	2015 to 2019
Construction and expansion of 2009 by TSMC	2018 to 2022

f. The information of unrecognized deferred income tax liabilities associated with investments

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the aggregate taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries not unrecognized as deferred income tax liabilities amounted to NT\$80,919,309 thousand and NT\$41,365,515 thousand, respectively.

g. Integrated income tax information

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Balance of the Imputation Credit Account - TSMC	<u>\$ 59,973,516</u>	<u>\$ 35,353,150</u>

The estimated and actual creditable ratio for distribution of TSMC's earnings of 2015 and 2014 were 12.71% and 11.13%, respectively; however, effective from January 1, 2015, the creditable ratio for individual shareholders residing in the Republic of China will be half of the original creditable ratio according to the revised Article 66 - 6 of the Income Tax Law.

The imputation credit allocated to shareholders is based on its balance as of the date of the dividend distribution. The estimated creditable ratio may change when the actual distribution of the imputation credit is made.

All of TSMC's earnings generated prior to December 31, 1997 have been appropriated.

h. Income tax examination

The tax authorities have examined income tax returns of TSMC through 2012. All investment tax credit adjustments assessed by the tax authorities have been recognized accordingly.

31. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Basic EPS	<u>\$11.82</u>	<u>\$10.18</u>
Diluted EPS	<u>\$11.82</u>	<u>\$10.18</u>

EPS is computed as follows:

	Amounts (Numerator)	Number of Shares (Denominator) (In Thousands)	EPS (NT\$)
<u>Year ended December 31, 2015</u>			
Basic EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders of the parent	\$ 306,573,837	25,930,288	<u>\$11.82</u>
Effect of dilutive potential common shares	<u>-</u>	<u>92</u>	
Diluted EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders of the parent (including effect of dilutive potential common shares)	<u>\$ 306,573,837</u>	<u>25,930,380</u>	<u>\$11.82</u>
<u>Year ended December 31, 2014</u>			
Basic EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders of the parent	\$ 263,881,771	25,929,273	<u>\$10.18</u>
Effect of dilutive potential common shares	<u>-</u>	<u>831</u>	
Diluted EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders of the parent (including effect of dilutive potential common shares)	<u>\$ 263,881,771</u>	<u>25,930,104</u>	<u>\$10.18</u>

If the Company may settle the obligation by cash, by issuing shares, or in combination of both cash and shares, profit sharing bonus to employees which will be settled in shares should be included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding in calculation of diluted EPS, if the shares have a dilutive effect. The number of shares is estimated by dividing the amount of profit sharing bonus to employees in stock by the closing price (after considering the dilutive effect of dividends) of the common shares at the end of the reporting period. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares needs to be included in the calculation of diluted EPS until profit sharing bonus to employees to be settled in the form of common stocks are approved in the following year.

32. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF EXPENSES BY NATURE

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
a. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		
Recognized in cost of revenue	\$ 204,126,243	\$ 183,750,945
Recognized in operating expenses	15,152,174	13,869,354
Recognized in other operating income and expenses	<u>24,952</u>	<u>24,887</u>
	<u>\$ 219,303,369</u>	<u>\$ 197,645,186</u>
b. Amortization of intangible assets		
Recognized in cost of revenue	\$ 1,642,051	\$ 1,356,858
Recognized in operating expenses	<u>1,560,149</u>	<u>1,249,491</u>
	<u>\$ 3,202,200</u>	<u>\$ 2,606,349</u>
c. Research and development costs expensed as incurred	<u>\$ 65,544,579</u>	<u>\$ 56,828,815</u>
d. Employee benefits expenses		
Post-employment benefits (Note 21)		
Defined contribution plans	\$ 2,002,639	\$ 1,743,626
Defined benefit plans	<u>278,930</u>	<u>305,687</u>
	2,281,569	2,049,313
Other employee benefits	<u>88,929,373</u>	<u>79,385,093</u>
	<u>\$ 91,210,942</u>	<u>\$ 81,434,406</u>
Employee benefits expense summarized by function		
Recognized in cost of revenue	\$ 52,983,173	\$ 48,199,797
Recognized in operating expenses	<u>38,227,769</u>	<u>33,234,609</u>
	<u>\$ 91,210,942</u>	<u>\$ 81,434,406</u>

Under the Company Act as amended in May 2015, the Company's Articles of Incorporation should stipulate a fixed amount or ratio of annual profit to be distributed as profit sharing bonus to employees. The Company expects to make amendments to the Company's Articles of Incorporation to be approved during the 2016 annual shareholders' meeting.

TSMC accrued profit sharing bonus to employees based on a percentage of net income before income tax, profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors during the period, which amounted to NT\$20,556,888 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2015. TSMC accrued profit sharing bonus to employees based on certain percentage of net income during the period, which amounted to NT\$17,645,966 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2014. Compensation to directors was expensed based on estimated amount payable. If there is a change in the proposed amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in accounting estimate.

The Board of Directors of TSMC held on February 2, 2016 approved the profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors in the amounts of NT\$20,556,888 thousand and NT\$356,186 thousand in cash for payment in 2015, respectively. There is no significant difference between the aforementioned approved amounts and the amounts charged against earnings of 2015. The appropriations of profit sharing

bonus to employees and compensation to directors for 2015 are to be presented for approval in the TSMC's shareholders' meeting to be held on June 7, 2016 (expected).

TSMC's profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors in the amounts of NT\$17,645,966 thousand and NT\$406,854 thousand in cash for 2014, respectively, and profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors in the amounts of NT\$12,634,665 thousand and NT\$104,136 thousand in cash for 2013, respectively, had been approved by the shareholders in its meetings held on June 9, 2015 and June 24, 2014, respectively. The aforementioned approved amount has no difference with the one approved by the Board of Directors in its meetings held on February 10, 2015 and February 18, 2014 and the same amount had been charged against earnings of 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The information about the appropriations of TSMC's profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website.

33. CONSOLIDATION OF SUBSIDIARY

Due to a Chinese consortium's acquisition of OVT, major shareholders of VisEra Holding and OVT Taiwan, the Company acquired OVT's 49.1% ownership in VisEra Holding and 100% ownership in OVT Taiwan on November 20, 2015. The related information is as follows:

a. Subsidiaries acquired

	Principal Activity	Date of Acquisition	Proportion of Voting Equity Interests Acquired (%)	Consideration Transferred
VisEra Holding	Investing in companies involved in the design, manufacturing and other related businesses in the semiconductor industry	November 20, 2015	49.1	<u>\$ 3,536,119</u>
OVT Taiwan	Investment activities	November 20, 2015	100	<u>\$ 394,674</u>

b. Considerations transferred

	VisEra Holding	OVT Taiwan
Cash	<u>\$ 3,536,119</u>	<u>\$ 394,674</u>

c. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition

	VisEra Holding	OVT Taiwan
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,858,482	\$ 20,710
Accounts receivable	511,999	-
Inventories	59,050	-
Other financial assets	706,500	373,813
Other current assets	26,441	155

(Continued)

	VisEra Holding	OVT Taiwan
Non-current assets		
Investments accounted for using equity method	\$ 721,641	\$ -
Property, plant and equipment	2,651,209	-
Intangible assets	12,111	-
Deferred income tax assets	29,943	-
Refundable deposits	<u>15,611</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>8,592,987</u>	<u>394,678</u>
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	975	-
Accounts payable	87,480	-
Salary and bonus payable	183,090	-
Accrued profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors and supervisors	45,819	4
Payables to contractors and equipment suppliers	132,305	-
Income tax payable	47,860	-
Provisions	126,049	-
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	102,851	-
Non-current liabilities		
Guarantee deposits	<u>1,279</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>727,708</u>	<u>4</u>
Net assets	<u>\$ 7,865,279</u>	<u>\$ 394,674</u> (Concluded)

d. Goodwill arising on acquisition

	VisEra Holding
Consideration transferred	\$ 3,536,119
Fair value of investments previously owned	3,458,146
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	(7,865,279)
Noncontrolling interests	<u>923,683</u>
Goodwill arising on acquisition	<u>\$ 52,669</u>

e. Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries

	VisEra Holding	OVT Taiwan
Consideration paid in cash	\$ 3,536,119	\$ 394,674
Less: Cash and cash equivalent balances acquired	<u>(3,858,482)</u>	<u>(20,710)</u>
	<u>\$ (322,363)</u>	<u>\$ 373,964</u>

f. Impact of acquisitions on the results of the Company

The results of VisEra Holding since the acquisition date included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income were as follows:

	VisEra Holding
Net revenue	<u>\$ 254,319</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 16,264</u>

Had the business combination of VisEra Holding been in effect on January 1, 2015, the Company's net revenue and net income for the year ended December 31, 2015 would have been NT\$846,401,819 thousand and NT\$306,687,674 thousand, respectively. This pro-forma information is for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily an indication of revenue and results of operations of the Company that actually would have been achieved had the acquisition been completed on January 1, 2015, nor is it intended to be a projection of future results. The aforementioned pro-forma net revenue and net income were calculated based on the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

34. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARY

In January 2015, the Board of Directors of TSMC approved a sale of TSMC SSL common shares of 565,480 thousand held by TSMC and TSMC Guang Neng to Epistar Corporation. Accordingly, the Company reclassified TSMC SSL as a disposal group held for sale in its consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2014. The expected fair value less costs to sell is substantially lower than the carrying amount of the related net assets of TSMC SSL; as such, impairment losses of NT\$734,467 thousand were recognized under other operating gains and losses in the Company's consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2014. The transaction was completed in February 2015.

a. Consideration received from the disposal

Total consideration received	\$ 825,000
Expenditure associated with consideration received	<u>(142,475)</u>
Net consideration received	<u>\$ 682,525</u>

b. Analysis of assets and liabilities over which the control was lost

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 81,478
Inventories	28,519
Other current assets	91,331
Property, plant and equipment	643,699
Intangible assets	47,373
Others	<u>51,808</u>
	<u>944,208</u>
Liabilities	
Salary and bonus payable	38,151
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	68,132
Net defined benefit liability	35,845
Others	<u>76,915</u>
	<u>219,043</u>
Net assets disposed of	<u>\$ 725,165</u>

c. Gain/loss on disposal of subsidiary

Net consideration received	\$ 682,525
Net assets disposed of	(725,165)
Noncontrolling interests	<u>42,640</u>
Gain/loss on disposal of subsidiary	<u>\$ -</u>

d. Net cash inflow arising from disposal of subsidiary

Net consideration received	\$ 682,525
Less: Balance of cash and cash equivalents disposed of	<u>81,478</u>
	<u>\$ 601,047</u>

35. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company requires significant amounts of capital to build and expand its production facilities and acquire additional equipment. In consideration of the industry dynamics, the Company manages its capital in a manner to ensure that it has sufficient and necessary financial resources to fund its working capital needs, capital asset purchases, research and development activities, dividend payments, debt service requirements and other business requirements associated with its existing operations over the next 12 months.

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Categories of financial instruments

	Note	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Financial assets			
FVTPL			
Held for trading derivatives	a)	\$ 6,026	\$ 200,364
Available-for-sale financial assets	b)	18,290,243	75,598,018
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	16,077,396	4,485,593
Derivative financial instruments in designated hedge accounting relationships	-	1,739	-
Loans and receivables			
Cash and cash equivalents	a)	562,688,930	358,530,507
Notes and accounts receivables (including related parties)	a)	85,565,397	115,057,965
Other receivables	a)	4,790,376	4,051,452
Refundable deposits	a)	<u>430,802</u>	<u>356,582</u>
		<u>\$ 687,850,909</u>	<u>\$ 558,280,481</u>

(Continued)

	Note	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Financial liabilities			
FVTPL			
Held for trading derivatives	a)	\$ 72,610	\$ 486,614
Derivative financial instruments in designated hedge accounting relationships	-	-	16,364,241
Amortized cost			
Short-term loans	-	39,474,000	36,158,520
Accounts payable (including related parties)	a)	19,725,274	23,379,762
Payables to contractors and equipment suppliers	a)	26,012,192	26,983,424
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	a)	18,900,123	22,248,135
Bonds payable (including long-term liabilities-current portion)	-	215,475,194	213,673,818
Long-term bank loans (including long-term liabilities-current portion)	-	40,000	40,000
Other long-term payables (classified under accrued expenses and other current liabilities and other noncurrent liabilities)	-	18,000	36,000
Guarantee deposits (including those classified under accrued expenses and other current liabilities)	a)	<u>27,732,614</u>	<u>30,297,600</u>
		<u>\$ 347,450,007</u>	<u>\$ 369,668,114</u> (Concluded)

Note a: Including those classified to noncurrent assets held for sale or liabilities directly associated with noncurrent assets held for sale as of December 31, 2014.

Note b: Including financial assets carried at cost.

b. Financial risk management objectives

The Company seeks to ensure sufficient cost-efficient funding readily available when needed. The Company manages its exposure to foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, equity price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk with the objective to reduce the potentially adverse effects the market uncertainties may have on its financial performance.

The plans for material treasury activities are reviewed by Audit Committees and/or Board of Directors in accordance with procedures required by relevant regulations or internal controls. During the implementation of such plans, Corporate Treasury function must comply with certain treasury procedures that provide guiding principles for overall financial risk management and segregation of duties.

c. Market risk

The Company is exposed to the market risks arising from changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and the prices in equity investments, and utilizes some derivative financial instruments to reduce the related risks.

Foreign currency risk

Most of the Company's operating activities are denominated in foreign currencies. Consequently, the Company is exposed to foreign currency risk. To protect against reductions in value and the volatility of future cash flows caused by changes in foreign exchange rates, the Company utilizes derivative financial instruments, including currency forward contracts and cross currency swaps, to hedge its currency exposure. These instruments help to reduce, but do not eliminate, the impact of foreign currency exchange rate movements.

The Company also holds short-term borrowings in foreign currencies in proportion to its expected future cash flows. This allows foreign-currency-denominated borrowings to be serviced with expected future cash flows and provides a partial hedge against transaction translation exposure.

The Company's sensitivity analysis to foreign currency risk mainly focuses on the foreign currency monetary items at the end of the reporting period. Assuming an unfavorable 10% movement in the levels of foreign exchanges against the New Taiwan dollar, the net income for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 would have decreased by NT\$902,083 thousand and NT\$331,517 thousand, respectively, after taking into consideration of the hedging contracts and the hedged items.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk arising from borrowing at both fixed and floating interest rates and from fixed income securities. All of the Company's long-term bonds have fixed interest rates and are measured at amortized cost. As such, changes in interest rates would not affect the future cash flows. On the other hand, because interest rates of the Company's long-term bank loans are floating, changes in interest rates would affect the future cash flows but not the fair value.

Assuming the amount of floating interest rate bank loans at the end of the reporting period had been outstanding for the entire period and all other variables were held constant, a hypothetical increase in interest rates of 100 basis point (1%) would have resulted in an increase in the interest expense, net of tax, by approximately NT\$332 thousand for both the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

The Company classified fixed income securities as held-to-maturity and available-for-sale financial assets. Because held-to-maturity fixed income securities are measured at amortized cost, changes in interest rates would not affect the fair value. On the other hand, available-for-sale fixed income securities are exposed to fair value fluctuations caused by changes in interest rates. To manage its exposure to the fair value fluctuations, the Company enters into interest rate futures contract to hedge against price risk caused by changes in risk-free interest rates in the Company's investments in available-for-sale fixed income securities.

Assuming a hypothetical increase of 100 basis point (1%) in interest rates of available-for-sale fixed income securities at the end of the reporting period, the net income for the year ended December 31, 2015 would have been unaffected as they were classified as available-for-sale; however, the other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2015 would have decreased by NT\$271,547 thousand.

Other price risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risk arising from available-for-sale equity investments. To reduce the equity price risk, the Company utilizes some stock forward contracts to partially hedge its exposure.

Assuming a hypothetical decrease of 5% in equity prices of the equity investments at the end of the reporting period, the net income for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 would have been unaffected as they were classified as available-for-sale; however, the other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 would have decreased by NT\$259,996 thousand and NT\$148,712 thousand, respectively.

d. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from operating activities, primarily trade receivables, and from financing activities, primarily deposits, fixed-income investments and other financial instruments with banks. Credit risk is managed separately for business related and financial related exposures. As of the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum credit risk exposure is mainly from the carrying amount of financial assets recognized in the consolidated balance sheet.

Business related credit risk

The Company has considerable trade receivables outstanding with its customers worldwide. A substantial majority of the Company's outstanding trade receivables are not covered by collateral or credit insurance. While the Company has procedures to monitor and limit exposure to credit risk on trade receivables, there can be no assurance such procedures will effectively limit its credit risk and avoid losses. This risk is heightened during periods when economic conditions worsen.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company's ten largest customers accounted for 68% and 76% of accounts receivable, respectively. The Company believes the concentration of credit risk is insignificant for the remaining accounts receivable.

Financial credit risk

The Company regularly monitors and reviews the transaction limit applied to counterparties and adjusts the concentration limit according to market conditions and the credit standing of the counterparties. The Company mitigates its exposure by selecting counterparties with investment-grade credit ratings.

e. Liquidity risk management

The objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure the Company has sufficient liquidity to fund its business requirements associated with existing operations over the next 12 months. The Company manages its liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments, including principal and interest.

	Less Than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	5+ Years	Total
<u>December 31, 2015</u>					
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Short-term loans	\$ 39,488,957	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,488,957
Accounts payable (including related parties)	19,725,274	-	-	-	19,725,274
Payables to contractors and equipment suppliers	26,012,192	-	-	-	26,012,192
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	18,900,123	-	-	-	18,900,123

(Continued)

	Less Than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	5+ Years	Total
Bonds payable	\$ 26,494,990	\$ 104,462,371	\$ 68,378,787	\$ 25,981,316	\$ 225,317,464
Long-term bank loans	8,800	21,540	12,741	-	43,081
Other long-term payables (classified under accrued expenses and other current liabilities)	18,000	-	-	-	18,000
Guarantee deposits (including those classified under accrued expense and other current liabilities)	6,167,813	13,341,051	8,223,750	-	27,732,614
	<u>136,816,149</u>	<u>117,824,962</u>	<u>76,615,278</u>	<u>25,981,316</u>	<u>357,237,705</u>

Derivative financial instruments

Forward exchange contracts					
Outflows	23,192,477	-	-	-	23,192,477
Inflows	<u>(23,135,579)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(23,135,579)</u>
	56,898	-	-	-	56,898
	<u>\$ 136,873,047</u>	<u>\$ 117,824,962</u>	<u>\$ 76,615,278</u>	<u>\$ 25,981,316</u>	<u>\$ 357,294,603</u>

December 31, 2014

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Short-term loans	\$ 36,164,316	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,164,316
Accounts payable (including related parties)	23,370,424	-	-	-	23,370,424
Payables to contractors and equipment suppliers	26,980,408	-	-	-	26,980,408
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	22,177,901	-	-	-	22,177,901
Bonds payable	3,079,862	66,720,514	98,460,598	58,320,169	226,581,143
Long-term bank loans	1,450	19,792	20,846	2,504	44,592
Other long-term payables (classified under accrued expenses and other current liabilities and other noncurrent liabilities)	18,000	18,000	-	-	36,000
Obligations under finance leases	29,667	59,335	800,409	-	889,411
Guarantee deposits (including those classified under accrued expense and other current liabilities)	4,757,700	12,851,275	12,687,200	-	30,296,175
	<u>116,579,728</u>	<u>79,668,916</u>	<u>111,969,053</u>	<u>58,322,673</u>	<u>366,540,370</u>

Derivative financial instruments

Forward exchange contracts					
Outflows	17,327,250	-	-	-	17,327,250
Inflows	<u>(17,283,079)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(17,283,079)</u>
	44,171	-	-	-	44,171
Cross currency swap contracts					
Outflows	47,291,943	-	-	-	47,291,943
Inflows	<u>(46,970,942)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(46,970,942)</u>
	321,001	-	-	-	321,001
Stock forward contracts					
Outflows	56,172,570	-	-	-	56,172,570
Inflows	<u>(56,172,570)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(56,172,570)</u>
	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 116,944,900</u>	<u>\$ 79,668,916</u>	<u>\$ 111,969,053</u>	<u>\$ 58,322,673</u>	<u>\$ 366,905,542</u>

(Concluded)

f. Fair value of financial instruments

1) Fair value of financial instruments carried at amortized cost

Except as detailed in the following table, the Company considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost recognized in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Held-to-maturity financial assets				
Corporate bonds/Bank debentures	\$ 8,143,146	\$ 8,146,756	\$ -	\$ -
Negotiable certificate of deposit	4,934,250	4,945,878	-	-
Structured product	3,000,000	2,995,731	-	-
Commercial paper	-	-	4,485,593	4,486,541

Financial liabilities

Measured at amortized cost				
Bonds payable	215,475,194	216,223,736	213,673,818	213,177,122

2) Valuation techniques and assumptions used in fair value measurement

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices (includes interest rate futures contracts, publicly traded stocks, money market funds, government bonds, agency bonds and corporate bonds).
- Forward exchange contracts and cross currency swap contracts are measured using quoted forward exchange rates and yield curves derived from quoted interest rates matching maturities of the contracts; and stock forward contracts are measured at the difference between the present value of stock forward price discounted based on the applicable yield curve derived from quoted interest rates and the stock spot price. For investments in corporate issued asset-backed securities, the fair value is determined using quoted market prices or the present value of future cash flows based on the observable yield curves.
- The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

3) Fair value measurements recognized in the consolidated balance sheets

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

The following table presents the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	December 31, 2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>				
Derivative financial instruments	\$ -	\$ 6,026	\$ -	\$ 6,026
<u>Available-for-sale financial assets</u>				
Corporate bonds	\$ 6,267,768	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,267,768
Corporate issued asset-backed securities	-	3,154,366	-	3,154,366
Agency bonds	2,627,367	-	-	2,627,367
Publicly traded stocks	1,371,483	-	-	1,371,483
Government bonds	878,377	-	-	878,377
	<u>\$ 11,144,995</u>	<u>\$ 3,154,366</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14,299,361</u>
<u>Hedging derivative financial assets</u>				
Interest rate futures contracts	\$ 1,739	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,739
<u>Financial liabilities at FVTPL</u>				
Derivative financial instruments	\$ -	\$ 72,610	\$ -	\$ 72,610
	December 31, 2014			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>				
Derivative financial instruments (Note)	\$ -	\$ 200,364	\$ -	\$ 200,364
<u>Available-for-sale financial assets</u>				
Publicly traded stocks	\$ 73,797,085	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 73,797,085
Money market funds	391	-	-	391
	<u>\$ 73,797,476</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 73,797,476</u>
<u>Financial liabilities at FVTPL</u>				
Derivative financial instruments (Note)	\$ -	\$ 486,614	\$ -	\$ 486,614
<u>Hedging derivative financial liabilities</u>				
Stock forward contract	\$ -	\$ 16,364,241	\$ -	\$ 16,364,241

Note: Including those classified to noncurrent assets held for sale or liabilities directly associated with noncurrent assets held for sale.

For assets and liabilities held as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

There were no purchases and disposals for assets on Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis

The Company measures certain financial assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis when they are deemed to be impaired. The valuation processes include controls that are designed to ensure appropriate fair values are recorded. These controls include valuation technique validation, review of key inputs, and analysis of period-over-period fluctuations where appropriate. Due to significant unobservable inputs used, the Company classified these measurements as Level 3.

The Company reviews investments in non-publicly traded stocks and mutual funds for impairment quarterly and records an impairment charge when the Company believes an investment has experienced a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value and carrying value may not be recovered. The Company recognized impairment loss on financial assets carried at cost in the amount of NT\$154,721 thousand and NT\$211,477 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Determining whether a significant or prolonged decline in fair value of the investment below its carrying amount has occurred is highly subjective. Factors the Company considers include the fair value of the investment in relation to its carrying amount and the duration of the decline in fair value below the carrying amount of the investment. Due to the absence of quoted market prices, the fair values are determined significantly based on management judgment with the best information available. The Company calculates these fair values using the market approach which includes recent financing activities, valuation of comparable companies, technology development stage, market condition and other economic factors as their inputs.

Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed

For investments in bonds, the fair value is determined using active market prices.

For investments in negotiable certificate of deposit and structured product, the fair value is determined using the present value of future cash flows based on the observable yield curves.

The fair value of the Company's bonds payable is determined using active market prices.

The table below sets out the balances for the Company's assets and liabilities at amortized cost but for which the fair value is disclosed as of December 31, 2015:

	December 31, 2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Assets</u>				
Held-to-maturity securities				
Corporate bonds/Bank debentures	\$ 8,146,756	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,146,756
Negotiable certificate of deposit	-	4,945,878	-	4,945,878
Structured product	-	2,995,731	-	2,995,731
	<u>\$ 8,146,756</u>	<u>\$ 7,941,609</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16,088,365</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Measured at amortized cost				
Bonds payable	<u>\$ 216,223,736</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 216,223,736</u>

37. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Intercompany balances and transactions between TSMC and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of TSMC, have been eliminated upon consolidation; therefore those items are not disclosed in this note. The following is a summary of transactions between the Company and other related parties:

a. Net revenue

		Years Ended December 31	
		2015	2014
<u>Item</u>	<u>Related Party Categories</u>		
Net revenue from sale of goods	Associates	\$ 4,253,961	\$ 4,009,270
	Joint venture	<u>1,206</u>	<u>1,325</u>
		<u>\$ 4,255,167</u>	<u>\$ 4,010,595</u>
Net revenue from royalties	Associates	<u>\$ 489,420</u>	<u>\$ 521,975</u>

b. Purchases

		Years Ended December 31	
		2015	2014
<u>Related Party Categories</u>			
Associates		<u>\$ 11,126,415</u>	<u>\$ 11,644,177</u>

c. Receivables from related parties

		December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
<u>Item</u>	<u>Related Party Categories</u>		
Receivables from related parties	Associates	\$ 505,722	\$ 312,641
	Joint venture	<u>-</u>	<u>314</u>
		<u>\$ 505,722</u>	<u>\$ 312,955</u>
Other receivables from related parties	Associates	<u>\$ 125,018</u>	<u>\$ 178,625</u>

d. Payables to related parties

		December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
<u>Item</u>	<u>Related Party Categories</u>		
Payables to related parties	Associates	\$ 1,149,988	\$ 1,490,997
	Joint venture	<u>-</u>	<u>493</u>
		<u>\$ 1,149,988</u>	<u>\$ 1,491,490</u>

e. Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

Acquisition Price	
Years Ended December 31	
2015	2014

Related Party Categories

Associates	\$ 26,207	\$ -
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f. Disposal of property, plant and equipment

Proceeds	
Years Ended December 31	
2015	2014

Related Party Categories

Associates	\$ -	\$ 23,447
Joint venture	-	18,000
	\$ -	\$ 41,447

Gains	
Years Ended December 31	
2015	2014

Related Party Categories

Associates	\$ -	\$ 20,010
Joint venture	-	17,441
	\$ -	\$ 37,451

g. Others

Years Ended December 31	
2015	2014

<u>Item</u>	<u>Related Party Categories</u>		
Manufacturing expenses	Associates	\$ 2,321,858	\$ 2,437,366
	Joint venture	12,819	7,926
		<u>\$ 2,334,677</u>	<u>\$ 2,445,292</u>
Research and development expenses	Associates	\$ 142,833	\$ 87,848
	Joint venture	1,398	1,116
		<u>\$ 144,231</u>	<u>\$ 88,964</u>
General and administrative expenses	Associates	\$ 6,049	\$ -

The sales prices and payment terms to related parties were not significantly different from those of sales to third parties. For other related party transactions, price and terms were determined in accordance with mutual agreements.

The Company leased machinery and equipment from Xintec and office from VIS, respectively. The lease terms and prices were both determined in accordance with mutual agreements. The rental expenses were paid to Xintec and VIS quarterly and monthly, respectively; the related expenses were both classified under manufacturing expenses.

The Company deferred the disposal gain/loss derived from sales of property, plant and equipment to related parties (transactions with associates and joint venture), and then recognized such gain/loss over the depreciable lives of the disposed assets.

h. Compensation of key management personnel

The compensation to directors and other key management personnel for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 1,883,013	\$ 1,787,813
Post-employment benefits	<u>10,926</u>	<u>46,758</u>
	<u>\$ 1,893,939</u>	<u>\$ 1,834,571</u>

The compensation to directors and other key management personnel were determined by the Compensation Committee of TSMC in accordance with the individual performance and the market trends.

38. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Company provided certificate of deposits recorded in other financial assets as collateral mainly for litigation and building lease agreements. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the aforementioned other financial assets amounted to NT\$177,229 thousand and NT\$293,409 thousand, respectively.

39. SIGNIFICANT OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

The Company leases several parcels of land, factory and office premises from the Science Park Administration and entered into lease agreements for its office premises and certain office equipment located in the United States, Europe, Japan, Shanghai and Taiwan. These operating leases expire between February 2016 and March 2035 and can be renewed upon expiration.

The Company expensed the lease payments as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 995,983</u>	<u>\$ 901,219</u>

Future minimum lease payments under the above non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Not later than 1 year	\$ 1,099,017	\$ 891,767
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	3,635,180	3,490,783
Later than 5 years	<u>6,921,891</u>	<u>6,576,218</u>
	<u>\$ 11,656,088</u>	<u>\$ 10,958,768</u>

40. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized commitments of the Company as of the end of the reporting period, excluding those disclosed in other notes, were as follows:

- a. Under a technical cooperation agreement with Industrial Technology Research Institute, the R.O.C. Government or its designee approved by TSMC can use up to 35% of TSMC's capacity provided TSMC's outstanding commitments to its customers are not prejudiced. The term of this agreement is for five years beginning from January 1, 1987 and is automatically renewed for successive periods of five years unless otherwise terminated by either party with one year prior notice. As of December 31, 2015, the R.O.C. Government did not invoke such right.
- b. Under a Shareholders Agreement entered into with Philips and EDB Investments Pte Ltd. on March 30, 1999, the parties formed a joint venture company, SSMC, which is an integrated circuit foundry in Singapore. TSMC's equity interest in SSMC was 32%. Nevertheless, in September 2006, Philips spun-off its semiconductor subsidiary which was renamed as NXP B.V. Further, TSMC and NXP B.V. purchased all the SSMC shares owned by EDB Investments Pte Ltd. pro rata according to the Shareholders Agreement on November 15, 2006. After the purchase, TSMC and NXP B.V. currently own approximately 39% and 61% of the SSMC shares, respectively. TSMC and NXP B.V. are required, in the aggregate, to purchase at least 70% of SSMC's capacity, but TSMC alone is not required to purchase more than 28% of the capacity. If any party defaults on the commitment and the capacity utilization of SSMC falls below a specific percentage of its capacity, the defaulting party is required to compensate SSMC for all related unavoidable costs. There was no default from the aforementioned commitment as of December 31, 2015.
- c. In June 2010, Keranos, LLC. filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas alleging that TSMC, TSMC North America, and several other leading technology companies infringe three expired U.S. patents. In response, TSMC, TSMC North America, and several co-defendants in the Texas case filed a lawsuit against Keranos in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California in November 2010, seeking a judgment declaring that they did not infringe the asserted patents, and that those patents were invalid. These two litigations have been consolidated into a single lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. In February 2014, the Court entered a final judgment in favor of TSMC, dismissing all of Keranos' claims against TSMC with prejudice. Keranos appealed the final judgment to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, and in August 2015, the Federal Circuit remanded the case back to the Texas court for further proceedings. The outcome cannot be determined and the Company cannot make a reliable estimate of the contingent liability at this time.
- d. In December 2010, Ziptronix, Inc. filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California accusing TSMC, TSMC North America and one other company of infringing several U.S. patents. In September 2014, the Court granted summary judgment of noninfringement in favor of TSMC and TSMC North America. Ziptronix, Inc. can appeal the Court's order. In August 2015, Tessera Technologies, Inc. announced it had acquired Ziptronix. The outcome cannot be determined and the Company cannot make a reliable estimate of the contingent liability at this time.

- e. TSMC joined the Customer Co-Investment Program of ASML and entered into the investment agreement in August 2012. The agreement includes an investment of EUR837,816 thousand by TSMC Global to acquire 5% of ASML's equity with a lock-up period of 2.5 years. TSMC Global has acquired the aforementioned equity on October 31, 2012. The lock-up period expired on May 1, 2015 and as of October 8, 2015, all ASML shares had been disposed.

Both parties also signed the research and development funding agreement whereby TSMC shall provide EUR276,000 thousand to ASML's research and development programs from 2013 to 2017. As of December 31, 2015, TSMC has paid EUR166,386 thousand to ASML under the research and development funding agreement.

- f. In September 2013, Zond Inc. filed a complaint in U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts against TSMC, certain TSMC subsidiaries and other companies alleging infringing of several U.S. patents. Subsequently, TSMC and Zond initiated additional legal actions in the U.S. District Courts for the District of Delaware and the District of Massachusetts over several additional patents owned by Zond. In March 2015, all pending litigations between the parties in the U.S. District Courts for the District of Massachusetts and the District of Delaware were dismissed.
- g. In March 2014, DSS Technology Management, Inc. (DSS) filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas alleging that TSMC, TSMC North America, TSMC Development and several other companies infringe one U.S. patent. TSMC Development has subsequently been dismissed. In May 2015, the Court entered a final judgment of noninfringement in favor of TSMC and TSMC North America. DSS has appealed the final judgment to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. In November 2015, the Patent Trial and Appeal Board (PTAB) determined after concluding an Inter Partes Review that the patent claims asserted by DSS in the District Court litigation are unpatentable. DSS can appeal the PTAB's decision. The outcome cannot be determined and the Company cannot make a reliable estimate of the contingent liability at this time.
- h. Amounts available under unused letters of credit as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 were NT\$144,738 thousand and NT\$222,026 thousand, respectively.

41. EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION OF FOREIGN-CURRENCY FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following information was summarized according to the foreign currencies other than the functional currency of the Company. The exchange rates disclosed were used to translate the foreign currencies into the functional currency. The significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate (Note 1)	Carrying Amount (In Thousands)
<u>December 31, 2015</u>			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 3,089,634	32.895	\$ 101,633,497
USD	251,824	6.494(Note 2)	8,283,759
EUR	43,933	36.00	1,581,571
JPY	9,717,089	0.2733	2,655,680
Non-monetary items			
HKD	166,727	4.24	706,924
			(Continued)

	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate (Note 1)	Carrying Amount (In Thousands)
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 2,952,404	32.895	\$ 97,119,331
EUR	44,174	36.00	1,590,264
JPY	26,416,113	0.2733	7,219,524

December 31, 2014

Financial assets

Monetary items			
USD	5,002,082	31.718	158,656,051
EUR	22,887	38.57	882,741
JPY	704,925	0.2652	186,946
Non-monetary items			
HKD	149,844	4.09	612,860

Financial liabilities

Monetary items			
USD	3,348,306	31.718	106,201,584
EUR	44,152	38.57	1,702,926
JPY	28,734,248	0.2652	7,620,323
			(Concluded)

Note 1: Except as otherwise noted, exchange rate represents the number of N.T. dollars for which one foreign currency could be exchanged.

Note 2: The exchange rate represents the number of RMB for which one USD dollars could be exchanged.

The realized and unrealized foreign exchange gain and loss was a net gain of NT\$2,481,446 thousand and NT\$2,111,310 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Since there were varieties of foreign currency transactions and functional currencies within the subsidiaries of the Company, the Company was unable to disclose foreign exchange gain (loss) towards each foreign currency with significant impact.

42. OPERATING SEGMENTS INFORMATION

a. Operating segments

The Company's only reportable segment is the foundry segment. The foundry segment engages mainly in the manufacturing, selling, packaging, testing and computer-aided design of integrated circuits and other semiconductor devices and the manufacturing of masks. The Company also had other operating segments that did not exceed the quantitative threshold for separate reporting. These segments mainly engage in the researching, developing, designing, manufacturing and selling of solid state lighting devices and renewable energy and efficiency related technologies and products.

The Company uses the income from operations as the measurement for segment profit and the basis of performance assessment. There was no material differences between the accounting policies of the operating segment and the accounting policies described in Note 4.

b. Segment revenue and operating results

	Foundry	Others	Elimination	Total
<u>Year ended December 31, 2015</u>				
Net revenue from external customers	\$ 842,690,157	\$ 807,211	\$ -	\$ 843,497,368
Income (loss) from operations	320,833,219	(785,444)	-	320,047,775
Share of profits of associates and joint venture	4,517,699	(385,571)	-	4,132,128
Income tax expense (benefit)	43,874,515	(1,771)	-	43,872,744
<u>Year ended December 31, 2014</u>				
Net revenue from external customers	\$ 762,120,792	\$ 685,673	\$ -	\$ 762,806,465
Net revenue from sales among intersegments	-	38,082	(38,082)	-
Income (loss) from operations	298,634,587	(2,764,278)	-	295,870,309
Share of profits of associates and joint venture	4,405,878	(455,409)	-	3,950,469
Income tax expense	38,314,378	21	-	38,314,399

c. Geographic information

	Net Revenue from External Customers		Non-current Assets	
	Years Ended December 31 2015	2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Taiwan	\$ 90,169,543	\$ 88,856,586	\$ 844,173,826	\$ 809,437,793
United States	566,600,178	524,983,953	8,892,851	8,105,381
Asia	123,705,876	99,916,635	15,889,993	15,380,799
Europe, the Middle East and Africa	57,064,965	46,776,647	8,278	8,344
Others	<u>5,956,806</u>	<u>2,272,644</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 843,497,368</u>	<u>\$ 762,806,465</u>	<u>\$ 868,964,948</u>	<u>\$ 832,932,317</u>

The Company categorized the net revenue mainly based on the country in which the customer is headquartered. Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other noncurrent assets.

d. Production information

Production	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Wafer	\$ 802,937,969	\$ 723,747,536
Others	<u>40,559,399</u>	<u>39,058,929</u>
	<u>\$ 843,497,368</u>	<u>\$ 762,806,465</u>

- e. Major customers representing at least 10% of net revenue

	Years Ended December 31			
	2015		2014	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Customer A	\$ 134,158,421	16	\$ 157,631,427	21
Customer B	134,117,206	16	71,184,627	9

43. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

Following are the additional disclosures required by the Securities and Futures Bureau for TSMC:

- a. Financings provided: Please see Table 1 attached;
- b. Endorsement/guarantee provided: Please see Table 2 attached;
- c. Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture): Please see Table 3 attached;
- d. Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please see Table 4 attached;
- e. Acquisition of individual real estate properties at costs of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please see Table 5 attached;
- f. Disposal of individual real estate properties at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None;
- g. Total purchases from or sales to related parties of at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please see Table 6 attached;
- h. Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please see Table 7 attached;
- i. Information about the derivative financial instruments transaction: Please see Notes 7 and 10;
- j. Others: The business relationship between the parent and the subsidiaries and significant transactions between them: Please see Table 8 attached;
- k. Names, locations, and related information of investees over which TSMC exercises significant influence (excluding information on investment in Mainland China): Please see Table 9 attached;
- l. Information on investment in Mainland China
 - 1) The name of the investee in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, its issued capital, method of investment, information on inflow or outflow of capital, percentage of ownership, income (losses) of the investee, share of profits/losses of investee, ending balance, amount received as dividends from the investee, and the limitation on investee: Please see Table 10 attached.
 - 2) Significant direct or indirect transactions with the investee, its prices and terms of payment, unrealized gain or loss, and other related information which is helpful to understand the impact of investment in Mainland China on financial reports: Please see Table 8 attached.

TABLE 1

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries

FINANCINGS PROVIDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

No.	Financing Company	Counter-party	Financial Statement Account	Related Party	Maximum Balance for the Period (US\$ in Thousands) (Note 4)	Ending Balance (US\$ in Thousands) (Note 4)	Amount Actually Drawn (US\$ in Thousands)	Interest Rate	Nature for Financing	Transaction Amounts	Reason for Financing	Allowance for Bad Debt	Collateral		Financing Limits for Each Borrowing Company	Financing Company's Total Financing Amount Limits (Note 3)
													Item	Value		
1	TSMC Partners (Note 5)	TSMC Solar (Note 5)	Other receivables from related parties	Yes	\$ 5,592,150 (US\$ 1,70,000)	\$ -	\$ -	0.38%	The need for short-term financing	\$ -	Operating capital	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 20,353,878 (Note 1)	\$ 50,884,696
		TSMC SSL	Other receivables from related parties	Yes	1,644,750 (US\$ 50,000)	-	-	0.38%	The need for short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	20,353,878 (Note 1)	50,884,696
2	TSMC Solar (Note 5)	TSMC Solar NA	Other receivables from related parties	Yes	19,737 (US\$ 600)	-	-	-	The need for short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1: The total amount for lending to a company for funding for a short-term period shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the net worth of TSMC Partners. In addition, the total amount lendable to any one borrower shall be no more than thirty percent (30%) of the borrower's net worth. The above restriction does not apply to the subsidiaries whose voting shares are 90% and up owned, directly or indirectly, by TSMC (90% and up owned subsidiaries). However, the aggregate amounts lendable to 90% and up owned subsidiaries and the total amount lendable to one such borrower of 90% and up owned subsidiaries shall not exceed forty percent (40%) of the net worth of TSMC Partners.

Note 2: The total amount for lending to a company for funding for a short-term period shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the net worth of TSMC Solar. In addition, the total amount lendable to any one borrower shall be no more than thirty percent (30%) of the borrower's net worth; however, this restriction does not apply to the subsidiaries whose voting shares are 100% owned, directly or indirectly, by TSMC Solar.

Note 3: The total amount available for lending purpose shall not exceed the net worth of TSMC Partners and twenty percent (20%) of the net worth of TSMC Solar.

Note 4: The maximum balance for the period and ending balance represent the amounts approved by the Board of Directors.

Note 5: TSMC Solar was merged into TSMC on December 14, 2015, and the intercompany loan from TSMC Partners had been assumed and repaid by TSMC.

TABLE 2

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries

ENDORSEMENTS/GUARANTEES PROVIDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

No.	Endorsement/ Guarantee Provider	Guaranteed Party		Limits on Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Provided to Each Guaranteed Party (Notes 1 and 2)	Maximum Balance for the Period for the Period (US\$ in Thousands) (Note 3)	Ending Balance (US\$ in Thousands) (Note 3)	Amount Actually Drawn (US\$ in Thousands)	Amount of Endorsement/ Guarantee Collateralized by Properties	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity per Latest Financial Statements	Maximum Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Allowable (Note 2)	Guarantee Provided by Parent Company	Guarantee Provided by A Subsidiary	Guarantee Provided to Subsidiaries in Mainland China
		Name	Nature of Relationship										
0	TSMC	TSMC Global	Subsidiary	\$ 305,417,930	\$ 49,342,500 (US\$ 1,500,000) 2,737,302	\$ 49,342,500 (US\$ 1,500,000) 2,737,302	\$ 49,342,500 (US\$ 1,500,000) 2,737,302	\$ -	4.04%	\$ 305,417,930	Yes	No	No
		TSMC North America	Subsidiary	305,417,930	(US\$ 83,213)	(US\$ 83,213)	(US\$ 83,213)	-	0.22%	305,417,930	Yes	No	No

Note 1: The total amount of the guarantee provided by TSMC to any individual entity shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of TSMC's net worth, or the net worth of such entity. However, subsidiaries whose voting shares are 100% owned, directly or indirectly, by TSMC are not subject to the above restrictions after the approval of the Board of Directors.

Note 2: The total amount of guarantee shall not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of TSMC's net worth.

Note 3: The maximum balance for the period and ending balance represent the amounts approved by the Board of Directors.

TABLE 3

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

December 31, 2015

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Held Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Relationship with the Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2015				Note
				Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Carrying Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	
TSMC	Bank debentures	-	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	\$ 3,306,576	N/A	\$ 3,306,576	
	HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited	-	"	-	149,999	N/A	149,999	
	The Export-Import Bank of the ROC							
	Corporate bond	-	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	1,543,723	N/A	1,544,319	
	CPC Corporation - Taiwan	-	"	-	1,207,601	N/A	1,208,248	
	Taiwan Power Company	-	"	-	1,003,858	N/A	1,005,406	
	Hon Hai Precision Ind. Co., Ltd.	-	"	-	301,097	N/A	301,093	
	Formosa Petrochemical Corporation	-	"	-	175,742	N/A	176,239	
	Formosa Plastics Corporation	-	"	-	100,452	N/A	100,548	
	China Steel Corporation	-	"	-				
	Structure deposit	-	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	2,000,000	N/A	1,996,032	
	Hua Nan Commercial Bank	-	"	-	1,000,000	N/A	999,699	
	Cathay United Bank							
TSMC Partners	Stock	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	211,047	706,924	1	706,924	
	Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation	-	Financial assets carried at cost	21,230	193,584	10	193,584	
	United Industrial Gases Co., Ltd.	-	"	10,500	105,000	7	105,000	
	Shin-Etsu Handolai Taiwan Co., Ltd.	-	"	3,200	24,521	2	24,521	
	W.K. Technology Fund IV							
	Fund	-	Financial assets carried at cost	-	11,259	12	11,259	
	Horizon Ventures Fund	-	"	-	9,357	1	9,357	
	Crimson Asia Capital							
	Stock	-	Financial assets carried at cost	13,919	US\$ 65,000	25	US\$ 65,000	
	Tela Innovations	-	"	6,333	-	14	-	
TSMC Global	Mcube Inc.	-						
	Fund	-	Financial assets carried at cost	-	US\$ 5,000	6	US\$ 5,000	
	Shanghai Walden Venture Capital Enterprise	-	"	-	US\$ 4,329	9	US\$ 4,329	
	China Walden Venture Investments II, L.P.	-						
	Corporate bond	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	US\$ 6,993	N/A	US\$ 6,993	
	Bank of America Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 6,587	N/A	US\$ 6,587	
	BB&T Corporation	-	"	-	US\$ 4,994	N/A	US\$ 4,994	
	Verizon Communications	-	"	-	US\$ 4,971	N/A	US\$ 4,971	
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	-	"	-	US\$ 4,586	N/A	US\$ 4,586	
	KITW	-	"	-	US\$ 4,046	N/A	US\$ 4,046	
TSMC Global	Bank of Ny Mellon Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 3,977	N/A	US\$ 3,977	
	Asian Development Bank	-	"	-	US\$ 3,882	N/A	US\$ 3,882	
	AT&T Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 3,610	N/A	US\$ 3,610	
	Goldman Sachs Group Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 3,430	N/A	US\$ 3,430	
	State Street Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 3,373	N/A	US\$ 3,373	
	Fifth Third Bancorp	-	"	-	US\$ 3,309	N/A	US\$ 3,309	
	Medtronic Inc.	-	"	-				
		-		-				
		-		-				
		-		-				

(Continued)

Held Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Relationship with the Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2015				Note
				Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Carrying Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	
TSMC Global	Unitedhealth Group Inc.	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	US\$ 3,119	N/A	US\$ 3,119	
	Citigroup Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 2,986	N/A	US\$ 2,986	
	Burlington North Santa Fe	-	"	-	US\$ 2,681	N/A	US\$ 2,681	
	PNC Bank NA	-	"	-	US\$ 2,635	N/A	US\$ 2,635	
	CVS Health Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 2,595	N/A	US\$ 2,595	
	Morgan Stanley	-	"	-	US\$ 2,492	N/A	US\$ 2,492	
	Wells Fargo & Company	-	"	-	US\$ 2,475	N/A	US\$ 2,475	
	Merck & Co Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 2,441	N/A	US\$ 2,441	
	Oracle Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 2,428	N/A	US\$ 2,428	
	Citizens Bank NA/RI	-	"	-	US\$ 2,256	N/A	US\$ 2,256	
	Comcast Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 2,176	N/A	US\$ 2,176	
	Stanley Black & Decker Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 2,006	N/A	US\$ 2,006	
	Visa Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,998	N/A	US\$ 1,998	
	Intercontinentalexchange	-	"	-	US\$ 1,997	N/A	US\$ 1,997	
	Intl Bk Recon & Develop	-	"	-	US\$ 1,996	N/A	US\$ 1,996	
	Royal Bank of Canada	-	"	-	US\$ 1,994	N/A	US\$ 1,994	
	Nordic Investment Bank	-	"	-	US\$ 1,993	N/A	US\$ 1,993	
	Ameren Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,990	N/A	US\$ 1,990	
	Toronto Dominion Bank	-	"	-	US\$ 1,990	N/A	US\$ 1,990	
	FMS Wertmanagement	-	"	-	US\$ 1,989	N/A	US\$ 1,989	
	WEC Energy Group Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,988	N/A	US\$ 1,988	
	African Development Bank	-	"	-	US\$ 1,986	N/A	US\$ 1,986	
	AstraZeneca Plc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,983	N/A	US\$ 1,983	
	ACE INA Holdings	-	"	-	US\$ 1,983	N/A	US\$ 1,983	
	New York Life Global FDG	-	"	-	US\$ 1,982	N/A	US\$ 1,982	
	Daimler Finance NA Llc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,978	N/A	US\$ 1,978	
	Priscoa Global Funding 144A	-	"	-	US\$ 1,978	N/A	US\$ 1,978	
	Enel Finance Intl N.V.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,964	N/A	US\$ 1,964	
	HSBC Usa Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,898	N/A	US\$ 1,898	
	Oncor Electric Delivery	-	"	-	US\$ 1,892	N/A	US\$ 1,892	
	Procter & Gamble Co/The	-	"	-	US\$ 1,892	N/A	US\$ 1,892	
	National Rural Util Coop	-	"	-	US\$ 1,879	N/A	US\$ 1,879	
	Catpillar Financial SE	-	"	-	US\$ 1,803	N/A	US\$ 1,803	
	Pepsico Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,790	N/A	US\$ 1,790	
	Deutsche Bank AG, London	-	"	-	US\$ 1,784	N/A	US\$ 1,784	
	Electricite de France SA	-	"	-	US\$ 1,770	N/A	US\$ 1,770	
	Orange S.A.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,748	N/A	US\$ 1,748	
	Public Service Colorado	-	"	-	US\$ 1,651	N/A	US\$ 1,651	
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,592	N/A	US\$ 1,592	
	Heineken N.V.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,588	N/A	US\$ 1,588	
	Capital One Bank (USA), NA	-	"	-	US\$ 1,535	N/A	US\$ 1,535	
	Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,502	N/A	US\$ 1,502	
	Toyota Motor Credit Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,500	N/A	US\$ 1,500	
	Bk of England Euro Note	-	"	-	US\$ 1,498	N/A	US\$ 1,498	
	Becton Dickinson and Co.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,406	N/A	US\$ 1,406	
	Pfizer Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,399	N/A	US\$ 1,399	
	Biogen Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,391	N/A	US\$ 1,391	
	Express Scripts Holding	-	"	-	US\$ 1,390	N/A	US\$ 1,390	
	Santander UK Group Hldgs	-	"	-	US\$ 1,389	N/A	US\$ 1,389	
	General Elec Cap Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,348	N/A	US\$ 1,348	
	CSX Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,322	N/A	US\$ 1,322	
	Chevron Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,247	N/A	US\$ 1,247	
	Shell International Fin.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,243	N/A	US\$ 1,243	

(Continued)

Held Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Relationship with the Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2015				Note
				Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Carrying Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	
TSMC Global	Principal Life Glb Fnd II	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	US\$ 1,195	N/A	US\$ 1,195	
	American Intl Group	-	"	-	US\$ 1,172	N/A	US\$ 1,172	
	Trans Canada Pipelines	-	"	-	US\$ 1,140	N/A	US\$ 1,140	
	Pacificorp	-	"	-	US\$ 1,089	N/A	US\$ 1,089	
	UBS AG Stamford CT	-	"	-	US\$ 1,008	N/A	US\$ 1,008	
	Philip Morris Intl Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,006	N/A	US\$ 1,006	
	Morgan Stanley	-	"	-	US\$ 1,005	N/A	US\$ 1,005	
	Suntrust Banks Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,004	N/A	US\$ 1,004	
	Morgan Stanley	-	"	-	US\$ 1,001	N/A	US\$ 1,001	
	Met Life Glob Funding I	-	"	-	US\$ 1,000	N/A	US\$ 1,000	
	Gilead Sciences Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,000	N/A	US\$ 1,000	
	Celgene Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 999	N/A	US\$ 999	
	Rabobank Nederland NY	-	"	-	US\$ 999	N/A	US\$ 999	
	Keycorp	-	"	-	US\$ 999	N/A	US\$ 999	
	Credit Suisse New York	-	"	-	US\$ 997	N/A	US\$ 997	
	Bank of America N.A.	-	"	-	US\$ 996	N/A	US\$ 996	
	AIG Global Funding	-	"	-	US\$ 995	N/A	US\$ 995	
	HSBC USA Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 995	N/A	US\$ 995	
	Time Warner Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 994	N/A	US\$ 994	
	Eaton Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 994	N/A	US\$ 994	
	IBM Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 993	N/A	US\$ 993	
	Lockheed Martin Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 993	N/A	US\$ 993	
	Schlumberger Hldgs Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 993	N/A	US\$ 993	
	Marsh & McLennan Cos Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 924	N/A	US\$ 924	
	Coming Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 889	N/A	US\$ 889	
	Angen Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 865	N/A	US\$ 865	
	Mastercard Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 853	N/A	US\$ 853	
	Swedbank AB	-	"	-	US\$ 840	N/A	US\$ 840	
	Eaton Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 837	N/A	US\$ 837	
	Fifth Third Bank	-	"	-	US\$ 822	N/A	US\$ 822	
	Manuf & Traders Trust Co.	-	"	-	US\$ 747	N/A	US\$ 747	
	Commonwealth Bk Austr NY	-	"	-	US\$ 645	N/A	US\$ 645	
	Hyundai Capital America	-	"	-	US\$ 618	N/A	US\$ 618	
	Bayer Us Finance Llc.	-	"	-	US\$ 600	N/A	US\$ 600	
	Coca Cola Co/The	-	"	-	US\$ 588	N/A	US\$ 588	
	Mcdonald S Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 547	N/A	US\$ 547	
	Ryder System Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 503	N/A	US\$ 503	
	American Intl Group	-	"	-	US\$ 495	N/A	US\$ 495	
	Duke Energy Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 425	N/A	US\$ 425	
	US Bancorp	-	"	-	US\$ 262	N/A	US\$ 262	
	Rolls Royce PLC	-	"	-	US\$ 220	N/A	US\$ 220	
	JP Morgan Chase & Co.	-	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	US\$ 10,798	N/A	US\$ 10,772	
	Government bond	-		-				
	US Treasury N/B	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	US\$ 26,702	N/A	US\$ 26,702	
	Agency bond	-		-				
	Fmma Pool AL7191	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	US\$ 5,864	N/A	US\$ 5,864	
	Fmma Pool AL7671	-	"	-	US\$ 5,003	N/A	US\$ 5,003	
	Fmma Pool AD4037	-	"	-	US\$ 4,928	N/A	US\$ 4,928	
	Fmma Pool 310104	-	"	-	US\$ 4,220	N/A	US\$ 4,220	
	Fmma Pool AV3015	-	"	-	US\$ 4,064	N/A	US\$ 4,064	
	Fmma Pool AS3460	-	"	-	US\$ 4,031	N/A	US\$ 4,031	
	Fmma Tha 15 Yr 2.5	-	"	-	US\$ 3,964	N/A	US\$ 3,964	

(Continued)

Held Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Relationship with the Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2015				Note
				Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Carrying Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	
TSMC Global	Fmma Pool AS6275	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	US\$ 3,952	N/A	US\$ 3,952	
	Fmma Pool AH5613	-	"	-	US\$ 3,300	N/A	US\$ 3,300	
	Fed Hm Ln Pe Pool J32520	-	"	-	US\$ 3,107	N/A	US\$ 3,107	
	Fhlmc Tba 30 Yr 5.5	-	"	-	US\$ 3,034	N/A	US\$ 3,034	
	Fannie Mae	-	"	-	US\$ 2,988	N/A	US\$ 2,988	
	Fmma Pool 725423	-	"	-	US\$ 2,958	N/A	US\$ 2,958	
	Fmma Pool 995024	-	"	-	US\$ 2,471	N/A	US\$ 2,471	
	Fed Hm Ln Pe Pool 849787	-	"	-	US\$ 2,465	N/A	US\$ 2,465	
	Fmma Pool AL6818	-	"	-	US\$ 2,296	N/A	US\$ 2,296	
	Fmma Pool AL7485	-	"	-	US\$ 2,118	N/A	US\$ 2,118	
	Fmma Pool AL7421	-	"	-	US\$ 2,030	N/A	US\$ 2,030	
	Fmma Pool AY6119	-	"	-	US\$ 2,025	N/A	US\$ 2,025	
	Freddie Mac	-	"	-	US\$ 1,984	N/A	US\$ 1,984	
	Fmma Pool AL6254	-	"	-	US\$ 1,930	N/A	US\$ 1,930	
	Fmma Pool 930289	-	"	-	US\$ 1,688	N/A	US\$ 1,688	
	Fmma Pool Ma1201	-	"	-	US\$ 1,554	N/A	US\$ 1,554	
	Federal Farm Credit Bank	-	"	-	US\$ 1,246	N/A	US\$ 1,246	
	Fed Hm Ln Pe Pool 849872	-	"	-	US\$ 1,240	N/A	US\$ 1,240	
	Fmma Pool AX5630	-	"	-	US\$ 1,094	N/A	US\$ 1,094	
	Fed Hm Ln Pe Pool J32972	-	"	-	US\$ 851	N/A	US\$ 851	
	Fed Hm Ln Pe Pool V60841	-	"	-	US\$ 787	N/A	US\$ 787	
	Fannie Mae	-	"	-	US\$ 674	N/A	US\$ 674	
	Export Developmnt Canada	-	"	-	US\$ 647	N/A	US\$ 647	
	Fmma Pool AL6302	-	"	-	US\$ 644	N/A	US\$ 644	
	Fed Hm Ln Pe Pool J33012	-	"	-	US\$ 390	N/A	US\$ 390	
	Fed Hm Ln Pe Pool C91854	-	"	-	US\$ 138	N/A	US\$ 138	
	Fmma Pool 995018	-	"	-	US\$ 84	N/A	US\$ 84	
	Fed Hm Ln Pe Pool 849506	-	"	-	US\$ 48	N/A	US\$ 48	
	Fed Hm Ln Pe Pool C91845	-	"	-	US\$ 27	N/A	US\$ 27	
	Fmma Pool 745516	-	"	-	US\$ 26	N/A	US\$ 26	
	Negotiable certificate of deposit							
	China Development Bank	-	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	US\$ 50,000	N/A	US\$ 50,206	
	Bank of China	-	"	-	US\$ 50,000	N/A	US\$ 50,146	
	China Construction Bank	-	"	-	US\$ 50,000	N/A	US\$ 50,002	
	Corporate issued asset backed securities							
	Chase Issuance Trust	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	US\$ 15,507	N/A	US\$ 15,507	
	Discover Card Execution Note Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 12,126	N/A	US\$ 12,126	
	Citibank Credit Card Issuance Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 9,756	N/A	US\$ 9,756	
	Capital One Multi Asset Execution Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 8,961	N/A	US\$ 8,961	
	Ford Credit Floorplan Master Owner Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 5,922	N/A	US\$ 5,922	
	Bank Of America Credit Card Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 4,433	N/A	US\$ 4,433	
	American Express Credit Account Master Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 3,993	N/A	US\$ 3,993	
	Mercedes Benz Master Owner Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 3,984	N/A	US\$ 3,984	
	Mercedes Benz Auto Lease Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 3,001	N/A	US\$ 3,001	
	Ford Credit Auto Lease Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 2,078	N/A	US\$ 2,078	
	Toyota Auto Receivables Owner Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 2,074	N/A	US\$ 2,074	
	Nissan Auto Lease Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 2,001	N/A	US\$ 2,001	
	American Express Credit Account Master Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 2,000	N/A	US\$ 2,000	
	American Express Credit Account Master Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 1,997	N/A	US\$ 1,997	
	Chrysler Capital Auto Receivables Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 1,994	N/A	US\$ 1,994	
	Usaa Auto Owner Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 1,992	N/A	US\$ 1,992	
	Nissan Auto Receivables Owner Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 1,986	N/A	US\$ 1,986	

(Continued)

Held Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Relationship with the Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2015				Note
				Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Carrying Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	
TSMC Global	Carmax Auto Owner Trust	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	US\$ 1,985	N/A	US\$ 1,985	
	Ford Credit Auto Owner Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 1,967	N/A	US\$ 1,967	
	Golden Credit Card Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 1,794	N/A	US\$ 1,794	
	Mercedes Benz Auto Receivables Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 1,691	N/A	US\$ 1,691	
	Honda Auto Receivables Owner Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 1,686	N/A	US\$ 1,686	
	Hyundai Auto Receivables Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 998	N/A	US\$ 998	
	Nissan Auto Lease Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 981	N/A	US\$ 981	
	Hyundai Auto Lease Securitizat Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 551	N/A	US\$ 551	
	Bmw Floorplan Master Owner Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 434	N/A	US\$ 434	
	Fund	-	Financial assets carried at cost	-	US\$ 12,017	5	US\$ 12,017	
VTAF III	Primavera Capital Fund II L.P.	-	Financial assets carried at cost	-	US\$ 12,017	5	US\$ 12,017	
	Common stock	-	Financial assets carried at cost	2,249	US\$ 315	6	US\$ 315	
	Action Wireless Broadband Corp.	-	Financial assets carried at cost	2,249	US\$ 315	6	US\$ 315	
	Preferred stock	-	Financial assets carried at cost	7,522	US\$ 5,177	3	US\$ 5,177	
	Bridgelux, Inc.	-	"	1,154	US\$ 1,500	N/A	US\$ 1,500	
VTAF II	GTBF, Inc.	-	"	1,600	US\$ 800	11	US\$ 800	
	LiquidLeds Lighting Corp.	-	"	4,147	US\$ 170	-	US\$ 170	
	Neoconix, Inc.	-	"	4,147	US\$ 170	-	US\$ 170	
	Common stock	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	1,267	US\$ 3,194	3	US\$ 3,194	
	RichWave Technology Corp.	-	Financial assets carried at cost	1,806	US\$ 2,607	8	US\$ 2,607	
	Sentelic	-	"	3,100	US\$ 2,429	30	US\$ 2,429	
	Aether Systems, Inc.	-	"	3,100	US\$ 2,429	30	US\$ 2,429	
	Preferred stock	-	Financial assets carried at cost	4,643	US\$ 4,441	2	US\$ 4,441	
	Aquantia	-	"	963	US\$ 2,168	2	US\$ 2,168	
	5V Technologies, Inc.	-	"	711	US\$ 1,100	-	US\$ 1,100	
Emerging Alliance	Impinj, Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 588	13	US\$ 588	
	QST Holdings, LLC	-	"	92	US\$ 28	-	US\$ 28	
	Crestia Technology Corporation	-	"	92	US\$ 28	-	US\$ 28	
	Common stock	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	4,034	US\$ 10,167	8	US\$ 10,167	
	RichWave Technology Corp.	-	Financial assets carried at cost	11,124	US\$ 3,065	6	US\$ 3,065	
	Global Investment Holding Inc.	-	"	11,124	US\$ 3,065	6	US\$ 3,065	
	Preferred stock	-	Financial assets carried at cost	-	US\$ 141	4	US\$ 141	
	QST Holdings, LLC	-	"	-	US\$ 141	4	US\$ 141	
	Preferred stock	-	Financial assets carried at cost	230	-	3	-	
	Sonics, Inc.	-	"	230	-	3	-	
ISDF	Common stock	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	6,581	US\$ 6,842	11	US\$ 6,842	
ISDF II	Achip Technologies Limited	-	Financial assets carried at cost	745	-	6	-	
	Goyatek Technology, Corp.	-	"	278	-	4	-	
	Sonics, Inc.	-	"	278	-	4	-	
Emerging Alliance	Preferred stock	-	Financial assets carried at cost	264	-	4	-	
	Sonics, Inc.	-	"	264	-	4	-	

(Concluded)

TABLE 4

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries

MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED AND DISPOSED OF AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST NT\$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Financial Statement Account	Counter-party	Nature of Relationship	Beginning Balance		Acquisition		Disposal			Ending Balance (Note 1)	
					Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Carrying Value	Gain/Loss on Disposal	Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Amount
TSMC	Bank debentures, HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ 3,316,906	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 3,305,475
	Corporate bond CPC Corporation, Taiwan	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,771,413	225,000	225,000	-	-	1,543,723
	Taiwan Power Company	"	-	-	-	-	-	1,209,903	-	-	-	-	1,207,601
	Hon Hai Precision Ind. Co., Ltd.	"	-	-	-	-	-	1,006,244	-	-	-	-	1,003,858
	Formosa Petrochemical Corporation	"	-	-	-	-	-	301,625	-	-	-	-	301,097
	Formosa Plastics Corporation	"	-	-	-	-	-	351,464	175,000	175,000	-	-	175,742
	Structure deposit, Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	2,000,000
	Cathay United Bank	"	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
	Commercial paper Taiwan Power Company	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	220	2,192,014	1,080	10,768,924	1,300	13,000,000	12,960,938	39,062	-
	CPC Corporation, Taiwan	"	-	-	230	2,293,579	100	997,799	330	3,300,000	3,291,378	8,622	-
TSMC Partner	Stock TSMC SSL	Noncurrent assets held for sale	EPISTAR	Subsidiary	554,674	669,472	-	-	554,674	782,701 (Note 2)	669,472	113,229	-
	TSMC Global	Investments accounted for using equity method	-	Subsidiary	3	132,330,833	2	64,640,368	-	-	-	-	5
	VIS Chi Cheng	"	Public Market OVT	Associate Subsidiary	546,223	10,105,485	-	-	82,000	3,871,910	1,608,371	2,263,539	464,223
		"			-	-	36,600	394,674	-	-	-	-	36,600
TSMC Global	Stock VisiEra Holding	Investments accounted for using equity method	OVT	Subsidiary	43,000	US\$ 103,653	43,000	US\$ 108,204	-	-	-	-	86,000
	Tela Innovations	Financial assets carried at cost	-	-	-	-	13,919	US\$ 65,000	-	-	-	-	13,919
	Corporate bond JPMorgan Chase & Co.	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	US\$ 11,002	-	-	-	-	US\$ 10,798
	Government bond US Treasury N/B	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	US\$ 51,037	US\$ 24,113	US\$ 24,194	US\$ (81)	-	US\$ 26,702

(Continued)

Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Financial Statement Account	Counter-party	Nature of Relationship	Beginning Balance		Acquisition		Disposal		Ending Balance (Note 1)	
					Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Amount
TSMC Global	Negotiable certificates of deposits	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	-	\$	-	US\$ 50,000	-	\$	-	US\$ 50,000
	China Development Bank				-	-	-	US\$ 50,000	-	-	-	US\$ 50,000
	Bank of China				-	-	-	US\$ 50,000	-	-	-	US\$ 50,000
	China Construction Bank	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Corporate issued asset-backed securities</u>				-	-	-	US\$ 16,048	-	US\$ 497	-	US\$ 15,507
	Chase Insurance Trust				-	-	-	US\$ 12,142	-	-	-	US\$ 12,126
TSMC Solar	Discover Card Execution Note Trust	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	US\$ 9,778	-	-	-	US\$ 9,756
	Citibank Credit Card Issuance Trust				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stock ASML				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fund Primavera Capital Fund II L.P.	Financial assets carried at cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stock Motech	Investments accounted for using equity method	Public Market	Associate	87,480	3,408,945	29,160	1,209,114	20,993	US\$1,780,940	20,993	US\$1,085,474
										US\$695,466		US\$12,017
										202,384	Note 3	Note 3

Note 1: The ending balance includes the amortization of premium/discount on bonds investments, share of profits/losses of investees and other related adjustment.

Note 2: The amount of disposal is the selling price less associated expenditure.

Note 3: TSMC Solar was merged into TSMC on December 14, 2015. After the incorporation, Motech's shares previously owned by TSMC Solar were directly held by TSMC.

TABLE 5

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries

ACQUISITION OF INDIVIDUAL REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES AT COSTS OF AT LEAST NT\$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Company Name	Types of Property	Transaction Date	Transaction Amount (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Payment Term	Counter-party	Nature of Relationships	Prior Transaction of Related Counter-party				Price Reference	Purpose of Acquisition	Other Terms
							Owner	Relationships	Transfer Date	Amount			
TSMC	Fab	July 09, 2014 to July 06, 2015	\$ 3,222,693	Monthly settlement by the construction progress and acceptance	DA CIN Construction Co., Ltd.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bidding, price comparison and price negotiation	Manufacturing purpose	None
	Fab	August 13, 2014 to July 15, 2015	3,245,091	Monthly settlement by the construction progress and acceptance	Fu Tsu Construction Co., Ltd.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bidding, price comparison and price negotiation	Manufacturing purpose	None
	Fab	September 26, 2014 to July 17, 2015	323,819	Monthly settlement by the construction progress and acceptance	MandarTech Interiors Inc.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bidding, price comparison and price negotiation	Manufacturing purpose	None
	Fab	November 03, 2014 to June 18, 2015	1,371,031	Monthly settlement by the construction progress and acceptance	China Steel Structure Co., Ltd.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bidding, price comparison and price negotiation	Manufacturing purpose	None
	Fab	October 02, 2015 to October 05, 2015	1,327,000	Monthly settlement by the construction progress and acceptance	Kedge Construction Co., Ltd.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bidding, price comparison and price negotiation	Manufacturing purpose	None
	Fab	November 20, 2015 to November 23, 2015	349,823	Monthly settlement by the construction progress and acceptance	Lead Fu Industrials Corp.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bidding, price comparison and price negotiation	Manufacturing purpose	None
	Fab	December 10, 2015 to December 11, 2015	870,000	Monthly settlement by the construction progress and acceptance	Chun Yuan Steel Industry Co., Ltd.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bidding, price comparison and price negotiation	Manufacturing purpose	None

TABLE 6

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries

**TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES OF AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015**
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationships	Transaction Details			Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Payable or Receivable		Note
			Purchases/ Sales	Amount (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	% to Total
TSMC	TSMC North America	Subsidiary	Sales	\$ 564,715,542	66	Net 30 days from invoice date (Note)	-	Note	\$ 56,728,022	68
	GUC	Associate	Sales	3,252,282	-	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	-	483,576	1
	TSMC China	Subsidiary	Purchases	22,459,951	31	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	-	(1,541,231)	8
	WaferTech	Indirect subsidiary	Purchases	8,611,590	12	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	-	(683,473)	3
	VIS	Associate	Purchases	7,148,777	10	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	-	(532,097)	3
	SSMC	Associate	Purchases	3,977,638	6	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	-	(301,108)	1
TSMC North America	GUC	Associate of TSMC	Sales	894,408 (US\$ 28,197)	-	Net 30 days from invoice date	-	-	20,735 (US\$ 630)	-
TSMC Solar	TSMC Solar Europe GmbH	Subsidiary	Sales	436,074	61	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	-	-	-

Note: The tenor is 30 days from TSMC's invoice date or determined by the payment terms granted to its clients by TSMC North America.

TABLE 7

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries

**RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
December 31, 2015**

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationships	Ending Balance (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Turnover Days (Note 1)	Overdue			Allowance for Bad Debts
					Amount	Action Taken	Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	
TSMC	TSMC North America GUC	Subsidiary Associate	\$ 57,057,694 483,576	47 42	\$ 5,268,560 201,377	- -	\$ 13,076,307 209,847	\$ -
TSMC China	TSMC	Parent company	1,541,231 (RMB 304,245)	29	-	-	-	-
TSMC Technology	TSMC	Parent company	227,511 (US\$ 6,916)	Note 2	-	-	-	-
WaferTech	TSMC	Parent company	683,473 (US\$ 20,777)	29	-	-	-	-

Note 1: The calculation of turnover days excludes other receivables from related parties.

Note 2: The ending balance is primarily consisted of other receivables, which is not applicable for the calculation of turnover days.

TABLE 8

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries

**INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

No.	Company Name	Counter Party	Nature of Relationship (Note 1)	Intercompany Transactions			Percentage of Consolidated Net Revenue or Total Assets
				Financial Statements Item	Amount	Terms (Note 2)	
0	TSMC	TSMC North America	1	Net revenue from sale of goods	\$ 564,715,542	-	67%
				Receivables from related parties	56,728,022	-	3%
		TSMC Japan	1	Other receivables from related parties	329,672	-	-
				Marketing expenses - commission	230,499	-	-
		TSMC Europe	1	Marketing expenses - commission	405,608	-	-
				Purchases	22,459,951	-	3%
		TSMC China	1	Marketing expenses - commission	120,715	-	-
				Disposal of property, plant and equipment	121,743	-	-
		TSMC Canada	1	Payables to related parties	1,541,231	-	-
				Research and development expenses	227,661	-	-
1	TSMC Solar	TSMC Technology	1	Research and development expenses	1,783,414	-	-
				Payables to related parties	227,511	-	-
		WaferTech	1	Purchases	8,611,590	-	1%
				Payables to related parties	683,473	-	-
		TSMC Solar Europe GmbH	1	Net revenue from sale of goods	436,074	-	-

Note 1: No. 1 represents the transactions from parent company to subsidiary.

Note 2: The sales prices and payment terms of intercompany sales are not significantly different from those to third parties. For other intercompany transactions, prices and terms are determined in accordance with mutual agreements.

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries

NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND RELATED INFORMATION OF INVESTEE OVER WHICH THE COMPANY EXERCISES SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE (EXCLUDING INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA)
 FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015
 (Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2015		Net Income (Losses) of the Investee (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Share of Profits/Losses of Investee (Note 1) (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Note
				December 31, 2015 (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	December 31, 2014 (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Shares (In Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership			
TSMC	TSMC Global TSMC Partners	Tortola, British Virgin Islands Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Investment activities Investing in companies involved in the design, manufacture, and other related business in the semiconductor industry	\$ 167,755,236 31,456,130	\$ 103,114,868 31,456,130	\$ 5 988,268	100 100	\$ 22,522,263 2,009,702	\$ 22,522,263 2,009,969	Subsidiary Subsidiary
	SSMC	Singapore	Fabrication and supply of integrated circuits	5,120,028	5,120,028	314	39	6,372,459	2,471,877	Associate
	VIS	Hsin-Chu, Taiwan	Research, design, development, manufacture, packaging, testing and sale of memory integrated circuits, LSI, VLSI and related parts	10,180,677	11,789,048	464,223	28	4,157,583	1,279,493	Associate
	TSMC North America	San Jose, California, USA	Selling and marketing of integrated circuits and semiconductor devices	333,718	333,718	11,000	100	98,802	98,802	Subsidiary
	Xintee	Taoyuan, Taiwan	Wafer level chip size packaging service	1,309,969	1,357,890	92,778	35	146,799	54,113	Associate
	Motech	New Taipei, Taiwan	Manufacturing and sales of solar cells, crystalline silicon solar cell, and test and measurement instruments and design and construction of solar power systems	5,221,931	-	58,220	12	(686,132)	(9,066)	Associate
	GUC	Hsin-Chu, Taiwan	Researching, developing, manufacturing, testing and marketing of integrated circuits	386,568	386,568	46,688	35	494,240	173,960	Associate
	VTAF II	Guam, USA	Investing in new start-up technology companies	608,562	605,479	-	98	(5,358)	(5,251)	Subsidiary
	Emerging Alliance	Cayman Islands	Investing in new start-up technology companies	844,775	844,775	-	99.5	(2,575)	(2,562)	Subsidiary
	Chi Chemg	Taipei, Taiwan	Investment activities	394,674	-	36,600	100	(93,651)	(311)	Subsidiary
	VTAF III	Cayman Islands	Investing in new start-up technology companies	1,499,452	1,850,782	-	98	(93,739)	(91,864)	Subsidiary
	TSMC Europe	Amsterdam, the Netherlands	Marketing and engineering supporting activities	15,749	15,749	-	100	38,825	38,825	Subsidiary
	TSMC Japan	Yokohama, Japan	Marketing activities	83,760	83,760	6	100	3,533	3,533	Subsidiary
	TSMC Korea	Seoul, Korea	Customer service and technical supporting activities	13,656	13,656	80	100	3,090	3,090	Subsidiary
TSMC Partners	TSMC Solar Europe GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	Selling of solar related products and providing customer service	25,266	-	1	100	(35,666)	(1,730)	Subsidiary
	TSMC Solar	Tai-Chung, Taiwan	Engaged in researching, developing, designing, manufacturing and selling renewable energy and saving related technologies and products	-	11,180,000	-	-	(3,500,638)	(3,479,224)	Subsidiary
	TSMC GN	Taipei, Taiwan	Investment activities	-	200,000	-	-	(101,697)	(101,697)	Subsidiary
	TSMC Development	Delaware, U.S.A	Investment activities	0.03 (US\$ 0.001)	0.03 (US\$ 0.001)	-	100	1,312,315 (US\$ 792,156)	Note 2	Subsidiary
	VisEra Holding	Cayman Islands	Investing in companies involved in the design, manufacturing, and other related businesses in the semiconductor industry	4,973,856 (US\$ 151,204)	1,414,485 (US\$ 43,000)	86,000	98	1,115,859 (US\$ 213,347)	Note 2	Subsidiary
	TSMC Technology	Delaware, U.S.A	Engineering support activities	0.03 (US\$ 0.001)	0.03 (US\$ 0.001)	-	100	49,392 (US\$ 16,568)	Note 2	Subsidiary
	ISDF II	Cayman Islands	Investing in new start-up technology companies	305,891 (US\$ 9,299)	305,891 (US\$ 9,299)	9,299	97	3,334 (US\$ 10,471)	Note 2	Subsidiary
	TSMC Canada	Ontario, Canada	Engineering support activities	75,659 (US\$ 2,300)	75,659 (US\$ 2,300)	2,300	100	18,908 (US\$ 4,638)	Note 2	Subsidiary

(Continued)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2015			Net Income (Losses) of the Investee Currents in Currencies in Thousands	Share of Profits/Losses of Investee (Note 1) (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Note
				December 31, 2015 (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	December 31, 2014 (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Shares (In Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)			
TSMC Partners	ISDF	Cayman Islands	Investing in new start-up technology companies	\$ 19,178 (US\$ 583)	\$ 19,178 (US\$ 583)	583	97	\$ 4,114 (US\$ 125)	\$ (414) (US\$ (13))	Note 2	Subsidiary
	Growth Fund	Cayman Islands	Investing in new start-up technology companies	48,085 (US\$ 1,462)	71,711 (US\$ 2,180)	-	100	26,148 (US\$ 795)	30,617 (US\$ 965)	Note 2	Subsidiary
	Mutual-Pak	New Taipei, Taiwan	Manufacturing and selling of electronic parts and researching, developing, and testing of RFID	171,471 (US\$ 5,212)	171,471 (US\$ 5,212)	15,643	58	20,562 (US\$ 625)	(15,855) (US\$ (500))	Note 2	Subsidiary
	VTAF Holdings	Delaware, U.S.A.	Investing in new start-up technology companies	-	-	-	62	-	-	Note 2	Subsidiary
	VTAF Holdings	Delaware, U.S.A.	Investing in new start-up technology companies	-	-	-	31	-	-	Note 2	Subsidiary
Emerging Alliance	VTAF Holdings	Delaware, U.S.A.	Investing in new start-up technology companies	-	-	-	7	-	-	Note 2	Subsidiary
	Motech	New Taipei, Taiwan	Manufacturing and sales of solar cells, crystalline silicon solar cell, and test and measurement instruments and design and construction of solar power systems	-	6,228,661	-	-	-	(686,132)	Note 2	Associate
TSMC Solar	TSMC Solar Europe	Amsterdam, the Netherlands	Investing in solar related business	-	504,107	-	-	-	(5,127)	Note 2	Subsidiary
	TSMC Solar NA	Delaware, U.S.A.	Selling and marketing of solar related products	-	236,025	-	-	-	(7,857)	Note 2	Subsidiary
	TSMC Solar Europe GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	Selling of solar related products and providing customer service	-	-	-	-	-	(35,666)	Note 2	Subsidiary
TSMC GN	TSMC Solar	Tai-Chung, Taiwan	Engaged in researching, developing, designing, manufacturing and selling renewable energy and saving related technologies and products	-	53,092	-	-	-	(3,500,638)	Note 2	Associate
	WaferTech	Washington, U.S.A.	Manufacturing, selling, testing and computer-aided designing of integrated circuits and other semiconductor devices	-	-	293,637	100	6,372,230 (US\$ 193,714)	1,241,489 (US\$ 39,139)	Note 2	Subsidiary
TSMC Solar Europe	TSMC Solar Europe GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	Selling of solar related products and providing customer service	-	446,400 (EUR 12,400)	-	-	-	(27,182) (EUR (766))	Note 2	Subsidiary
	VisEra Tech	Hsin-Chi, Taiwan	Produces semiconductor optical components and other semiconductor manufacturing and service	3,094,388 (US\$ 94,069)	3,094,388 (US\$ 94,069)	253,120	87	5,365,288 (US\$ 163,103)	312,427 (US\$ 9,850)	Note 2	Subsidiary
	Xintec	Taoyuan, Taiwan	Wafer level chip size packaging service	200,100 (US\$ 6,083)	402,661 (US\$ 12,241)	18,504	6	718,577 (US\$ 21,845)	146,799 (US\$ 4,628)	Note 2	Associate

Note 1: The share of profits/losses of investee includes the effect of unrealized gross profit on intercompany transactions.

Note 2: The share of profits/losses of the investee company is not reflected herein as such amount is already included in the share of profits/losses of the investor company.

(Concluded)

TABLE 10

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA

FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2015 (US\$ in Thousands)	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2015 (US\$ in Thousands)	Net Income (Losses) of the Investee Company	Percentage of Ownership	Share of Profits/Losses	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2015	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2015
					Outflow	Inflow						
TSMC China	Manufacturing and selling of integrated circuits at the order of and pursuant to product design specifications provided by customers	\$ 18,939,667 (RMB 4,502,080)	Note 1	\$ 18,939,667 (US\$ 596,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,939,667 (US\$ 596,000)	\$ 8,709,986	100%	\$ 8,729,966 (Note 2)	\$ 40,234,742	\$ -

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2015 (US\$ in Thousands)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (US\$ in Thousands)	Upper Limit on Investment (US\$ in Thousands)
\$ 18,939,667 (US\$ 596,000)	\$ 18,939,667 (US\$ 596,000)	\$ 18,939,667 (US\$ 596,000)

Note 1: TSMC directly invested US\$596,000 thousand in TSMC China.

Note 2: Amount was recognized based on the audited financial statements.

**Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing
Company Limited**

**Parent Company Only Financial Statements for the
Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and
Independent Auditors' Report**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and January 1, 2014 and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. These parent company only financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the parent company only financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and January 1, 2014, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

The statements of major accounting items listed in the parent company only financial statements of Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 are presented for the purpose of additional analysis. Such statements have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audits of the financial statements mentioned above. In our opinion, such statements are consistent in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Deloitte & Touche

February 2, 2016

Notice to Readers

The accompanying financial statements are intended only to present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	December 31, 2015 (Note 3)		December 31, 2014 (Adjusted) (Note 3)		January 1, 2014 (Adjusted) (Note 3)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	\$ 264,493,583	16	\$ 184,859,232	13	\$ 146,438,768	12
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 7)	6,026	-	134,824	-	64,030	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	706,924	-	612,860	-	646,402	-
Held-to-maturity financial assets (Note 8)	9,166,523	1	4,485,593	-	1,795,949	-
Notes and accounts receivable, net (Note 9)	25,636,123	2	22,806,184	2	17,445,877	2
Receivables from related parties (Note 31)	57,282,682	4	88,419,913	6	52,969,803	4
Other receivables from related parties (Note 31)	455,327	-	576,592	-	572,000	-
Inventories (Notes 5 and 10)	64,338,188	4	63,523,287	5	35,243,061	3
Noncurrent assets held for sale (Note 11)	-	-	669,472	-	-	-
Other financial assets (Note 32)	1,766,573	-	2,069,874	-	61,842	-
Other current assets (Note 14)	3,061,131	-	2,791,666	-	2,386,031	-
Total current assets	<u>426,913,080</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>370,949,497</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>257,623,763</u>	<u>21</u>
NONCURRENT ASSETS						
Held-to-maturity financial assets (Note 8)	1,621,424	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets carried at cost	343,721	-	373,158	-	469,378	-
Investments accounted for using equity method (Notes 5 and 11)	324,365,592	20	242,022,438	17	165,082,697	14
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 5 and 12)	831,784,912	52	796,684,361	56	770,443,494	64
Intangible assets (Notes 5 and 13)	9,391,418	1	8,996,810	1	7,069,456	1
Deferred income tax assets (Notes 5 and 26)	4,506,675	-	3,209,679	-	4,486,126	-
Refundable deposits	398,693	-	340,010	-	2,496,663	-
Other noncurrent assets (Note 14)	360,000	-	385,700	-	820,000	-
Total noncurrent assets	<u>1,172,772,435</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>1,052,012,156</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>950,867,814</u>	<u>79</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,599,685,515</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,422,961,653</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,208,491,577</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Short-term loans (Note 15)	\$ 39,474,000	2	\$ 36,158,520	2	\$ 15,645,000	1
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 7)	45,254	-	477,268	-	25,404	-
Accounts payable	16,702,970	1	19,310,737	1	13,628,675	1
Payables to related parties (Note 31)	3,759,631	-	4,756,426	-	4,183,979	-
Salary and bonus payable	9,603,908	1	8,983,879	1	6,834,181	1
Accrued profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors (Notes 20 and 28)	20,913,074	1	18,052,820	1	12,738,801	1
Payables to contractors and equipment suppliers	25,346,206	2	25,911,719	2	89,555,814	8
Income tax payable (Note 26)	32,975,435	2	28,616,392	2	22,567,331	2
Provisions (Notes 5 and 16)	9,011,863	1	9,959,817	1	7,217,331	1
Long-term liabilities - current portion (Note 17)	12,000,000	1	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Note 19)	24,466,937	2	26,033,514	2	14,799,228	1
Total current liabilities	<u>194,299,278</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>178,261,092</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>187,195,744</u>	<u>16</u>
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES						
Bonds payable (Note 17)	154,200,000	10	166,200,000	12	166,200,000	14
Deferred income tax liabilities (Note 26)	31,271	-	199,750	-	-	-
Net defined benefit liability (Notes 5 and 18)	7,448,026	-	6,546,849	-	6,704,854	-
Guarantee deposits (Note 19)	21,554,374	1	25,534,851	2	147,964	-
Others (Note 16)	480,847	-	18,000	-	36,000	-
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>183,714,518</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>198,499,450</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>173,088,818</u>	<u>14</u>
Total liabilities	<u>378,013,796</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>376,760,542</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>360,284,562</u>	<u>30</u>
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PARENT						
Capital stock (Note 20)	259,303,805	16	259,296,624	18	259,286,171	21
Capital surplus (Note 20)	56,300,215	3	55,989,922	4	55,858,626	5
Retained earnings (Note 20)						
Appropriated as legal capital reserve	177,640,561	11	151,250,682	11	132,436,003	11
Appropriated as special capital reserve	-	-	-	-	2,785,741	-
Unappropriated earnings	716,653,025	45	553,914,592	39	383,670,168	32
	894,293,586	56	705,165,274	50	518,891,912	43
Others (Note 20)	11,774,113	1	25,749,291	2	14,170,306	1
Total equity	<u>1,221,671,719</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>1,046,201,111</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>848,207,015</u>	<u>70</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,599,685,515</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,422,961,653</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,208,491,577</u>	<u>100</u>

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

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2015 (Note 3)		2014 (Adjusted) (Note 3)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
NET REVENUE (Notes 5, 22 and 31)	\$ 837,046,888	100	\$ 757,152,389	100
COST OF REVENUE (Notes 10, 28 and 31)	<u>439,356,165</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>390,284,816</u>	<u>52</u>
GROSS PROFIT BEFORE REALIZED GROSS PROFIT ON SALES TO SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES	397,690,723	48	366,867,573	48
REALIZED GROSS PROFIT ON SALES TO SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES	<u>18,117</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,547</u>	<u>-</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>397,708,840</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>366,899,120</u>	<u>48</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 5, 28 and 31)				
Research and development	64,831,860	8	55,818,708	7
General and administrative	16,138,095	2	17,763,094	2
Marketing	<u>2,983,080</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,686,065</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>83,953,035</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>76,267,867</u>	<u>9</u>
OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES, NET (Notes 12 and 28)	<u>(347,107)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,049</u>	<u>-</u>
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	<u>313,408,698</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>290,640,302</u>	<u>39</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Share of profits of subsidiaries and associates (Note 11)	33,694,186	4	9,292,160	1
Other income (Note 23)	1,839,862	-	1,141,884	-
Foreign exchange gain, net (Note 35)	2,698,396	-	2,142,565	-
Finance costs (Note 24)	(2,440,459)	-	(2,512,231)	-
Other gains and losses (Note 25)	<u>787,985</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>299,137</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>36,579,970</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10,363,515</u>	<u>1</u>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	349,988,668	42	301,003,817	40
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 5 and 26)	<u>43,414,831</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>37,122,046</u>	<u>5</u>
NET INCOME	<u>306,573,837</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>263,881,771</u>	<u>35</u>

(Continued)

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2015 (Note 3)		2014 (Adjusted) (Note 3)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Notes 11, 18, 20 and 26)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	\$ (827,703)	-	\$ 237,233	-
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries and associates	(2,523)	-	1,470	-
Income tax benefit (expense) related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently	<u>99,324</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(28,468)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(730,902)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>210,235</u>	<u>-</u>
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	6,525,608	1	11,784,245	1
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	94,064	-	30,183	-
Share of other comprehensive loss of subsidiaries and associates	(20,578,859)	(3)	(230,312)	-
Income tax expense related to items that may be reclassified subsequently	<u>(15,991)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,131)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(13,975,178)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>11,578,985</u>	<u>1</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax	<u>(14,706,080)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>11,789,220</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 291,867,757</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>\$ 275,670,991</u>	<u>36</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (NT\$, Note 27)				
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 11.82</u>		<u>\$ 10.18</u>	
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 11.82</u>		<u>\$ 10.18</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements. (Concluded)

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Dividends Per Share)

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

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2015	2014 (Adjusted)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 349,988,668	\$ 301,003,817
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	213,293,810	191,590,059
Amortization expense	3,159,437	2,487,860
Finance costs	2,440,459	2,512,231
Share of profits of subsidiaries and associates	(33,694,186)	(9,292,160)
Interest income	(1,726,503)	(1,029,508)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	(21,569)	(21,331)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	228,037	-
Impairment loss on financial assets	21,437	90,774
Gain on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, net	(51)	(127,161)
Gain on disposal of financial assets carried at cost, net	-	(5,397)
Gain on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method, net	(2,419,785)	(2,028,643)
Realized gross profit on sales to subsidiaries and associates	(18,117)	(31,547)
Loss on foreign exchange, net	2,548,291	3,615,493
Dividend income	(113,359)	(112,376)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Derivative financial instruments	(249,322)	381,070
Notes and accounts receivable, net	(6,375,554)	(5,360,307)
Receivables from related parties	31,322,516	(35,450,110)
Other receivables from related parties	108,834	(44,800)
Inventories	(759,653)	(28,280,226)
Other financial assets	823,847	(1,797,351)
Other current assets	(142,763)	(399,739)
Accounts payable	(1,916,970)	5,095,232
Payables to related parties	(1,024,427)	596,749
Salary and bonus payable	595,592	2,149,698
Accrued profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors	2,860,254	5,314,019
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(2,788,099)	6,469,226
Provisions	(948,176)	2,742,486
Net defined benefit liability	73,473	79,228
Cash generated from operations	555,266,121	440,147,286
Income taxes paid	(40,493,290)	(29,636,283)
Net cash generated by operating activities	514,772,831	410,511,003

(Continued)

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2015	2014 (Adjusted)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisitions of:		
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$ (3,628)	\$ -
Held to maturity financial assets	(23,074,925)	(5,882,316)
Equity interest in subsidiary	(394,674)	-
Property, plant and equipment	(249,921,656)	(283,231,097)
Intangible assets	(4,269,815)	(3,846,384)
Proceeds from disposal or redemption of:		
Available-for-sale financial assets	3,679	190,886
Held-to-maturity financial assets	16,800,000	3,200,000
Financial assets carried at cost	8,000	10,843
Investments accounted for using equity method	3,962,848	3,471,883
Equity interest in subsidiary	806,807	-
Property, plant and equipment	347,840	117,578
Interest received	1,636,497	1,043,898
Other dividends received	113,359	112,376
Dividends received from investments accounted for using equity method	3,001,834	2,664,207
Refundable deposits paid	(404,253)	(57,351)
Refundable deposits refunded	348,283	2,290,791
Increase in receivables for temporary payments	(47,924)	-
Cash received from other long-term receivables	-	161,900
Cash outflow from incorporation of subsidiary	<u>(3,725,916)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(254,813,644)</u>	<u>(279,752,786)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in short-term loans	3,138,680	18,563,525
Interest paid	(2,456,299)	(2,504,871)
Guarantee deposits received	747,108	30,140,940
Guarantee deposits refunded	(740,829)	(7,075)
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	33,891	47,055
Payment of partial acquisition of interests in subsidiaries	(64,744,242)	(60,904,793)
Proceeds from partial disposal of interests in subsidiaries	380,336	113,317
Cash dividends	<u>(116,683,481)</u>	<u>(77,785,851)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(180,324,836)</u>	<u>(92,337,753)</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	79,634,351	38,420,464
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>184,859,232</u>	<u>146,438,768</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 264,493,583</u>	<u>\$ 184,859,232</u>

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

(Concluded)

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

1. GENERAL

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited (the “Company” or “TSMC”), a Republic of China (R.O.C.) corporation, was incorporated on February 21, 1987. The Company is a dedicated foundry in the semiconductor industry which engages mainly in the manufacturing, selling, packaging, testing and computer-aided design of integrated circuits and other semiconductor devices and the manufacturing of masks.

On September 5, 1994, the Company’s shares were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE). On October 8, 1997, the Company listed some of its shares of stock on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) in the form of American Depositary Shares (ADSs).

The address of its registered office and principal place of business is No. 8, Li-Hsin Rd. 6, Hsinchu Science Park, Taiwan.

2. THE AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying parent company only financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 2, 2016.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

- a. Initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the 2013 version of the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards (IASs), Interpretations of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRIC), and Interpretations of IASs (SIC) (collectively, “IFRSs”) endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) (collectively, “2013 Taiwan-IFRSs version”)

According to Rule No. 1030029342 and Rule No. 1030010325 issued by the FSC, the 2013 Taiwan-IFRSs version and the related amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers should be adopted by the Company starting 2015.

The Company believes that as a result of the adoption of aforementioned 2013 Taiwan-IFRSs version and the related amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the following items have impacted the Company’s parent company only financial statements.

- 1) IFRS 12, “Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities”

IFRS 12 is a new disclosure standard and is applicable to entities that have interests in subsidiaries and associates. The Company has included the new disclosure, as applicable, in Note 11.

2) IFRS 13, “Fair Value Measurement”

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements. It defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. The disclosure requirements in IFRS 13 are more extensive than those required in the past standards. For example, quantitative and qualitative disclosures based on the three-level fair value hierarchy previously required for financial instruments only are extended by IFRS 13 to cover all assets and liabilities within its scope.

The measurement requirements of IFRS 13 have been applied prospectively from January 1, 2015. Please refer to Note 30 for related disclosures.

3) Amendments to IAS 1, “Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income”

According to the amendments to IAS 1, the items of other comprehensive income are grouped into two categories: (a) items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and (b) items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met. In addition, income tax on items of other comprehensive income is also required to be allocated on the same basis.

The items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss include remeasurement of defined benefit obligation, the share of remeasurement of defined benefit obligation of subsidiaries and associates as well as the related income tax on such items. Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss include exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations, changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, cash flow hedges, the share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates (except the share of the remeasurement of defined benefit obligation) as well as the related income tax on items of other comprehensive income.

4) Amendments to IAS 19, “Employee Benefits”

The amendments to IAS 19 require the Company to calculate a “net interest” amount by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset to replace the interest cost and expected return on planned assets used in the old IAS 19. In addition, the amendments eliminate the accounting treatment of either corridor approach or the immediate recognition of actuarial gains and losses to profit or loss when it incurs, and instead, require to recognize all remeasurement of defined benefit obligation immediately through other comprehensive income. The past service cost, on the other hand, will be expensed immediately when it incurs and no longer be amortized over the average period before vested on a straight-line basis. In addition, the amendments also require a broader disclosure in defined benefit plans.

The impact on the current year is summarized as follows:

Impact on Assets, Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2015
Increase in investments accounted for using equity method	\$ 630
Increase in deferred income tax assets	<u>2,749</u>
Increase in assets	<u>\$ 3,379</u>
Increase in net defined benefit liability	<u>\$ 22,908</u>
Increase in liabilities	<u>\$ 22,908</u>

(Continued)

Impact on Assets, Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2015
Decrease in retained earnings	<u>\$ (19,529)</u>
Decrease in equity	<u>\$ (19,529)</u> (Concluded)

Impact on Total Comprehensive Income	Year Ended December 31, 2015
Increase in cost of revenue	\$ (14,711)
Increase in operating expense	(8,197)
Increase in share of profits of subsidiaries and associates	630
Decrease in income tax expense	<u>2,749</u>
Decrease in net income and other comprehensive income	<u>\$ (19,529)</u>

The impact on the prior reporting year is summarized as follows:

Impact on Assets, Liabilities and Equity	As Originally Stated	Adjustments Arising from Initial Application	Adjusted
<u>December 31, 2014</u>			
Investments accounted for using equity method	\$ 242,016,964	\$ 5,474	\$ 242,022,438
Deferred income tax assets	3,297,924	<u>(88,245)</u>	3,209,679
Total effect on assets		<u>\$ (82,771)</u>	
Net defined benefit liability	7,282,230	<u>\$ (735,381)</u>	6,546,849
Total effect on liabilities		<u>\$ (735,381)</u>	
Retained earnings	704,512,664	<u>\$ 652,610</u>	705,165,274
Total effect on equity		<u>\$ 652,610</u>	
<u>January 1, 2014</u>			
Investments accounted for using the equity method	165,075,781	\$ 6,916	165,082,697
Deferred income tax assets	4,580,468	<u>(94,342)</u>	4,486,126
Total effect on assets		<u>\$ (87,426)</u>	
			(Continued)

Impact on Assets, Liabilities and Equity	As Originally Stated	Adjustments Arising from Initial Application	Adjusted
Net defined benefit liability	\$ 7,491,040	\$ <u>(786,186)</u>	\$ 6,704,854
Total effect on liabilities		\$ <u>(786,186)</u>	
Retained earnings	518,193,152	\$ <u>698,760</u>	518,891,912
Total effect on equity		\$ <u>698,760</u>	
			(Concluded)

Impact on Total Comprehensive Income	As Originally Stated	Adjustments Arising from Initial Application	Adjusted
<u>Year ended December 31, 2014</u>			
Cost of revenue	\$(390,272,233)	\$ (12,583)	\$(390,284,816)
Operating expense	(76,261,094)	(6,773)	(76,267,867)
Share of profits of subsidiaries and associates	9,292,150	10	9,292,160
Income tax expense	(37,124,369)	<u>2,323</u>	(37,122,046)
Impact on net income for the year		<u>(17,023)</u>	
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	268,682	(31,449)	237,233
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries and associates	2,922	(1,452)	1,470
Income tax benefit (expense) related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently	(32,242)	<u>3,774</u>	(28,468)
Impact on other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax		<u>(29,127)</u>	
Impact on total comprehensive income for the year		\$ <u>(46,150)</u>	

b. The IFRSs issued by IASB but not endorsed by FSC

The Company has not applied the following IFRSs issued by the IASB but not endorsed by the FSC. As of the date that the parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue, the initial adoption to the following standards and interpretations is still subject to the effective date to be published by the FSC.

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB (Note 1)
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010 - 2012 Cycle	July 1, 2014 or transactions on or after July 1, 2014
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011 - 2013 Cycle	July 1, 2014
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 - 2014 Cycle	January 1, 2016 (Note 2)
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Mandatory Effective Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosure	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Effective date to be determined by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	January 1, 2016
Amendment to IFRS 11 Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations	January 1, 2016
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	January 1, 2018
IFRS 16 Leases	January 1, 2019
Amendment to IAS 1 Disclosure Initiative	January 1, 2016
Amendment to IAS 7 Disclosure Initiative	January 1, 2017
Amendment to IAS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses	January 1, 2017
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization	January 1, 2016
Amendment to IAS 19 Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions	July 1, 2014
Amendment to IAS 27 Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	January 1, 2016
Amendment to IAS 36 Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets	January 1, 2014
Amendment to IAS 39 Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting	January 1, 2014

Note 1: The aforementioned new, revised or amended standards or interpretations are effective after fiscal year beginning on or after the effective dates, unless specified otherwise.

Note 2: The amendment to IFRS 5 is applied prospectively to changes in a method of disposal that occur in annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016; the remaining amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

Except for the following, the initial application of the above new standards and interpretations has not had any material impact on the Company's accounting policies:

1) IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments"

All recognized financial assets currently in the scope of IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement," will be subsequently measured at either the amortized cost or the fair value. The classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9 are stated as follows:

For the debt instruments invested by the Company, if the contractual cash flows that are solely for payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, the classification and measurement requirements are stated as follows:

- a) If the objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows, such assets are measured at the amortized cost. Interest revenue should be recognized in profit or loss by using the effective interest method, continuously assessed for

impairment and the impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss should be recognized in profit and loss.

- b) If the objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the financial assets, such assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and are continuously assessed for impairment. Interest revenue should be recognized in profit or loss by using the effective interest method. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income should be recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses. When such financial asset is derecognized or reclassified, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

The other financial assets which do not meet the aforementioned criteria should be measured at the fair value through profit or loss. However, the Company may irrevocably designate an investment in equity instruments that is not held for trading as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. All relevant gains and losses shall be recognized in other comprehensive income, except for dividends which are recognized in profit or loss. No subsequent impairment assessment is required, and the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income cannot be reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

IFRS 9 adds a new expected loss impairment model to measure the impairment of financial assets. A loss allowance for expected credit losses should be recognized on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company should measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition and is not deemed to be a low credit risk, the Company should measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. The Company should always measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables.

2) IFRS 15, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

IFRS 15 establishes principles for recognizing revenue that apply to all contracts with customers, and will supersede IAS 18, "Revenue," IAS 11, "Construction Contracts," and a number of revenue-related interpretations.

When applying IFRS 15, the Company shall recognize revenue by applying the following steps:

- Identify the contract with the customer;
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts; and
- Recognize revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

When IFRS 15 is effective, the Company may elect to apply this Standard either retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

3) IFRS 16, "Leases"

IFRS 16 sets out the accounting standards for leases that will supersede IAS 17 and a number of related interpretations.

Under IFRS 16, if the Company is a lessee, it shall recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases on the parent company only balance sheets except for low-value and short-term leases. The Company may elect to apply the accounting method similar to the accounting for operating lease under IAS 17 to the low-value and short-term leases. On the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, the Company should present the depreciation expense charged on the right-of-use asset separately from interest expense accrued on the lease liability; interest is computed by using effective interest method. On the parent company only statements of cash flows, cash payments for both the principal and interest portion of the lease liability are classified within financing activities.

When IFRS 16 becomes effective, the Company may elect to apply this Standard either retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of the initial application of this Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

4) Amendments to IAS 36, “Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets”

The amendments to IAS 36 clarify that the Company is only required to disclose the recoverable amount in the year of impairment accrual or reversal. Moreover, if the recoverable amount of impaired assets is based on fair value less costs of disposal, the Company should also disclose the discount rate used. The Company expects the aforementioned amendments will result in a broader disclosure of recoverable amount for non-financial assets.

Except for the aforementioned impact, as of the date that the accompanying parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company continues in evaluating the impact on its financial position and financial performance as a result of the initial adoption of the other standards or interpretations. The related impact will be disclosed when the Company completes the evaluation.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

For the convenience of readers, the accompanying parent company only financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the R.O.C. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language parent company only financial statements shall prevail.

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying parent company only financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (the “Accounting Standards Used in Preparation of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements”).

Basis of Preparation

The accompanying parent company only financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets.

When preparing the parent company only financial statements, the Company account for subsidiaries and associates by using the equity method. In order to agree with the amount of net income, other comprehensive income and equity attributable to shareholders of the parent in the consolidated financial statements, the differences of the accounting treatment between the parent company only basis and the consolidated basis are adjusted under the heading of investments accounted for using equity method, share of profits of subsidiaries and associates and share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates in the parent company only financial statements.

Foreign Currencies

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Such exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they arise. Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the year except for exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

For the purposes of presenting parent company only financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations are translated into NT\$ using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity.

Classification of Current and Noncurrent Assets and Liabilities

Current assets are assets held for trading purposes and assets expected to be converted to cash, sold or consumed within one year from the end of the reporting period. Current liabilities are obligations incurred for trading purposes and obligations expected to be settled within one year from the end of the reporting period. Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are noncurrent assets and liabilities, respectively.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents, for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments, consist of highly liquid time deposits and investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities shall be recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair values. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 30.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: Financial assets "at fair value through profit or loss" (FVTPL), "held-to-maturity" financial assets, "available-for-sale" financial assets and "loans and receivables". The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a settlement date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) held-to-maturity financial assets or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value. Dividends on available-for-sale equity investments are recognized in profit or loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of available-for-sale financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established.

Available-for-sale equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less any identified impairment losses at the end of each reporting period. Such equity instruments are subsequently remeasured at fair value when their fair value can be reliably measured, and the difference between the carrying amount and fair value is recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables including cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable and other receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment, except for those loans and receivables with immaterial discounted effect.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those carried at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Those financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, their estimated future cash flows have been affected.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. The Company assesses the collectability of receivables by performing the account aging analysis and examining current trends in the credit quality of its customers.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the financial assets at the date the impairment loss is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment loss not been recognized.

When an available-for-sale financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the year.

In respect of available-for-sale equity instruments, impairment losses previously recognized in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to the recognition of an impairment loss is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of unrealized gains or losses from available-for-sale financial assets.

For financial assets carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured either at amortized cost using effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL are derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting, and they are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities other than those held for trading purposes and designated as at FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its market risk exposure to foreign exchange rate and interest rate, including forward exchange contracts and cross currency swap contracts.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventories are recorded at standard cost and adjusted to approximate weighted-average cost at the end of the reporting period. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale

Noncurrent assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the noncurrent asset held for sale is available for immediate sale in its present condition. To meet the criteria for the sale being highly probable, the appropriate level of management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

When the committed sale plan involves loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the investments of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale and still using equity methods, regardless of whether investments in its former subsidiary is retained after the sale.

Noncurrent assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Recognition of depreciation would cease.

Investments Accounted for Using Equity Method

Investments accounted for using the equity method include investments in subsidiaries and associates.

Investment in subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary as

well as the distribution received. The Company also recognized its share in the changes in the equity of subsidiaries.

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the carrying amount of the subsidiary and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, any retained investment of the former subsidiary is measured at the fair value at that date. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss and calculated as the difference between (a) the aggregate of the fair value of consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest at the date when control is lost; and (b) the previous carrying amount of the investments in such subsidiary. In addition, the Company shall account for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the subsidiary had directly disposed of the related assets and liabilities.

When the Company transacts with its subsidiaries, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the subsidiaries are recognized in the Company's parent company only financial statements only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not owned by the Company.

Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The operating results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these parent company only financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized in the statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate as well as the distribution received. The Company also recognizes its share in the changes in the equities of associates.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of an associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

If the Company's ownership interest in an associate is reduced as a result of disposal, but the investment continues to be an associate, the Company should account for the investments on the same basis as would be required if the associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities; in addition, the Company should reclassify to profit or loss only a proportionate amount of the gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income.

When the Company subscribes to additional shares in an associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Company's proportionate interest in the net assets of the associate. The Company records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus. If the Company's ownership interest is reduced due to the additional subscription to the shares of associate, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate shall be reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the associate or jointly controlled entity had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

When the Company transacts with an associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognized in the Company's parent company only financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not owned by the Company.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Costs include any incremental costs that are directly attributable to the construction or acquisition of the item of property, plant and equipment.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of the assets less their residual values over their useful lives, and it is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives: buildings - 10 to 20 years; machinery and equipment - 2 to 5 years; and office equipment - 3 to 5 years. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis. Land is not depreciated.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance lease whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

The Company as lessee

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Other intangible assets

Other separately acquired intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives: Technology license fees - the estimated life of the technology or the term of the technology transfer contract; software and system design costs - 3 years; patent and others - the economic life or contract period. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortized and instead is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the cash-generating unit may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit. If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the difference is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to such cash-generating unit and then to the other assets of the cash-generating unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the cash-generating unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Other tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or a cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Provision

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

In principle, payment term granted to customers is due 30 days from the invoice date or 30 days from the end of the month of when the invoice is issued. Due to the short term nature of the receivables from sale of goods with the immaterial discounted effect, the Company measures them at the original invoice amounts without discounting.

Royalties, dividend and interest income

Revenue from royalties is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably).

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for service rendered by employees.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution retirement benefit plans, payments to the benefit plan are recognized as an expense when the employees have rendered service entitling them to the contribution. For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefit is recognized based on actuarial calculations.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and rereasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Service cost (including current service cost), and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period they occur. Rereasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Rereasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liability represents the actual deficit in the Company's defined benefit plan.

Share-based Payment Arrangements

The Company elected to take the optional exemption according to related guidance for the share-based payment transactions granted and vested before January 1, 2012, the date of transition to Accounting Standards Used in Preparation of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements. There were no stock options granted prior to but unvested at the date of transition.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Income tax on unappropriated earnings at a rate of 10% is expensed in the year the shareholders approved the appropriation of earnings which is the year subsequent to the year the earnings are generated.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the parent company only financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered. The deferred tax assets which originally not recognized is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the liability is settled or the asset is realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Business Combinations

Business combination involving group reorganization is not accounted for by acquisition method but accounted for at the carrying amounts of the entity.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION AND UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 4, the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the parent company only financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when the conditions described in Note 4 are satisfied. The Company also records a provision for estimated future returns and other allowances in the same period the related revenue is recorded. Provision for estimated sales returns and other allowances is generally made and adjusted at a specific percentage based on historical experience and any known factors that would significantly affect the allowance, and our management periodically reviews the adequacy of the percentage used.

Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets Other than Goodwill

In the process of evaluating the potential impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill, the Company is required to make subjective judgments in determining the independent cash flows, useful lives, expected future revenue and expenses related to the specific asset groups with the consideration of the nature of semiconductor industry. Any changes in these estimates based on changed economic conditions or business strategies could result in significant impairment charges or reversal in future years.

Impairment of Goodwill

The assessment of impairment of goodwill requires the Company to make subjective judgment to determine the identified cash-generating units, allocate the goodwill to relevant cash-generating units and estimate the recoverable amount of relevant cash-generating units.

Impairment Assessment on Investment Using Equity Method

The Company assesses the impairment of investments accounted for using the equity method whenever triggering events or changes in circumstances indicate that an investment may be impaired and carrying value may not be recoverable. The Company measures the impairment based on a projected future cash flow of the investees, including the underlying assumptions of sales growth rate and capacity utilization rate formulated by such investees' internal management team. The Company also takes into account market conditions and the relevant industry trends to ensure the reasonableness of such assumptions.

Realization of Deferred Income Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deferred tax assets can be utilized. Assessment of the realization of the deferred tax assets requires the Company's subjective judgment and estimate, including the future revenue growth and profitability, tax holidays, the amount of tax credits can be utilized and feasible tax planning strategies. Any changes in the global economic environment, the industry trends and relevant laws and regulations could result in significant adjustments to the deferred tax assets.

Valuation of Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the Company uses judgment and estimate to determine the net realizable value of inventory at the end of each reporting period.

Due to the rapid technological changes, the Company estimates the net realizable value of inventory for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on assumptions of future demand within a specific time horizon.

Recognition and Measurement of Defined Benefit Plans

Net defined benefit liability and the resulting defined benefit costs under defined benefit pension plans are calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Actuarial assumptions comprise the discount rate, rate of employee turnover, and future salary increase rate. Changes in economic circumstances and market conditions will affect these assumptions and may have a material impact on the amount of the expense and the liability.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cash and deposits in banks	\$ 259,075,563	\$ 179,181,443
Repurchase agreements collateralized by corporate bonds	5,132,778	3,920,562
Repurchase agreements collateralized by government bonds	285,242	148,722
Commercial paper	-	1,159,325
Repurchase agreements collateralized by short-term commercial paper	-	449,180
	<u>\$ 264,493,583</u>	<u>\$ 184,859,232</u>

Deposits in banks consisted of highly liquid time deposits that were readily convertible to known amounts of cash and were subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
<u>Derivative financial assets</u>		
Forward exchange contracts	\$ 6,026	\$ 40,159
Cross currency swap contracts	-	94,665
	<u>\$ 6,026</u>	<u>\$ 134,824</u>
<u>Derivative financial liabilities</u>		
Forward exchange contracts	\$ 45,254	\$ 120,033
Cross currency swap contracts	-	357,235
	<u>\$ 45,254</u>	<u>\$ 477,268</u>

The Company entered into derivative contracts to manage exposures due to fluctuations of foreign exchange rates. The derivative contracts entered into by the Company did not meet the criteria for hedge accounting. Therefore, the Company did not apply hedge accounting treatment for derivative contracts.

Outstanding forward exchange contracts consisted of the following:

	Maturity Date	Contract Amount (In Thousands)
<u>December 31, 2015</u>		
Sell US\$/Buy JPY	January 2016	US\$126,944/JPY15,272,035
Sell US\$/Buy NT\$	January 2016	US\$430,000/NT\$14,106,892
<u>December 31, 2014</u>		
Sell US\$/Buy EUR	January 2015	US\$29,450/EUR24,100
Sell US\$/Buy JPY	January 2015	US\$225,167/JPY27,050,983
Sell US\$/Buy NT\$	January 2015	US\$170,000/NT\$5,276,500

Outstanding cross currency swap contracts consisted of the following:

Maturity Date	Contract Amount (In Thousands)	Range of Interest Rates Paid	Range of Interest Rates Received
<u>December 31, 2014</u>			
January 2015	US\$1,460,000/NT\$45,974,755	0.16%-1.92%	-

8. HELD-TO-MATURITY FINANCIAL ASSETS

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Corporate bonds/Bank debentures	\$ 7,787,947	\$ -
Structured product	3,000,000	-
Commercial paper	<u>-</u>	<u>4,485,593</u>
	<u>\$ 10,787,947</u>	<u>\$ 4,485,593</u>
Current portion	\$ 9,166,523	\$ 4,485,593
Noncurrent portion	<u>1,621,424</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 10,787,947</u>	<u>\$ 4,485,593</u>

9. NOTES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Notes and accounts receivable	\$ 26,119,625	\$ 23,289,686
Allowance for doubtful receivables	<u>(483,502)</u>	<u>(483,502)</u>
Notes and accounts receivable, net	<u>\$ 25,636,123</u>	<u>\$ 22,806,184</u>

In principle, the payment term granted to customers is due 30 days from the invoice date or 30 days from the end of the month of when the invoice is issued. The allowance for doubtful receivables is assessed by reference to the collectability of receivables by performing the account aging analysis, historical experience and current financial condition of customers.

Except for those impaired, for the rest of the notes and accounts receivable, the account aging analysis at the end of the reporting period is summarized in the following table. Notes and accounts receivable include amounts that are past due but for which the Company has not recognized a specific allowance for doubtful receivables after the assessment since there has not been a significant change in the credit quality of its customers and the amounts are still considered recoverable.

Aging analysis of notes and accounts receivable, net

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Neither past due nor impaired	\$ 20,024,433	\$ 21,586,900
Past due but not impaired		
Past due within 30 days	<u>5,611,690</u>	<u>1,219,284</u>
	<u>\$ 25,636,123</u>	<u>\$ 22,806,184</u>

Movements of the allowance for doubtful receivables

	Individually Assessed for Impairment	Collectively Assessed for Impairment	Total
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 8,093	\$ 475,409	\$ 483,502
Provision	300	4,803	5,103
Reversal	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,103)</u>	<u>(5,103)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 8,393</u>	<u>\$ 475,109</u>	<u>\$ 483,502</u>
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$ 8,058	\$ 475,444	\$ 483,502
Provision	35	23,221	23,256
Reversal	<u>-</u>	<u>(23,256)</u>	<u>(23,256)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 8,093</u>	<u>\$ 475,409</u>	<u>\$ 483,502</u>

Aging analysis of accounts receivable that is individually determined as impaired

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Past due over 121 days	<u>\$ 8,393</u>	<u>\$ 8,093</u>

10. INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Finished goods	\$ 7,733,331	\$ 9,443,538
Work in process	52,251,863	49,701,123
Raw materials	2,813,029	3,014,795
Supplies and spare parts	<u>1,539,965</u>	<u>1,363,831</u>
	<u>\$ 64,338,188</u>	<u>\$ 63,523,287</u>

Write-down of inventories to net realizable value in the amount of NT\$466,825 thousand and NT\$1,810,449 thousand, respectively, were included in the cost of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

11. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

Investments accounted for using the equity method consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Subsidiaries	\$ 300,992,341	\$ 220,463,312
Associates	<u>23,373,251</u>	<u>21,559,126</u>
	<u>\$ 324,365,592</u>	<u>\$ 242,022,438</u>

a. Investments in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries consisted of the following:

Subsidiaries	Principal Activities	Place of Incorporation and Operation	Carrying Amount		% of Ownership and Voting Rights Held by the Company	
			December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
TSMC Global Ltd. (TSMC Global)	Investment activities	Tortola, British Virgin Islands	\$ 203,425,723	\$ 132,330,833	100%	100%
TSMC Partners, Ltd. (TSMC Partners)	Investing in companies involved in the design, manufacture, and other related business in the semiconductor industry	Tortola, British Virgin Islands	50,827,318	47,449,368	100%	100%
TSMC China Company Limited (TSMC China)	Manufacturing and selling of integrated circuits at the order of and pursuant to product design specifications provided by customers	Shanghai, China	40,234,742	31,853,813	100%	100%
TSMC North America	Selling and marketing of integrated circuits and semiconductor devices	San Jose, California, U.S.A.	4,234,685	3,984,370	100%	100%
VentureTech Alliance Fund II, L.P. (VTAF II)	Investing in new start-up technology companies	Cayman Islands	554,240	469,709	98%	98%
Emerging Alliance Fund, L.P. (Emerging Alliance)	Investing in new start-up technology companies	Cayman Islands	440,901	155,122	99.5%	99.5%
Chi Cherng Investment Co., Ltd.(Chi Cherng)	Investment activities	Taipei, Taiwan	394,364	-	100%	-
VentureTech Alliance Fund III, L.P. (VTAF III)	Investing in new start-up technology companies	Cayman Islands	385,834	810,958	98%	98%
TSMC Europe B.V. (TSMC Europe)	Marketing and engineering supporting activities	Amsterdam, the Netherlands	330,664	312,052	100%	100%
TSMC Japan Limited (TSMC Japan)	Marketing activities	Yokohama, Japan	127,453	120,116	100%	100%
TSMC Korea Limited (TSMC Korea)	Customer service and technical supporting activities	Seoul, Korea	35,231	33,427	100%	100%
TSMC Solar Europe GmbH	Selling of solar related products and providing customer service	Hamburg, Germany	1,186	-	100%	-
TSMC Solar Ltd. (TSMC Solar)	Engaged in researching, developing, designing, manufacturing and selling renewable energy and saving related technologies and products	Tai-Chung, Taiwan	-	2,877,984	-	99%
TSMC Guang Neng Investment, Ltd. (TSMC GN)	Investment activities	Taipei, Taiwan	-	65,560	-	100%
TSMC Solid State Lighting Ltd. (TSMC SSL)	Engaged in researching, developing, designing, manufacturing and selling solid state lighting devices and related applications products and systems	Hsin-Chu, Taiwan	-	-	-	92%
			<u>\$ 300,992,341</u>	<u>\$ 220,463,312</u>		

In August 2015, TSMC Solar ceased its manufacturing operations. TSMC Solar and TSMC GN were incorporated into the Company in December 2015, pursuant to the Company's board approval in November 2015. After the incorporation, TSMC Solar Europe GmbH, the 100% owned subsidiary of TSMC Solar, is held directly by the Company.

The Company acquired OmniVision Technologies, Inc.'s ("OVT's") 100% ownership in OVT Taiwan (changed to Chi Cherng) on November 20, 2015, pursuant to TSMC's board approval in August 2015. As a result, the Company obtained control of OVT Taiwan. For more information on acquisition of subsidiary, please refer to Note 33 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015.

To lower the hedging cost, in both of the second half of 2015 and 2014, the Company continually increased its investment in TSMC Global for the amount of NT\$64,640,368 thousand and NT\$60,787,623 thousand, respectively. This project was approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA.

In January 2015, the Board of Directors of the Company approved a sale of TSMC SSL common shares of 565,480 thousand held by the Company and TSMC Guang Neng to Epistar Corporation (EPISTAR). Accordingly, the Company reclassified TSMC SSL as a disposal group held for sale by using equity methods with NT\$669,472 thousand in the parent company only balance sheet as of December 31, 2014. The transaction was completed in February 2015. For more information on disposal of subsidiary, please refer to Note 34 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015.

According to the agreement among the Company, TSMC Solar and VTAF III, each of the investment held by VTAF III is separately owned by the Company and TSMC Solar. As the investment owned by VTAF III, which is indirectly owned by TSMC Solar, has entered into liquidation process due to bankruptcy and the bankruptcy trustee confirmed that no residual assets could be reimbursed to the shareholders, in the second quarter of 2014, TSMC Solar's percentage of ownership over VTAF III has decreased to nil. Consequently, the Company's percentage of ownership over VTAF III has been adjusted to 98%.

b. Investments in associates

Associates consisted of the following:

Name of Associate	Principal Activities	Place of Incorporation and Operation	Carrying Amount		% of Ownership and Voting Rights Held by the Company	
			December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Systems on Silicon Manufacturing Company Pte Ltd. (SSMC)	Fabrication and supply of integrated circuits	Singapore	\$ 9,511,515	\$ 8,296,955	39%	39%
Vanguard International Semiconductor Corporation (VIS)	Research, design, development, manufacture, packaging, testing and sale of memory integrated circuits, LSI, VLSI and related parts	Hsinchu, Taiwan	8,446,054	10,105,485	28%	33%
Xintec Inc. (Xintec)	Wafer level chip size packaging service	Taoyuan, Taiwan	2,209,785	2,053,982	35%	40%
Motech Industries, Inc. (Motech)	Manufacturing and sales of solar cells, crystalline silicon solar cell, and test and measurement instruments and design and construction of solar power systems	New Taipei, Taiwan	2,053,562	-	12%	-
Global Unichip Corporation (GUC)	Researching, developing, manufacturing, testing and marketing of integrated circuits	Hsinchu, Taiwan	1,152,335	1,102,704	35%	35%
			<u>\$ 23,373,251</u>	<u>\$ 21,559,126</u>		

After TSMC Solar incorporated into the Company in December 2015, the Company directly owned 12% of the equity interest in Motech previously held by TSMC Solar.

In both of the second quarters of 2015 and 2014, the Company sold 82,000 thousand common shares of VIS and respectively recognized a disposal gain of NT\$2,263,539 thousand and NT\$2,028,643 thousand. After the sale, the Company owned approximately 28.3% and 33.7% of the equity interest in VIS.

In March 2015, Xintec listed its shares on the R.O.C. Over-the-Counter (Taipei Exchange). Consequently, the Company's percentage of ownership over Xintec was diluted to approximately 35.4%. In April 2015, the Company sold 2,172 thousand common shares of Xintec and recognized a disposal gain of NT\$43,017 thousand. After the sale, the Company owned approximately 34.6% of the equity interest in Xintec.

The summarized financial information in respect of each of the Company's material associates is set out below. The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the associate's financial statements prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards Used in Preparation of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements, which is also adjusted by the Company using the equity method of accounting.

1) SSMC

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Current assets	<u>\$ 20,078,179</u>	<u>\$ 17,343,418</u>
Noncurrent assets	<u>\$ 6,144,263</u>	<u>\$ 6,347,615</u>
Current liabilities	<u>\$ 1,954,057</u>	<u>\$ 1,963,794</u>
Noncurrent liabilities	<u>\$ 303,217</u>	<u>\$ 402,948</u>
	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Net revenue	<u>\$ 15,026,016</u>	<u>\$ 14,669,729</u>
Income from operations	<u>\$ 5,802,261</u>	<u>\$ 5,362,493</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 5,904,586</u>	<u>\$ 5,317,601</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 5,904,586</u>	<u>\$ 5,317,601</u>
Cash dividends received	<u>\$ 1,556,592</u>	<u>\$ 1,511,964</u>

Reconciliation of the above summarized financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the associate recognized in the parent company only balance sheets was as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Net assets	\$ 23,965,168	\$ 21,324,291
Percentage of ownership	<u>39%</u>	<u>39%</u>
The Company's share of net assets of the associate	9,296,089	8,271,692
Goodwill	213,984	213,984
Other adjustments	<u>1,442</u>	<u>(188,721)</u>
Carrying amount of the investment	<u>\$ 9,511,515</u>	<u>\$ 8,296,955</u>

2) VIS

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Current assets	<u>\$ 24,800,749</u>	<u>\$ 25,114,426</u>
Noncurrent assets	<u>\$ 7,785,093</u>	<u>\$ 8,861,228</u>
Current liabilities	<u>\$ 4,262,001</u>	<u>\$ 5,391,799</u>
Noncurrent liabilities	<u>\$ 712,611</u>	<u>\$ 816,655</u>
	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Net revenue	<u>\$ 23,319,721</u>	<u>\$ 23,931,479</u>
Income from operations	<u>\$ 4,593,430</u>	<u>\$ 6,181,972</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 4,139,031</u>	<u>\$ 5,415,594</u>
Other comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (61,886)</u>	<u>\$ (68,552)</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 4,077,145</u>	<u>\$ 5,347,042</u>
Cash dividends received	<u>\$ 1,206,414</u>	<u>\$ 959,975</u>

Reconciliation of the above summarized financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the associate recognized in the parent company only balance sheets was as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Net assets	\$ 27,611,230	\$ 27,767,200
Percentage of ownership	28%	33%
The Company's share of net assets of the associate	<u>7,819,500</u>	<u>9,257,584</u>
Goodwill	<u>626,554</u>	<u>847,901</u>
Carrying amount of the investment	<u>\$ 8,446,054</u>	<u>\$ 10,105,485</u>

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material was summarized as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
The Company's share of profits of associates	<u>\$ 219,007</u>	<u>\$ 388,136</u>
The Company's share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates	<u>\$ (855)</u>	<u>\$ 3,467</u>
The Company's share of total comprehensive income of associates	<u>\$ 218,152</u>	<u>\$ 391,603</u>

The market prices of the investments accounted for using the equity method in publicly traded stocks calculated by the closing price at the end of the reporting period are summarized as follow. The closing price represents the quoted price in active markets, the level 1 fair value measurement.

Name of Associate	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
VIS	<u>\$ 19,868,766</u>	<u>\$ 28,567,489</u>
GUC	<u>\$ 3,081,399</u>	<u>\$ 4,327,965</u>
Xintec	<u>\$ 3,006,017</u>	
Motech	<u>\$ 2,636,054</u>	

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Office Equipment	Equipment under Installation and Construction in Progress	Total
<u>Cost</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 3,212,000	\$ 244,902,026	\$ 1,676,843,858	\$ 25,494,170	\$ 105,716,759	\$ 2,056,168,813
Additions (Deductions)	-	26,671,505	133,048,817	2,958,321	85,335,999	248,014,642
Disposals or retirements	-	(74,721)	(2,109,856)	(675,443)	-	(2,860,020)
Effect of merger of subsidiary	-	1,450,911	172,812	32,528	-	1,656,251
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 3,212,000</u>	<u>\$ 272,949,721</u>	<u>\$ 1,807,955,631</u>	<u>\$ 27,809,576</u>	<u>\$ 191,052,758</u>	<u>\$ 2,302,979,686</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ -	\$ 124,864,919	\$ 1,119,908,770	\$ 14,710,763	\$ -	\$ 1,259,484,452
Additions	-	15,032,971	194,722,607	3,538,232	-	213,293,810
Disposals or retirements	-	(73,855)	(1,936,928)	(675,443)	-	(2,686,226)
Impairment	-	-	228,037	-	-	228,037
Effect of merger of subsidiary	-	669,361	172,812	32,528	-	874,701
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 140,493,396</u>	<u>\$ 1,313,095,298</u>	<u>\$ 17,606,080</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,471,194,774</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 3,212,000</u>	<u>\$ 132,456,325</u>	<u>\$ 494,860,333</u>	<u>\$ 10,203,496</u>	<u>\$ 191,052,758</u>	<u>\$ 831,784,912</u>
<u>Cost</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$ 3,212,000	\$ 205,258,852	\$ 1,340,527,340	\$ 19,806,369	\$ 271,779,222	\$ 1,840,583,783
Additions (Deductions)	-	39,751,834	337,877,675	6,304,092	(166,062,463)	217,871,138
Disposals or retirements	-	(108,660)	(1,561,157)	(616,291)	-	(2,286,108)
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 3,212,000</u>	<u>\$ 244,902,026</u>	<u>\$ 1,676,843,858</u>	<u>\$ 25,494,170</u>	<u>\$ 105,716,759</u>	<u>\$ 2,056,168,813</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$ -	\$ 111,137,344	\$ 946,619,776	\$ 12,383,169	\$ -	\$ 1,070,140,289
Additions	-	13,835,274	174,810,943	2,943,842	-	191,590,059
Disposals or retirements	-	(107,699)	(1,521,949)	(616,248)	-	(2,245,896)
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 124,864,919</u>	<u>\$ 1,119,908,770</u>	<u>\$ 14,710,763</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,259,484,452</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 3,212,000</u>	<u>\$ 120,037,107</u>	<u>\$ 556,935,088</u>	<u>\$ 10,783,407</u>	<u>\$ 105,716,759</u>	<u>\$ 796,684,361</u>

The significant part of the Company's buildings includes main plants, mechanical and electrical power equipment and clean rooms, and the related depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful lives of 20 years, 10 years and 10 years, respectively.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company recognized impairment loss of NT\$228,037 thousand under foundry segment since the carrying amount of some of property, plant and equipment is expected to be unrecoverable. Such impairment loss was included in other operating income and expenses for the year ended December 31, 2015.

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill	Technology License Fees	Software and System Design Costs	Patent and Others	Total
<u>Cost</u>					
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 1,567,756	\$ 6,093,450	\$ 18,532,060	\$ 4,136,156	\$ 30,329,422
Additions	-	2,112,572	854,962	586,511	3,554,045
Retirements	-	-	(101,218)	-	(101,218)
Effect of merger of subsidiary	-	193,037	11,730	-	204,767
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 1,567,756</u>	<u>\$ 8,399,059</u>	<u>\$ 19,297,534</u>	<u>\$ 4,722,667</u>	<u>\$ 33,987,016</u>

(Continued)

	Goodwill	Technology License Fees	Software and System Design Costs	Patent and Others	Total
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>					
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ -	\$ 3,605,977	\$ 14,706,168	\$ 3,020,467	\$ 21,332,612
Additions	-	925,129	1,662,771	571,537	3,159,437
Retirements	-	-	(101,218)	-	(101,218)
Effect of merger of subsidiary	-	193,037	11,730	-	204,767
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,724,143</u>	<u>\$ 16,279,451</u>	<u>\$ 3,592,004</u>	<u>\$ 24,595,598</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 1,567,756</u>	<u>\$ 3,674,916</u>	<u>\$ 3,018,083</u>	<u>\$ 1,130,663</u>	<u>\$ 9,391,418</u>
<u>Cost</u>					
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$ 1,567,756	\$ 4,186,558	\$ 16,897,653	\$ 3,313,646	\$ 25,965,613
Additions	-	1,906,892	1,685,812	822,510	4,415,214
Retirements	-	-	(51,405)	-	(51,405)
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 1,567,756</u>	<u>\$ 6,093,450</u>	<u>\$ 18,532,060</u>	<u>\$ 4,136,156</u>	<u>\$ 30,329,422</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>					
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$ -	\$ 3,205,873	\$ 13,277,625	\$ 2,412,659	\$ 18,896,157
Additions	-	400,104	1,479,948	607,808	2,487,860
Retirements	-	-	(51,405)	-	(51,405)
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,605,977</u>	<u>\$ 14,706,168</u>	<u>\$ 3,020,467</u>	<u>\$ 21,332,612</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 1,567,756</u>	<u>\$ 2,487,473</u>	<u>\$ 3,825,892</u>	<u>\$ 1,115,689</u>	<u>\$ 8,996,810</u>

(Concluded)

The Company's goodwill has been tested for impairment at the end of the annual reporting period and the recoverable amount is determined based on the value in use. The value in use was calculated based on the cash flow forecast from the financial budgets covering the future five-year period, and the Company used annual discount rate of 8.40% in its test of impairment for both December 31, 2015 and 2014 to reflect the relevant specific risk in the cash-generating unit.

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company did not recognize any impairment loss on goodwill.

14. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Tax receivable	\$ 1,875,772	\$ 1,647,278
Prepaid expenses	1,185,194	1,144,385
Long-term receivable	360,000	385,700
Others	<u>165</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>\$ 3,421,131</u>	<u>\$ 3,177,366</u>
Current portion	\$ 3,061,131	\$ 2,791,666
Noncurrent portion	<u>360,000</u>	<u>385,700</u>
	<u>\$ 3,421,131</u>	<u>\$ 3,177,366</u>

15. SHORT-TERM LOANS

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Unsecured loans		
Amount	\$ 39,474,000	\$ 36,158,520
Original loan content		
US\$ (in thousands)	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,140,000
Annual interest rate	0.50%-0.77%	0.38%-0.50%
Maturity date	Due by February 2016	Due in January 2015

16. PROVISIONS

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Sales returns and allowances	\$ 9,011,863	\$ 9,959,817
Warranties	<u>46,304</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 9,058,167</u>	<u>\$ 9,959,817</u>
Current portion	\$ 9,011,863	\$ 9,959,817
Noncurrent portion (classified under other noncurrent liabilities)	<u>46,304</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 9,058,167</u>	<u>\$ 9,959,817</u>

	Sales Returns and Allowances	Warranties	Total
<u>Year ended December 31, 2015</u>			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 9,959,817	\$ -	\$ 9,959,817
Provision (Reversal)	16,811,021	(222)	16,810,799
Payment	(17,758,975)	-	(17,758,975)
Effect of merger of subsidiary	<u>-</u>	<u>46,526</u>	<u>46,526</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 9,011,863</u>	<u>\$ 46,304</u>	<u>\$ 9,058,167</u>
<u>Year ended December 31, 2014</u>			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 7,217,331	\$ -	\$ 7,217,331
Provision	9,864,651	-	9,864,651
Payment	<u>(7,122,165)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,122,165)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 9,959,817</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,959,817</u>

Provisions for sales returns and allowances are estimated based on historical experience, management judgment, and any known factors that would significantly affect the returns and allowances, and are recognized as a reduction of revenue in the same year of the related product sales.

The provision for warranties represents the present value of the Company's best estimate of the future outflow of the economic benefits that will be required under the Company's obligations for warranties. The best estimate has been made on the basis of historical warranty trends of business.

17. BONDS PAYABLE

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Domestic unsecured bonds	\$ 166,200,000	\$ 166,200,000
Less: Current portion	<u>(12,000,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 154,200,000</u>	<u>\$ 166,200,000</u>

The major terms of domestic unsecured bonds are as follows:

Issuance	Tranche	Issuance Period	Total Amount	Coupon Rate	Repayment and Interest Payment
100-1	A	September 2011 to September 2016	\$ 10,500,000	1.40%	Bullet repayment; interest payable annually
	B	September 2011 to September 2018	7,500,000	1.63%	The same as above
100-2	A	January 2012 to January 2017	10,000,000	1.29%	The same as above
	B	January 2012 to January 2019	7,000,000	1.46%	The same as above
101-1	A	August 2012 to August 2017	9,900,000	1.28%	The same as above
	B	August 2012 to August 2019	9,000,000	1.40%	The same as above
101-2	A	September 2012 to September 2017	12,700,000	1.28%	The same as above
	B	September 2012 to September 2019	9,000,000	1.39%	The same as above
101-3	-	October 2012 to October 2022	4,400,000	1.53%	The same as above
101-4	A	January 2013 to January 2018	10,600,000	1.23%	The same as above
	B	January 2013 to January 2020	10,000,000	1.35%	The same as above
	C	January 2013 to January 2023	3,000,000	1.49%	The same as above
102-1	A	February 2013 to February 2018	6,200,000	1.23%	The same as above
	B	February 2013 to February 2020	11,600,000	1.38%	The same as above
	C	February 2013 to February 2023	3,600,000	1.50%	The same as above
102-2	A	July 2013 to July 2020	10,200,000	1.50%	The same as above
	B	July 2013 to July 2023	3,500,000	1.70%	The same as above

(Continued)

Issuance	Tranche	Issuance Period	Total Amount	Coupon Rate	Repayment and Interest Payment
102-3	A	August 2013 to August 2017	\$ 4,000,000	1.34%	Bullet repayment; interest payable annually
	B	August 2013 to August 2019	8,500,000	1.52%	The same as above
102-4	A	September 2013 to September 2016	1,500,000	1.35%	The same as above
	B	September 2013 to September 2017	1,500,000	1.45%	The same as above
	C	September 2013 to March 2019	1,400,000	1.60%	Bullet repayment; interest payable annually (interest for the six months prior to maturity will accrue on the basis of actual days and be repayable at maturity)
	D	September 2013 to March 2021	2,600,000	1.85%	The same as above
	E	September 2013 to March 2023	5,400,000	2.05%	The same as above
	F	September 2013 to September 2023	2,600,000	2.10%	Bullet repayment; interest payable annually

(Concluded)

18. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The plan under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”) is deemed a defined contribution plan. Pursuant to the Act, the Company has made monthly contributions equal to 6% of each employee’s monthly salary to employees’ pension accounts. Accordingly, the Company recognized expenses of NT\$1,621,480 thousand and NT\$1,465,336 thousand in the parent company only statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

b. Defined benefit plans

The Company has defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law that provide benefits based on an employee’s length of service and average monthly salary for the six-month period prior to retirement. The Company contributes an amount equal to 2% of salaries paid each month to their respective pension funds (the Funds), which are administered by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee (the Committee) and deposited in the Committee’s name in the Bank of Taiwan. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the Funds. If the amount of the balance in the Funds is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The Funds are operated and managed by the government’s designated authorities; as such, the Company does not have any right to intervene in the investments of the Funds.

Amounts recognized in the parent company only statements of comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Current service cost	\$ 149,216	\$ 157,514
Net interest expense	<u>144,754</u>	<u>141,775</u>
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in profit or loss	<u>293,970</u>	<u>299,289</u>
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(13,707)	(6,932)
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from experience adjustments	297,077	(81,309)
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from changes in financial assumptions	<u>544,333</u>	<u>(148,992)</u>
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>827,703</u>	<u>(237,233)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,121,673</u>	<u>\$ 62,056</u>

The pension costs of the aforementioned defined benefit plans were recognized in profit or loss by the following categories:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Cost of revenue	\$ 188,761	\$ 194,545
Research and development expenses	81,203	79,578
General and administrative expenses	19,091	20,054
Marketing expenses	<u>4,915</u>	<u>5,112</u>
	<u>\$ 293,970</u>	<u>\$ 299,289</u>

The amounts arising from the defined benefit obligation of the Company in the parent company only balance sheets were as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 11,318,174	\$ 10,236,262
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(3,870,148)</u>	<u>(3,689,413)</u>
Net defined benefit liability	<u>\$ 7,448,026</u>	<u>\$ 6,546,849</u>

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 10,236,262	\$ 10,176,332
Current service cost	149,216	157,514
Interest expense	228,444	216,903
Remeasurement losses/(gains):		
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from experience adjustments	297,077	(81,309)
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from changes in financial assumptions	544,333	(148,992)
Benefits paid from plan assets	(146,136)	(84,186)
Effect of merger of subsidiary	<u>8,978</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 11,318,174</u>	<u>\$ 10,236,262</u>

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 3,689,413	\$ 3,471,478
Interest income	83,690	75,128
Remeasurement gains:		
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	13,707	6,932
Contributions from employer	220,496	220,061
Benefits paid from plan assets	(146,136)	(84,186)
Effect of merger of subsidiary	<u>8,978</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 3,870,148</u>	<u>\$ 3,689,413</u>

The fair value of the plan assets by major categories at the end of reporting period was as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cash	\$ 690,821	\$ 700,988
Equity instruments	2,070,142	1,844,707
Debt instruments	<u>1,109,185</u>	<u>1,143,718</u>
	<u>\$ 3,870,148</u>	<u>\$ 3,689,413</u>

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The principal assumptions of the actuarial valuation were as follows:

	Measurement Date	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Discount rate	1.90%	2.25%
Future salary increase rate	3.00%	3.00%

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

- 1) Investment risk: The pension funds are invested in equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the government's designated authorities or under the mandated management. However, under the Labor Standards Law, the rate of return on assets shall not be less than the average interest rate on a two-year time deposit published by the local banks and the government is responsible for any shortfall in the event that the rate of return is less than the required rate of return.
- 2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the debt investments of the plan assets.

Assuming a hypothetical decrease in interest rate at the end of the reporting period contributed to a decrease of 0.5% in the discount rate and all other assumptions were held constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase by NT\$844,058 thousand and NT\$762,098 thousand as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

- 3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

Assuming the expected salary rate increases by 0.5% at the end of the reporting period and all other assumptions were held constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase by NT\$830,699 thousand and NT\$751,125 thousand as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognized in the parent company only balance sheets.

The Company expects to make contributions of NT\$227,111 thousand to the defined benefit plans in the next year starting from December 31, 2015. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 14 years.

19. GUARANTEE DEPOSITS

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Capacity guarantee	\$ 27,549,563	\$ 30,132,100
Others	<u>172,624</u>	<u>160,451</u>
	<u>\$ 27,722,187</u>	<u>\$ 30,292,551</u>

(Continued)

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Current portion (classified under accrued expenses and other current liabilities)	\$ 6,167,813	\$ 4,757,700
Noncurrent portion	<u>21,554,374</u>	<u>25,534,851</u>
	<u>\$ 27,722,187</u>	<u>\$ 30,292,551</u>
		(Concluded)

Starting from the second quarter of 2015, some of guarantee deposits were refunded to customers by offsetting related accounts receivable.

20. EQUITY

a. Capital stock

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Authorized shares (in thousands)	<u>28,050,000</u>	<u>28,050,000</u>
Authorized capital	<u>\$ 280,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 280,500,000</u>
Issued and paid shares (in thousands)	<u>25,930,380</u>	<u>25,929,662</u>
Issued capital	<u>\$ 259,303,805</u>	<u>\$ 259,296,624</u>

A holder of issued common shares with par value of NT\$10 per share is entitled to vote and to receive dividends.

The authorized shares include 500,000 thousand shares allocated for the exercise of employee stock options.

As of December 31, 2015, 1,072,635 thousand ADSs of the Company were traded on the NYSE. The number of common shares represented by the ADSs was 5,363,175 thousand shares (one ADS represents five common shares).

b. Capital surplus

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Additional paid-in capital	\$ 24,184,939	\$ 24,053,965
From merger	22,804,510	22,804,510
From convertible bonds	8,892,847	8,892,847
From share of changes in equities of subsidiaries	100,761	104,335
From share of changes in equities of associates	317,103	134,210
Donations	<u>55</u>	<u>55</u>
	<u>\$ 56,300,215</u>	<u>\$ 55,989,922</u>

Under the Company Law, the capital surplus generated from donations and the excess of the issuance price over the par value of capital stock (including the stock issued for new capital, mergers and convertible bonds) may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or stock dividends up to a certain percentage of the

Company's paid-in capital. The capital surplus from share of changes in equities of subsidiaries may be used to offset a deficit.

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

The Company's Articles of Incorporation provide that, when allocating the net profits for each fiscal year, the Company shall first offset its losses in previous years and then set aside the following items accordingly:

- 1) Legal capital reserve at 10% of the profits left over, until the accumulated legal capital reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital;
- 2) Special capital reserve in accordance with relevant laws or regulations or as requested by the authorities in charge;
- 3) Bonus to directors and profit sharing to employees of the Company of not more than 0.3% and not less than 1% of the remainder, respectively. Directors who also serve as executive officers of the Company are not entitled to receive the bonus to directors. The Company may issue profit sharing to employees in stock of an affiliated company meeting the conditions set by the Board of Directors or, by the person duly authorized by the Board of Directors;
- 4) Any balance left over shall be allocated according to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

The Company's Articles of Incorporation also provide that profits of the Company may be distributed by way of cash dividend and/or stock dividend. However, distribution of profits shall be made preferably by way of cash dividend. Distribution of profits may also be made by way of stock dividend; provided that the ratio for stock dividend shall not exceed 50% of the total distribution.

Any appropriations of the profits are subject to shareholders' approval in the following year.

In accordance with the amendments to the Company Act in May 2015, the recipients of dividends and bonuses are limited to shareholders and do not include employees. Accordingly, the Company expects to make amendments to the Company's Articles of Incorporation to be approved during the 2016 annual shareholders' meeting. For information about the accrual basis of profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the actual appropriations for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, please refer to employee benefits expense in Note 28.

The appropriation for legal capital reserve shall be made until the reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. The reserve may be used to offset a deficit, or be distributed as dividends in cash or stocks for the portion in excess of 25% of the paid-in capital if the Company incurs no loss.

Pursuant to existing regulations, the Company is required to set aside additional special capital reserve equivalent to the net debit balance of the other components of stockholders' equity, such as the accumulated balance of foreign currency translation reserve, unrealized valuation gain/loss from available-for-sale financial assets, gain/loss from changes in fair value of hedging instruments in cash flow hedges, etc. For the subsequent decrease in the deduction amount to stockholders' equity, any special reserve appropriated may be reversed to the extent that the net debit balance reverses.

The appropriations of 2014 and 2013 earnings have been approved by the Company's shareholders in its meetings held on June 9, 2015 and on June 24, 2014, respectively. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings		Dividends Per Share (NT\$)	
	For Fiscal Year 2014	For Fiscal Year 2013	For Fiscal Year 2014	For Fiscal Year 2013
Legal capital reserve	\$ 26,389,879	\$ 18,814,679		
Special capital reserve	-	(2,785,741)		
Cash dividends to shareholders	<u>116,683,481</u>	<u>77,785,851</u>	\$4.5	\$3.0
	<u>\$ 143,073,360</u>	<u>\$ 93,814,789</u>		

The Company's appropriations of earnings for 2015 had been approved in the meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 2, 2016. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	Dividends Per Share (NT\$)
	For Fiscal Year 2015	For Fiscal Year 2015
Legal capital reserve	\$ 30,657,384	
Cash dividends to shareholders	<u>155,582,283</u>	\$ 6.0
	<u>\$ 186,239,667</u>	

The appropriations of earnings for 2015 are to be presented for approval in the Company's shareholders' meeting to be held on June 7, 2016 (expected).

Under the Integrated Income Tax System that became effective on January 1, 1998, the R.O.C. resident shareholders are allowed a tax credit for their proportionate share of the income tax paid by the Company on earnings generated since January 1, 1998.

d. Others

Changes in others were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2015			
	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Unrealized Gain/Loss from Available-for-sale Financial Assets	Cash Flow Hedges Reserve	Total
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 4,502,113	\$ 21,247,483	\$ (305)	\$ 25,749,291
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	6,525,608	-	-	6,525,608
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	-	94,115	-	94,115
				(Continued)

	Year Ended December 31, 2015			
	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Unrealized Gain/Loss from Available-for- sale Financial Assets	Cash Flow Hedges Reserve	Total
Cumulative (gain)/loss reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	\$ -	\$ (51)	\$ -	\$ (51)
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates	9,102	(20,592,836)	(313)	(20,584,047)
The proportionate share of other comprehensive income/losses reclassified to profit or loss upon partial disposal of associates	3,126	2,051	11	5,188
Income tax effect	-	(15,991)	-	(15,991)
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 11,039,949</u>	<u>\$ 734,771</u>	<u>\$ (607)</u>	<u>\$ 11,774,113</u> (Concluded)

	Year Ended December 31, 2014			
	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Unrealized Gain/Loss from Available-for- sale Financial Assets	Cash Flow Hedges Reserve	Total
Balance, beginning of year	\$ (7,140,362)	\$ 21,310,781	\$ (113)	\$ 14,170,306
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	11,784,245	-	-	11,784,245
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	-	157,344	-	157,344
Cumulative (gain)/loss reclassified to profit or loss upon disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	-	(127,161)	-	(127,161)
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates	(144,787)	(85,430)	(192)	(230,409)
The proportionate share of other comprehensive income/losses reclassified to profit or loss upon partial disposal of associates	3,017	(2,920)	-	97
Income tax effect	-	(5,131)	-	(5,131)
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 4,502,113</u>	<u>\$ 21,247,483</u>	<u>\$ (305)</u>	<u>\$ 25,749,291</u>

The exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operation's net assets from its functional currency to the Company's presentation currency are recognized directly in other comprehensive income and also accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Unrealized gain/loss on available-for-sale financial assets represents the cumulative gains or losses arising from the fair value measurement on available-for-sale financial assets that are recognized in other comprehensive income. When those available-for-sale financial assets have been disposed of or are determined to be impaired subsequently, the related cumulative gains or losses in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

The cash flow hedges reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of the hedging instruments entered into as cash flow hedges. The cumulative gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of the hedging instruments that are recognized and accumulated in cash flow hedges reserve will be reclassified to profit or loss only when the hedge transaction affects profit or loss.

21. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT

The Company did not issue employee stock option plans for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. Information about the Company's outstanding employee stock options is described as follows:

	Number of Stock Options (In Thousands)	Weighted- average Exercise Price (NT\$)
<u>Year ended December 31, 2015</u>		
Balance, beginning of year	718	\$47.2
Options exercised	<u>(718)</u>	47.2
Balance, end of year	<u>-</u>	-
Balance exercisable, end of year	<u>-</u>	-
<u>Year ended December 31, 2014</u>		
Balance, beginning of year	1,763	\$45.9
Options exercised	<u>(1,045)</u>	45.0
Balance, end of year	<u>718</u>	47.2
Balance exercisable, end of year	<u>718</u>	47.2

The numbers of outstanding stock options and exercise prices have been adjusted to reflect the distribution of earnings by the Company in accordance with the plans.

The employee stock options have been fully exercised in the second quarter of 2015.

Information about the Company's outstanding stock options was as follows:

December 31, 2014	
Range of Exercise Price (NT\$)	Weighted-average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
\$47.2	0.4

22. NET REVENUE

The analysis of the Company's net revenue was as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Net revenue from sale of goods	\$ 836,546,605	\$ 756,522,002
Net revenue from royalties	<u>500,283</u>	<u>630,387</u>
	<u>\$ 837,046,888</u>	<u>\$ 757,152,389</u>

23. OTHER INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Interest income		
Bank deposits	\$ 1,655,118	\$ 1,021,275
Held-to-maturity financial assets	<u>71,385</u>	<u>8,233</u>
	1,726,503	1,029,508
Dividend income	<u>113,359</u>	<u>112,376</u>
	<u>\$ 1,839,862</u>	<u>\$ 1,141,884</u>

24. FINANCE COSTS

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Interest expense		
Corporate bonds	\$ 2,367,179	\$ 2,380,157
Bank loans	<u>73,280</u>	<u>132,074</u>
	<u>\$ 2,440,459</u>	<u>\$ 2,512,231</u>

25. OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Gain on disposal of financial assets, net		
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$ 51	\$ 127,161
Financial assets carried at cost	-	5,397
Gain on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method, net	2,419,785	2,028,643
Other gains	123,920	238,628
Net loss on financial instruments at FVTPL		
Held for trading	(1,719,106)	(1,996,908)
Impairment loss of financial assets		
Financial assets carried at cost	(21,437)	(90,774)
Other losses	<u>(15,228)</u>	<u>(13,010)</u>
	<u>\$ 787,985</u>	<u>\$ 299,137</u>

26. INCOME TAX

a. Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

Income tax expense consisted of the following:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Current income tax expense		
Current tax expense recognized in the current year	\$ 45,633,743	\$ 35,138,634
Income tax adjustments on prior years	(979,196)	404,566
Other income tax adjustments	<u>142,426</u>	<u>136,248</u>
	<u>44,796,973</u>	<u>35,679,448</u>
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)		
The origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,382,142)	(513,382)
Investment tax credits	<u>-</u>	<u>1,955,980</u>
	<u>(1,382,142)</u>	<u>1,442,598</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 43,414,831</u>	<u>\$ 37,122,046</u>

A reconciliation of income before income tax and income tax expense recognized in profit or loss was as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Income before tax	<u>\$ 349,988,668</u>	<u>\$ 301,003,817</u>
Income tax expense at the statutory rate (17%)	\$ 59,498,074	\$ 51,170,649
Tax effect of adjusting items:		
Deductible items in determining taxable income	(6,011,617)	(1,213,840)
Tax-exempt income	(21,760,175)	(19,854,275)
Additional income tax under the Alternative Minimum Tax Act	6,041,603	4,081,153
Additional income tax on unappropriated earnings	12,103,200	9,374,020
Income tax credits	(4,237,342)	(3,275,093)
The origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,382,142)	(513,382)
Remeasurement of investment tax credits	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,188,000)</u>
	<u>44,251,601</u>	<u>36,581,232</u>
Income tax adjustments on prior years	(979,196)	404,566
Other income tax adjustments	<u>142,426</u>	<u>136,248</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 43,414,831</u>	<u>\$ 37,122,046</u>

b. Income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)		
Related to remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	\$ 99,324	\$ (28,468)
Related to unrealized gain/loss on available-for-sale financial assets	<u>(15,991)</u>	<u>(5,131)</u>
	<u>\$ 83,333</u>	<u>\$ (33,599)</u>

c. Deferred income tax balance

The analysis of deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the parent company only balance sheets was as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Deferred income tax assets		
Temporary differences		
Depreciation	\$ 1,874,632	\$ 610,819
Provision for sales returns and allowance	1,081,423	1,195,178
Net defined benefit liability	895,486	787,492
Unrealized loss on inventories	573,243	547,249
Others	<u>81,891</u>	<u>68,941</u>
	<u>\$ 4,506,675</u>	<u>\$ 3,209,679</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Temporary differences		
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$ (31,271)	\$ (15,280)
Unrealized exchange gains	<u>-</u>	<u>(184,470)</u>
	<u>\$ (31,271)</u>	<u>\$ (199,750)</u>

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in		Balance, End of Year
		Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	
<u>Year Ended December 31, 2015</u>				
Deferred income tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Depreciation	\$ 610,819	\$ 1,263,813	\$ -	\$ 1,874,632
Provision for sales returns and allowance	1,195,178	(113,755)	-	1,081,423
Net defined benefit liability	787,492	8,670	99,324	895,486
Unrealized loss on inventories	547,249	25,994	-	573,243
Others	<u>68,941</u>	<u>12,950</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>81,891</u>
	<u>\$ 3,209,679</u>	<u>\$ 1,197,672</u>	<u>\$ 99,324</u>	<u>\$ 4,506,675</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$ (15,280)	\$ -	\$ (15,991)	\$ (31,271)
Unrealized exchange gains	<u>(184,470)</u>	<u>184,470</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ (199,750)</u>	<u>\$ 184,470</u>	<u>\$ (15,991)</u>	<u>\$ (31,271)</u>

(Continued)

	Balance, Beginning of Year	Recognized in		Balance, End of Year
		Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	
<u>Year Ended December 31, 2014</u>				
Deferred income tax assets				
Investment tax credits	\$ 1,955,980	\$ (1,955,980)	\$ -	\$ -
Temporary differences				
Depreciation	366,912	243,907	-	610,819
Provision for sales returns and allowance	866,080	329,098	-	1,195,178
Net defined benefit liability	806,453	9,507	(28,468)	787,492
Unrealized loss on inventories	387,227	160,022	-	547,249
Others	103,474	(34,533)	-	68,941
	<u>\$ 4,486,126</u>	<u>\$ (1,247,979)</u>	<u>\$ (28,468)</u>	<u>\$ 3,209,679</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$ -	\$ (10,149)	\$ (5,131)	\$ (15,280)
Unrealized exchange gains	-	(184,470)	-	(184,470)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (194,619)</u>	<u>\$ (5,131)</u>	<u>\$ (199,750)</u>
				(Concluded)

- d. The deductible temporary differences for which no deferred income tax assets have been recognized in the parent company only financial statements

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the aggregate deductible temporary differences for which no deferred income tax assets have been recognized amounted to NT\$1,972,286 thousand and NT\$2,088,394 thousand, respectively.

- e. Unused tax-exemption information

As of December 31, 2015, the profits generated from the following projects of the Company are exempt from income tax for a five-year period:

	Tax-exemption Period
Construction and expansion of 2006	2011 to 2015
Construction and expansion of 2007	2014 to 2018
Construction and expansion of 2008	2015 to 2019
Construction and expansion of 2009	2018 to 2022

- f. The information of unrecognized deferred income tax liabilities associated with investments

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the aggregate taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries not unrecognized as deferred income tax liabilities amounted to NT\$80,919,309 thousand and NT\$41,365,515 thousand, respectively.

g. Integrated income tax information

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Balance of the Imputation Credit Account	\$ <u>59,973,516</u>	\$ <u>35,353,150</u>

The estimated and actual creditable ratio for distribution of the Company's earnings of 2015 and 2014 were 12.71% and 11.13%, respectively; however, effective from January 1, 2015, the creditable ratio for individual shareholders residing in the Republic of China will be half of the original creditable ratio according to the revised Article 66 - 6 of the Income Tax Law.

The imputation credit allocated to shareholders is based on its balance as of the date of the dividend distribution. The estimated creditable ratio may change when the actual distribution of the imputation credit is made.

All earnings generated prior to December 31, 1997 have been appropriated.

h. Income tax examination

The tax authorities have examined income tax returns of the Company through 2012. All investment tax credit adjustments assessed by the tax authorities have been recognized accordingly.

27. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	<u>Years Ended December 31</u>	
	2015	2014
Basic EPS	<u>\$11.82</u>	<u>\$10.18</u>
Diluted EPS	<u>\$11.82</u>	<u>\$10.18</u>

EPS is computed as follows:

	Amounts (Numerator)	Number of Shares (Denominator) (In Thousands)	EPS (NT\$)
<u>Year ended December 31, 2015</u>			
Basic EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 306,573,837	25,930,288	<u>\$11.82</u>
Effect of dilutive potential common shares	<u>-</u>	<u>92</u>	
Diluted EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders (including effect of dilutive potential common shares)	<u>\$ 306,573,837</u>	<u>25,930,380</u>	<u>\$11.82</u> (Continued)

	Amounts (Numerator)	Number of Shares (Denominator) (In Thousands)	EPS (NT\$)
<u>Year ended December 31, 2014</u>			
Basic EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 263,881,771	25,929,273	<u>\$10.18</u>
Effect of dilutive potential common shares	<u>-</u>	<u>831</u>	
Diluted EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders (including effect of dilutive potential common shares)	<u>\$ 263,881,771</u>	<u>25,930,104</u>	<u>\$10.18</u> (Concluded)

If the Company may settle the obligation by cash, by issuing shares, or in combination of both cash and shares, profit sharing bonus to employees which will be settled in shares should be included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding in calculation of diluted EPS, if the shares have a dilutive effect. The number of shares is estimated by dividing the amount of profit sharing bonus to employees in stock by the closing price (after considering the dilutive effect of dividends) of the common shares at the end of the reporting period. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares needs to be included in the calculation of diluted EPS until profit sharing bonus to employees to be settled in the form of common stocks are approved in the following year.

28. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF EXPENSES BY NATURE

	<u>Years Ended December 31</u>	
	2015	2014
a. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		
Recognized in cost of revenue	\$ 198,343,742	\$ 177,957,340
Recognized in operating expenses	14,925,181	13,607,832
Recognized in other operating income and expenses	<u>24,887</u>	<u>24,887</u>
	<u>\$ 213,293,810</u>	<u>\$ 191,590,059</u>
b. Amortization of intangible assets		
Recognized in cost of revenue	\$ 1,605,572	\$ 1,304,885
Recognized in operating expenses	<u>1,553,865</u>	<u>1,182,975</u>
	<u>\$ 3,159,437</u>	<u>\$ 2,487,860</u>
c. Research and development costs expensed as incurred	<u>\$ 64,831,860</u>	<u>\$ 55,818,708</u>

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
d. Employee benefits expenses		
Post-employment benefits (Note 18)		
Defined contribution plans	\$ 1,621,480	\$ 1,465,336
Defined benefit plans	<u>293,970</u>	<u>299,289</u>
	1,915,450	1,764,625
Other employee benefits	<u>78,860,730</u>	<u>70,240,842</u>
	<u>\$ 80,776,180</u>	<u>\$ 72,005,467</u>
Employee benefits expense summarized by function		
Recognized in cost of revenue	\$ 48,246,789	\$ 43,776,851
Recognized in operating expenses	<u>32,529,391</u>	<u>28,228,616</u>
	<u>\$ 80,776,180</u>	<u>\$ 72,005,467</u>

Under the Company Act as amended in May 2015, the Company's Articles of Incorporation should stipulate a fixed amount or ratio of annual profit to be distributed as profit sharing bonus to employees. The Company expects to make amendments to the Company's Articles of Incorporation to be approved during the 2016 annual shareholders' meeting.

The Company accrued profit sharing bonus to employees based on a percentage of net income before income tax, profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors during the period, which amounted to NT\$20,556,888 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2015. The Company accrued profit sharing bonus to employees based on certain percentage of net income during the period, which amounted to NT\$17,645,966 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2014. Compensation to directors was expensed based on estimated amount payable. If there is a change in the proposed amounts after the annual parent company only financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in accounting estimate.

The Board of Directors of the Company held on February 2, 2016 approved the profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors in the amounts of NT\$20,556,888 thousand and NT\$356,186 thousand in cash for payment in 2015, respectively. There is no significant difference between the aforementioned approved amounts and the amounts charged against earnings of 2015. The appropriations of profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors for 2015 are to be presented for approval in the Company's shareholders' meeting to be held on June 7, 2016 (expected).

The Company's profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors in the amounts of NT\$17,645,966 thousand and NT\$406,854 thousand in cash for 2014, respectively, and profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors in the amounts of NT\$12,634,665 thousand and NT\$104,136 thousand in cash for 2013, respectively, had been approved by the shareholders in its meetings held on June 9, 2015 and June 24, 2014, respectively. The aforementioned approved amount has no difference with the one approved by the Board of Directors in its meetings held on February 10, 2015 and February 18, 2014 and the same amount had been charged against earnings of 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The information about the appropriations of the Company's profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website.

29. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company requires significant amounts of capital to build and expand its production facilities and acquire additional equipment. In consideration of the industry dynamics, the Company manages its capital in a manner to ensure that it has sufficient and necessary financial resources to fund its working capital needs, capital asset purchases, research and development activities, dividend payments, debt service requirements and other business requirements associated with its existing operations over the next 12 months.

30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Financial assets		
FVTPL		
Held for trading derivatives	\$ 6,026	\$ 134,824
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note)	1,050,645	986,018
Held-to-maturity financial assets	10,787,947	4,485,593
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	264,493,583	184,859,232
Notes and accounts receivables (including related parties)	82,918,805	111,226,097
Other receivables	2,581,900	3,032,166
Refundable deposits	<u>398,693</u>	<u>340,010</u>
	<u>\$ 362,237,599</u>	<u>\$ 305,063,940</u>
Financial liabilities		
FVTPL		
Held for trading derivatives	\$ 45,254	\$ 477,268
Amortized cost		
Short-term loans	39,474,000	36,158,520
Accounts payable (including related parties)	20,462,601	24,067,163
Payables to contractors and equipment suppliers	25,346,206	25,911,719
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	16,797,935	20,165,084
Bonds payable (including long-term liabilities - current portion)	166,200,000	166,200,000
Other long-term payables (classified under accrued expenses and other current liabilities and other noncurrent liabilities)	18,000	36,000
Guarantee deposits (including those classified under accrued expenses and other current liabilities)	<u>27,722,187</u>	<u>30,292,551</u>
	<u>\$ 296,066,183</u>	<u>\$ 303,308,305</u>

Note: Including financial assets carried at cost.

b. Financial risk management objectives

The Company seeks to ensure sufficient cost-efficient funding readily available when needed. The Company manages its exposure to foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, equity price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk with the objective to reduce the potentially adverse effects the market uncertainties may have on its financial performance.

The plans for material treasury activities are reviewed by Audit Committees and/or Board of Directors in accordance with procedures required by relevant regulations or internal controls. During the implementation of such plans, Corporate Treasury function must comply with certain treasury procedures that provide guiding principles for overall financial risk management and segregation of duties.

c. Market risk

The Company is exposed to the market risks arising from changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and the prices in equity investments, and utilizes some derivative financial instruments to reduce the related risks.

Foreign currency risk

Most of the Company's operating activities are denominated in foreign currencies. Consequently, the Company is exposed to foreign currency risk. To protect against reductions in value and the volatility of future cash flows caused by changes in foreign exchange rates, the Company utilizes derivative financial instruments, including currency forward contracts and cross currency swaps, to hedge its currency exposure. These instruments help to reduce, but do not eliminate, the impact of foreign currency exchange rate movements.

The Company also holds short-term borrowings in foreign currencies in proportion to its expected future cash flows. This allows foreign-currency-denominated borrowings to be serviced with expected future cash flows and provides a partial hedge against transaction translation exposure.

The Company's sensitivity analysis to foreign currency risk mainly focuses on the foreign currency monetary items at the end of the reporting period. Assuming an unfavorable 10% movement in the levels of foreign exchanges against the New Taiwan dollar, the net income for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 would have decreased by NT\$902,173 thousand and NT\$324,058 thousand, respectively, after taking into consideration of the hedging contracts and the hedged items.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk arising from borrowing at fixed interest rates. All of the Company's long-term bonds have fixed interest rates and are measured at amortized cost. As such, changes in interest rates would not affect the future cash flows.

Other price risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risk arising from available-for-sale equity investments.

Assuming a hypothetical decrease of 5% in equity prices of the equity investments at the end of the reporting period, the net income for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 would have been unaffected as they were classified as available-for-sale; however, the other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 would have decreased by NT\$44,410 thousand and NT\$41,764 thousand, respectively.

d. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from operating activities, primarily trade receivables, and from financing activities, primarily deposits, fixed-income investments and other financial instruments with banks. Credit risk is managed separately for business related and financial related exposures. As of the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum credit

risk exposure is mainly from the carrying amount of financial assets recognized in the parent company only balance sheet.

Business related credit risk

The Company has considerable trade receivables outstanding with its customers worldwide. A substantial majority of the Company's outstanding trade receivables are not covered by collateral or credit insurance. While the Company has procedures to monitor and limit exposure to credit risk on trade receivables, there can be no assurance such procedures will effectively limit its credit risk and avoid losses. This risk is heightened during periods when economic conditions worsen.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company's ten largest customers accounted for 67% and 57% of accounts receivable, respectively. The Company believes the concentration of credit risk is insignificant for the remaining accounts receivable.

Financial credit risk

The Company regularly monitors and reviews the transaction limit applied to counterparties and adjusts the concentration limit according to market conditions and the credit standing of the counterparties. The Company mitigates its exposure by selecting counterparties with investment-grade credit ratings.

e. Liquidity risk management

The objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure the Company has sufficient liquidity to fund its business requirements associated with existing operations over the next 12 months. The Company manages its liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments, including principal and interest.

	Less Than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	5+ Years	Total
<u>December 31, 2015</u>					
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Short-term loans	\$ 39,488,957	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,488,957
Accounts payable (including related parties)	20,462,601	-	-	-	20,462,601
Payables to contractors and equipment suppliers	25,346,206	-	-	-	25,346,206
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	16,797,935	-	-	-	16,797,935
Bonds payable	14,338,760	65,859,591	68,378,787	25,981,316	174,558,454
Other long-term payables (classified under accrued expenses and other current liabilities)	18,000	-	-	-	18,000
Guarantee deposits (including those classified under accrued expenses and other current liabilities)	6,167,813	13,330,624	8,223,750	-	27,722,187
	<u>122,620,272</u>	<u>79,190,215</u>	<u>76,602,537</u>	<u>25,981,316</u>	<u>304,394,340</u>
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>					
Forward exchange contracts					
Outflows	15,380,767	-	-	-	15,380,767
Inflows	(15,341,109)	-	-	-	(15,341,109)
	<u>39,658</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,658</u>
	<u>\$ 122,659,930</u>	<u>\$ 79,190,215</u>	<u>\$ 76,602,537</u>	<u>\$ 25,981,316</u>	<u>\$ 304,433,998</u>

(Continued)

	Less Than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	5+ Years	Total
<u>December 31, 2014</u>					
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Short-term loans	\$ 36,164,316	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,164,316
Accounts payable (including related parties)	24,067,163	-	-	-	24,067,163
Payables to contractors and equipment suppliers	25,911,719	-	-	-	25,911,719
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	20,165,084	-	-	-	20,165,084
Bonds payable	2,381,670	54,406,509	61,831,777	58,320,169	176,940,125
Other long-term payables (classified under accrued expenses and other current liabilities and other noncurrent liabilities)	18,000	18,000	-	-	36,000
Guarantee deposits (including those classified under accrued expenses and other current liabilities)	<u>4,757,700</u>	<u>12,847,651</u>	<u>12,687,200</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30,292,551</u>
	<u>113,465,652</u>	<u>67,272,160</u>	<u>74,518,977</u>	<u>58,320,169</u>	<u>313,576,958</u>
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>					
Forward exchange contracts					
Outflows	9,751,873	-	-	-	9,751,873
Inflows	<u>(9,660,768)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,660,768)</u>
	<u>91,105</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>91,105</u>
Cross currency swap contracts					
Outflows	44,780,038	-	-	-	44,780,038
Inflows	<u>(44,430,805)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(44,430,805)</u>
	<u>349,233</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>349,233</u>
	<u>\$ 113,905,990</u>	<u>\$ 67,272,160</u>	<u>\$ 74,518,977</u>	<u>\$ 58,320,169</u>	<u>\$ 314,017,296</u>

(Concluded)

f. Fair value of financial instruments

1) Fair value of financial instruments carried at amortized cost

Except as detailed in the following table, the Company considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost recognized in the parent company only financial statements approximate their fair values.

	<u>December 31, 2015</u>		<u>December 31, 2014</u>	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Held-to-maturity financial assets				
Corporate bonds/Bank debentures	\$ 7,787,947	\$ 7,792,428	\$ -	\$ -
Structured product	3,000,000	2,995,731	-	-
Commercial paper	-	-	4,485,593	4,486,541
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Measured at amortized cost				
Bonds payable	166,200,000	167,709,976	166,200,000	166,357,405

2) Valuation techniques and assumptions used in fair value measurement

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices (includes publicly traded stocks).
- Forward exchange contracts and cross currency swap contracts are measured using quoted forward exchange rates and yield curves derived from quoted interest rates matching maturities of the contracts.
- The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

3) Fair value measurements recognized in the parent company only balance sheets

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

The following table presents the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	December 31, 2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>				
Derivative financial instruments	\$ -	\$ 6,026	\$ -	\$ 6,026
<u>Available-for-sale financial assets</u>				
Publicly traded stocks	\$ 706,924	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 706,924
<u>Financial liabilities at FVTPL</u>				
Derivative financial instruments	\$ -	\$ 45,254	\$ -	\$ 45,254

	December 31, 2014			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>				
Derivative financial instruments	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u> 134,824 </u>	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u> 134,824 </u>
<u>Available-for-sale financial assets</u>				
Publicly traded stocks	\$ <u> 612,860 </u>	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u> 612,860 </u>
<u>Financial liabilities at FVTPL</u>				
Derivative financial instruments	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u> 477,268 </u>	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u> 477,268 </u>

For assets and liabilities held as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

There were no purchases and disposals for assets on Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis

The Company measures certain financial assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis when they are deemed to be impaired. The valuation processes include controls that are designed to ensure appropriate fair values are recorded. These controls include valuation technique validation, review of key inputs, and analysis of period-over-period fluctuations where appropriate. Due to significant unobservable inputs used, the Company classified these measurements as Level 3.

The Company reviews investments in non-publicly traded stocks and mutual funds for impairment quarterly and records an impairment charge when the Company believes an investment has experienced a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value and carrying value may not be recovered. The Company recognized impairment loss on financial assets carried at cost in the amount of NT\$21,437 thousand and NT\$90,774 thousand for years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Determining whether a significant or prolonged decline in fair value of the investment below its carrying amount has occurred is highly subjective. Factors the Company considers include the fair value of the investment in relation to its carrying amount and the duration of the decline in fair value below the carrying amount of the investment. Due to the absence of quoted market prices, the fair values are determined significantly based on management judgment with the best information available. The Company calculates these fair values using the market approach which includes recent financing activities, valuation of comparable companies, technology development stage, market condition and other economic factors as their inputs.

Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed

For investments in bonds and structured product, the fair value is determined using active market prices and the present value of future cash flows based on the observable yield curves, respectively.

The fair value of the Company's bonds payable is determined using active market prices.

The table below sets out the balances for the Company's assets and liabilities at amortized cost but for which the fair value is disclosed as of December 31, 2015:

	December 31, 2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Assets</u>				
Held-to-maturity securities				
Corporate bonds/Bank debentures	\$ 7,792,428	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,792,428
Structured product	<u>-</u>	<u>2,995,731</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,995,731</u>
	<u>\$ 7,792,428</u>	<u>\$ 2,995,731</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 10,788,159</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Measured at amortized cost				
Bonds payable	\$ 167,709,976	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 167,709,976

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The significant transactions between the Company and its related parties, other than those disclosed in other notes, are summarized as follows:

a. Net revenue

<u>Item</u>	<u>Related Party Categories</u>	<u>Years Ended December 31</u>	
		<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Net revenue from sale of goods	Subsidiaries	\$ 564,722,352	\$ 523,445,156
	Associates	3,356,734	2,754,460
	Joint venture of the Company's subsidiaries	1,206	1,325
		<u>\$ 568,080,292</u>	<u>\$ 526,200,941</u>
Net revenue from royalties	Subsidiaries	\$ 457	\$ 757
	Associates	489,420	521,975
		<u>\$ 489,877</u>	<u>\$ 522,732</u>

b. Purchases

<u>Related Party Categories</u>	<u>Years Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Subsidiaries	\$ 31,090,925	\$ 28,130,353
Associates	11,126,415	11,644,093
	<u>\$ 42,217,340</u>	<u>\$ 39,774,446</u>

c. Receivables from related parties

<u>Item</u>	<u>Related Party Categories</u>	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Receivables from related parties	Subsidiaries	\$ 56,798,070	\$ 88,149,347
	Associates	484,612	270,252
	Joint venture of the Company's subsidiaries	<u>-</u>	<u>314</u>
		<u>\$ 57,282,682</u>	<u>\$ 88,419,913</u>
Other receivables from related parties	Subsidiaries	\$ 330,456	\$ 397,967
	Associates	<u>124,871</u>	<u>178,625</u>
		<u>\$ 455,327</u>	<u>\$ 576,592</u>

d. Payables to related parties

<u>Item</u>	<u>Related Party Categories</u>	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Payables to related parties	Subsidiaries	\$ 2,609,731	\$ 3,264,936
	Associates	1,149,900	1,490,997
	Joint venture of the Company's subsidiaries	<u>-</u>	<u>493</u>
		<u>\$ 3,759,631</u>	<u>\$ 4,756,426</u>

e. Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

<u>Related Party Categories</u>	Acquisition Price	
	Years Ended December 31 2015	2014
Subsidiaries	\$ 41,146	\$ 63,555
Associates	<u>26,207</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 67,353</u>	<u>\$ 63,555</u>

f. Disposal of property, plant and equipment

<u>Related Party Categories</u>	Proceeds	
	Years Ended December 31 2015	2014
Subsidiaries	\$ 183,838	\$ 27,580
Associates	-	23,447
Joint venture of the Company's subsidiaries	<u>-</u>	<u>18,000</u>
	<u>\$ 183,838</u>	<u>\$ 69,027</u>

<u>Related Party Categories</u>	Gains	
	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Subsidiaries	\$ 41,583	\$ 15,191
Associates	-	20,010
Joint venture of the Company's subsidiaries	<u>-</u>	<u>17,441</u>
	<u>\$ 41,583</u>	<u>\$ 52,642</u>
Deferred Gains from Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment		
<u>Related Party Categories</u>	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Subsidiaries	<u>\$ 183,175</u>	<u>\$ 43,722</u>

g. Others

<u>Item</u>	<u>Related Party Categories</u>	Years Ended December 31	
		2015	2014
Manufacturing expenses	Subsidiaries	\$ 806	\$ 36,938
	Associates	2,321,774	2,437,366
	Joint venture of the Company's subsidiaries	<u>12,819</u>	<u>7,926</u>
		<u>\$ 2,335,399</u>	<u>\$ 2,482,230</u>
Research and development expenses	Subsidiaries	\$ 2,070,611	\$ 1,569,020
	Associates	142,833	87,848
	Joint venture of the Company's subsidiaries	<u>1,398</u>	<u>1,116</u>
		<u>\$ 2,214,842</u>	<u>\$ 1,657,984</u>
Marking expenses - commission	Subsidiaries	<u>\$ 782,254</u>	<u>\$ 778,064</u>

The sales prices and payment terms to related parties were not significantly different from those of sales to third parties. For other related party transactions, price and terms were determined in accordance with mutual agreements.

The Company leased machinery and equipment from Xintec and office from VIS, respectively. The lease terms and prices were both determined in accordance with mutual agreements. The rental expenses were paid to Xintec and VIS quarterly and monthly, respectively; the related expenses were both classified under manufacturing expenses.

The Company deferred the disposal gain/loss derived from sales of property, plant and equipment to related parties using equity method, and then recognized such gain/loss over the depreciable lives of the disposed assets.

h. Compensation of key management personnel

The compensation to directors and other key management personnel for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 1,798,390	\$ 1,720,766
Post-employment benefits	<u>10,567</u>	<u>14,401</u>
	<u>\$ 1,808,957</u>	<u>\$ 1,735,167</u>

The compensation to directors and other key management personnel were determined by the Compensation Committee of the Company in accordance with the individual performance and the market trends.

32. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Company provided certificate of deposits recorded in other financial assets as collateral mainly for litigation. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the aforementioned other financial assets amounted to nil and NT\$39,100 thousand, respectively.

33. SIGNIFICANT OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

The Company leases several parcels of land from the Science Park Administration. These operating leases expire between February 2016 and March 2035 and can be renewed upon expiration.

The Company expensed the lease payments as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 720,494</u>	<u>\$ 666,448</u>

Future minimum lease payments under the above non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Not later than 1 year	\$ 742,592	\$ 648,556
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	2,574,330	2,301,599
Later than 5 years	<u>5,398,730</u>	<u>4,601,926</u>
	<u>\$ 8,715,652</u>	<u>\$ 7,552,081</u>

34. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized commitments of the Company as of the end of the reporting period, excluding those disclosed in other notes, were as follows:

- a. Under a technical cooperation agreement with Industrial Technology Research Institute, the R.O.C. Government or its designee approved by the Company can use up to 35% of the Company's capacity provided the Company's outstanding commitments to its customers are not prejudiced. The term of this agreement is for five years beginning from January 1, 1987 and is automatically renewed for successive periods of five years unless otherwise terminated by either party with one year prior notice. As of December 31, 2015, the R.O.C. Government did not invoke such right.
- b. Under a Shareholders Agreement entered into with Philips and EDB Investments Pte Ltd. on March 30, 1999, the parties formed a joint venture company, SSMC, which is an integrated circuit foundry in Singapore. The Company's equity interest in SSMC was 32%. Nevertheless, in September 2006, Philips spun-off its semiconductor subsidiary which was renamed as NXP B.V. Further, the Company and NXP B.V. purchased all the SSMC shares owned by EDB Investments Pte Ltd. pro rata according to the Shareholders Agreement on November 15, 2006. After the purchase, the Company and NXP B.V. currently own approximately 39% and 61% of the SSMC shares, respectively. The Company and NXP B.V. are required, in the aggregate, to purchase at least 70% of SSMC's capacity, but the Company alone is not required to purchase more than 28% of the capacity. If any party defaults on the commitment and the capacity utilization of SSMC falls below a specific percentage of its capacity, the defaulting party is required to compensate SSMC for all related unavoidable costs. There was no default from the aforementioned commitment as of December 31, 2015.
- c. In June 2010, Keranos, LLC. filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas alleging that the Company, TSMC North America, and several other leading technology companies infringe three expired U.S. patents. In response, the Company, TSMC North America, and several co-defendants in the Texas case filed a lawsuit against Keranos in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California in November 2010, seeking a judgment declaring that they did not infringe the asserted patents, and that those patents were invalid. These two litigations have been consolidated into a single lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. In February 2014, the Court entered a final judgment in favor of the Company, dismissing all of Keranos' claims against the Company with prejudice. Keranos appealed the final judgment to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, and in August 2015, the Federal Circuit remanded the case back to the Texas court for further proceedings. The outcome cannot be determined and the Company cannot make a reliable estimate of the contingent liability at this time.
- d. In December 2010, Ziptronix, Inc. filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California accusing the Company, TSMC North America and one other company of infringing several U.S. patents. In September 2014, the Court granted summary judgment of noninfringement in favor of the Company and TSMC North America. Ziptronix, Inc. can appeal the Court's order. In August 2015, Tessera Technologies, Inc. announced it had acquired Ziptronix. The outcome cannot be determined and the Company cannot make a reliable estimate of the contingent liability at this time.
- e. The Company joined the Customer Co-Investment Program of ASML and entered into the investment agreement in August 2012. The agreement includes an investment of EUR837,816 thousand by TSMC Global to acquire 5% of ASML's equity with a lock-up period of 2.5 years. TSMC Global has acquired the aforementioned equity on October 31, 2012. The lock-up period expired on May 1, 2015 and as of October 8, 2015, all ASML shares had been disposed. Both parties also signed the research and development funding agreement whereby the Company shall provide EUR276,000 thousand to ASML's research and development programs from 2013 to 2017. As of December 31, 2015, the Company has paid EUR166,386 thousand to ASML under the research and development funding agreement.

- f. In September 2013, Zond Inc. filed a complaint in U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts against the Company, certain TSMC subsidiaries and other companies alleging infringing of several U.S. patents. Subsequently, the Company and Zond initiated additional legal actions in the U.S. District Courts for the District of Delaware and the District of Massachusetts over several additional patents owned by Zond. In March 2015, all pending litigations between the parties in the U.S. District Courts for the District of Massachusetts and the District of Delaware were dismissed.
- g. In March 2014, DSS Technology Management, Inc. (DSS) filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas alleging that the Company, TSMC North America, TSMC Development and several other companies infringe one U.S. patent. TSMC Development has subsequently been dismissed. In May 2015, the Court entered a final judgment of noninfringement in favor of the Company and TSMC North America. DSS has appealed the final judgment to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. In November 2015, the Patent Trial and Appeal Board (PTAB) determined after concluding an Inter Partes Review that the patent claims asserted by DSS in the District Court litigation are unpatentable. DSS can appeal the PTAB's decision. The outcome cannot be determined and the Company cannot make a reliable estimate of the contingent liability at this time.
- h. As of December 31, 2015, the Company provided financial guarantees of NT\$49,342,500 thousand to its subsidiary, TSMC Global, in respect of the issuance of unsecured corporate bonds.
- i. As of December 31, 2015, the Company provided endorsement guarantees of NT\$2,737,302 thousand to its subsidiary, TSMC North America, in respect of providing endorsement guarantees for office leasing contract.

35. EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION OF FOREIGN-CURRENCY FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following information was summarized according to the foreign currencies other than the functional currency of the Company. The exchange rates disclosed were used to translate the foreign currencies into the functional currency. The significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate (Note)	Carrying Amount (In Thousands)
<u>December 31, 2015</u>			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 3,075,149	32.895	\$ 101,157,030
EUR	43,050	36.00	1,549,813
JPY	9,626,627	0.2733	2,630,957
Non-monetary items			
HKD	166,727	4.24	706,924

(Continued)

	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate (Note)	Carrying Amount (In Thousands)
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 2,925,009	32.895	\$ 96,218,162
EUR	43,293	36.00	1,558,534
JPY	25,993,829	0.2733	7,104,113
<u>December 31, 2014</u>			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	4,773,033	31.718	151,391,069
EUR	16,364	38.57	631,161
JPY	487,030	0.2652	129,160
Non-monetary items			
HKD	149,844	4.09	612,860
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	3,164,639	31.718	100,376,026
EUR	42,128	38.57	1,624,894
JPY	28,381,070	0.2652	7,526,660
			(Concluded)

Note: Exchange rate represents the number of N.T. dollars for which one foreign currency could be exchanged.

The realized and unrealized foreign exchange gain and loss was a net gain of NT\$2,698,396 thousand and NT\$2,142,565 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Since there were varieties of foreign currency transactions of the Company, the Company was unable to disclose foreign exchange gain (loss) towards each foreign currency with significant impact.

36. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

Following are the additional disclosures required by the Securities and Futures Bureau for the Company:

- Financings provided: Please see Table 1 attached;
- Endorsement/guarantee provided: Please see Table 2 attached;
- Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture): Please see Table 3 attached;
- Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please see Table 4 attached;

- e. Acquisition of individual real estate properties at costs of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please see Table 5 attached;
- f. Disposal of individual real estate properties at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None;
- g. Total purchases from or sales to related parties of at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please see Table 6 attached;
- h. Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please see Table 7 attached;
- i. Information about the derivative financial instruments transaction: Please see Note 7;
- j. Names, locations, and related information of investees over which the Company exercises significant influence (excluding information on investment in Mainland China): Please see Table 8 attached;
- k. Information on investment in Mainland China
 - 1) The name of the investee in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, its issued capital, method of investment, information on inflow or outflow of capital, percentage of ownership, income (losses) of the investee, share of profits/losses of investee, ending balance, amount received as dividends from the investee, and the limitation on investee: Please see Table 9 attached.
 - 2) Significant direct or indirect transactions with the investee, its prices and terms of payment, unrealized gain or loss, and other related information which is helpful to understand the impact of investment in Mainland China on financial reports: Please see Note 31.

37. OPERATING SEGMENTS INFORMATION

The Company has provided the operating segments disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

TABLE 1

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Investees

**FINANCINGS PROVIDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015**
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

No.	Financing Company	Counter-party	Financial Statement Account	Related Party	Maximum Balance for the Period (US\$ in Thousands) (Note 4)	Ending Balance (US\$ in Thousands) (Note 4)	Amount Actually Drawn (US\$ in Thousands)	Interest Rate	Nature for Financing	Transaction Amounts	Reason for Financing	Allowance for Bad Debt	Collateral		Financing Limits for Each Borrowing Company	Financing Company's Total Financing Amount Limits (Note 3)
													Item	Value		
1	TSMC Partners (Note 5)	TSMC Solar (Note 5)	Other receivables from related parties	Yes	\$ 5,592,150 (US\$ 170,000)	\$ -	\$ -	0.38%	The need for short-term financing	\$ -	Operating capital	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 20,353,878 (Note 1)	\$ 50,884,696
		TSMC SSL	Other receivables from related parties	Yes	1,644,750 (US\$ 50,000)	-	-	0.38%	The need for short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	20,353,878 (Note 1)	50,884,696
2	TSMC Solar (Note 5)	TSMC Solar	Other receivables from related parties	Yes	19,737 (US\$ 600)	-	-	-	The need for short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1: The total amount for lending to a company for funding for a short-term period shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the net worth of TSMC Partners. In addition, the total amount lendable to any one borrower shall be no more than thirty percent (30%) of the borrower's net worth. The above restriction does not apply to the subsidiaries whose voting shares are 90% and up owned, directly or indirectly, by TSMC (90% and up owned subsidiaries). However, the aggregate amounts lendable to 90% and up owned subsidiaries and the total amount lendable to one such borrower of 90% and up owned subsidiaries shall not exceed forty percent (40%) of the net worth of TSMC Partners.

Note 2: The total amount for lending to a company for funding for a short-term period shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the net worth of TSMC Solar. In addition, the total amount lendable to any one borrower shall be no more than thirty percent (30%) of the borrower's net worth; however, this restriction does not apply to the subsidiaries whose voting shares are 100% owned, directly or indirectly, by TSMC Solar.

Note 3: The total amount available for lending purpose shall not exceed the net worth of TSMC Partners and twenty percent (20%) of the net worth of TSMC Solar.

Note 4: The maximum balance for the period and ending balance represent the amounts approved by the Board of Directors.

Note 5: TSMC Solar was merged into TSMC on December 14, 2015, and the intercompany loan from TSMC Partners had been assumed and repaid by TSMC.

TABLE 2

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Investees

ENDORSEMENTS/GUARANTEES PROVIDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

No.	Endorsement/ Guarantee Provider	Guaranteed Party		Limits on Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Provided to Each Guaranteed Party (Notes 1 and 2)	Maximum Balance for the Period (US\$ in Thousands) (Note 3)	Ending Balance (US\$ in Thousands) (Note 3)	Amount Actually Drawn (US\$ in Thousands)	Amount of Endorsement/ Guarantee Collateralized by Properties	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity per Latest Financial Statements	Maximum Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Allowable (Note 2)	Guarantee Provided by Parent Company	Guarantee Provided by A Subsidiary	Guarantee Provided to Subsidiaries in Mainland China
		Name	Nature of Relationship										
0	TSMC	TSMC Global	Subsidiary	\$ 305,417,930	\$ 49,342,500 (US\$ 1,500,000)	\$ 49,342,500 (US\$ 1,500,000)	\$ 49,342,500 (US\$ 1,500,000)	\$ -	4.04%	\$ 305,417,930	Yes	No	No
		TSMC North America	Subsidiary	305,417,930	2,737,302 (US\$ 83,213)	2,737,302 (US\$ 83,213)	2,737,302 (US\$ 83,213)	-	0.22%	305,417,930	Yes	No	No

Note 1: The total amount of the guarantee provided by TSMC to any individual entity shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of TSMC's net worth, or the net worth of such entity. However, subsidiaries whose voting shares are 100% owned, directly or indirectly, by TSMC are not subject to the above restrictions after the approval of the Board of Directors.

Note 2: The total amount of guarantee shall not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of TSMC's net worth.

Note 3: The maximum balance for the period and ending balance represent the amounts approved by the Board of Directors.

TABLE 3

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Investees

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

December 31, 2015

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Held Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Relationship with the Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2015				Note
				Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Carrying Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	
TSMC	Bank debentures	-	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	\$ 3,306,576	N/A	\$ 3,306,576	
	HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited	-	"	-	149,999	N/A	149,999	
	The Export-Import Bank of the ROC							
	Corporate bond	-	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	1,543,723	N/A	1,544,319	
	CPC Corporation - Taiwan	-	"	-	1,207,601	N/A	1,208,248	
	Taiwan Power Company	-	"	-	1,003,858	N/A	1,005,406	
	Hon Hai Precision Ind. Co., Ltd.	-	"	-	301,097	N/A	301,093	
	Formosa Petrochemical Corporation	-	"	-	175,742	N/A	176,239	
	Formosa Plastics Corporation	-	"	-	100,452	N/A	100,548	
	China Steel Corporation	-	"	-				
	Structure deposit	-	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	2,000,000	N/A	1,996,032	
	Hua Nan Commercial Bank	-	"	-	1,000,000	N/A	999,699	
	Cathay United Bank							
	Stock	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	211,047	706,924	1	706,924	
TSMC Partners	Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation	-	Financial assets carried at cost	21,230	193,584	10	193,584	
	United Industrial Gases Co., Ltd.	-	"	10,500	105,000	7	105,000	
	Shin-Etsu Handotai Taiwan Co., Ltd.	-	"	3,200	24,521	2	24,521	
	W.K. Technology Fund IV							
	Fund	-	Financial assets carried at cost	-	11,259	12	11,259	
	Horizon Ventures Fund	-	"	-	9,357	1	9,357	
	Crimson Asia Capital							
	Stock	-	Financial assets carried at cost	13,919	US\$ 65,000	25	US\$ 65,000	
	Tela Innovations	-	"	6,333	-	14	-	
	Meube Inc.							
	Fund	-	Financial assets carried at cost	-	US\$ 5,000	6	US\$ 5,000	
	Shanghai Walden Venture Capital Enterprise	-	"	-	US\$ 4,329	9	US\$ 4,329	
	China Walden Venture Investments II, L.P.							
	Corporate bond	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	US\$ 6,993	N/A	US\$ 6,993	
TSMC Global	Bank of America Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 6,587	N/A	US\$ 6,587	
	BB&T Corporation	-	"	-	US\$ 4,994	N/A	US\$ 4,994	
	Verizon Communications	-	"	-	US\$ 4,971	N/A	US\$ 4,971	
	JP Morgan Chase & Co.	-	"	-	US\$ 4,586	N/A	US\$ 4,586	
	KfW	-	"	-	US\$ 4,046	N/A	US\$ 4,046	
	Bank of Ny Mellon Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 3,977	N/A	US\$ 3,977	
	Asian Development Bank	-	"	-	US\$ 3,882	N/A	US\$ 3,882	
	AT&T Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 3,610	N/A	US\$ 3,610	
	Goldman Sachs Group Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 3,430	N/A	US\$ 3,430	
	State Street Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 3,373	N/A	US\$ 3,373	
	Fifth Third Bancorp	-	"	-	US\$ 3,309	N/A	US\$ 3,309	
	Medtronic Inc.	-	"	-				

(Continued)

Held Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Relationship with the Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2015				Note
				Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Carrying Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	
TSMC Global	Unitedhealth Group Inc.	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	US\$ 3,119	N/A	US\$ 3,119	
	Citigroup Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 2,986	N/A	US\$ 2,986	
	Burlington North Santa Fe	-	"	-	US\$ 2,681	N/A	US\$ 2,681	
	PNC Bank NA	-	"	-	US\$ 2,635	N/A	US\$ 2,635	
	CVS Health Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 2,595	N/A	US\$ 2,595	
	Morgan Stanley	-	"	-	US\$ 2,492	N/A	US\$ 2,492	
	Wells Fargo & Company	-	"	-	US\$ 2,475	N/A	US\$ 2,475	
	Merck & Co Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 2,441	N/A	US\$ 2,441	
	Oracle Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 2,428	N/A	US\$ 2,428	
	Citizens Bank NARI	-	"	-	US\$ 2,256	N/A	US\$ 2,256	
	Comcast Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 2,176	N/A	US\$ 2,176	
	Stanley Black & Decker Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 2,006	N/A	US\$ 2,006	
	Visa Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,998	N/A	US\$ 1,998	
	Intercontinentalexchange	-	"	-	US\$ 1,997	N/A	US\$ 1,997	
	Intl Bk Recon & Develop	-	"	-	US\$ 1,996	N/A	US\$ 1,996	
	Royal Bank of Canada	-	"	-	US\$ 1,994	N/A	US\$ 1,994	
	Nordic Investment Bank	-	"	-	US\$ 1,993	N/A	US\$ 1,993	
	Ameren Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,990	N/A	US\$ 1,990	
	Toronto Dominion Bank	-	"	-	US\$ 1,990	N/A	US\$ 1,990	
	FMS Wertmanagement	-	"	-	US\$ 1,989	N/A	US\$ 1,989	
	WEC Energy Group Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,988	N/A	US\$ 1,988	
	African Development Bank	-	"	-	US\$ 1,986	N/A	US\$ 1,986	
	AstraZeneca Plc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,983	N/A	US\$ 1,983	
	ACE INA Holdings	-	"	-	US\$ 1,983	N/A	US\$ 1,983	
	New York Life Global FDG	-	"	-	US\$ 1,982	N/A	US\$ 1,982	
	Daimler Finance NA Llc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,978	N/A	US\$ 1,978	
	Priscoa Global Funding 144A	-	"	-	US\$ 1,978	N/A	US\$ 1,978	
	Enel Finance Intl N.V.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,964	N/A	US\$ 1,964	
	HSBC Usa Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,898	N/A	US\$ 1,898	
	Oncor Electric Delivery	-	"	-	US\$ 1,892	N/A	US\$ 1,892	
	Procter & Gamble Co/The	-	"	-	US\$ 1,892	N/A	US\$ 1,892	
	National Rural Util Coop	-	"	-	US\$ 1,879	N/A	US\$ 1,879	
	Caterpillar Financial SE	-	"	-	US\$ 1,803	N/A	US\$ 1,803	
	Pepsico Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,790	N/A	US\$ 1,790	
	Deutsche Bank AG, London	-	"	-	US\$ 1,784	N/A	US\$ 1,784	
	Electricite de France SA	-	"	-	US\$ 1,770	N/A	US\$ 1,770	
	Orange S.A.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,748	N/A	US\$ 1,748	
	Public Service Colorado	-	"	-	US\$ 1,651	N/A	US\$ 1,651	
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,592	N/A	US\$ 1,592	
	Heineken N.V.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,588	N/A	US\$ 1,588	
	Capital One Bank (USA), NA	-	"	-	US\$ 1,535	N/A	US\$ 1,535	
	Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,502	N/A	US\$ 1,502	
	Toyota Motor Credit Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,500	N/A	US\$ 1,500	
	Bk of England Euro Note	-	"	-	US\$ 1,498	N/A	US\$ 1,498	
	Becton Dickinson and Co.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,406	N/A	US\$ 1,406	
	Pfizer Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,399	N/A	US\$ 1,399	
	Biogen Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,391	N/A	US\$ 1,391	
	Express Scripts Holding	-	"	-	US\$ 1,390	N/A	US\$ 1,390	
	Santander UK Group Hldgs	-	"	-	US\$ 1,389	N/A	US\$ 1,389	
	General Elec Cap Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,348	N/A	US\$ 1,348	
	CSX Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,322	N/A	US\$ 1,322	
	Chevron Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,247	N/A	US\$ 1,247	
	Shell International Fin.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,243	N/A	US\$ 1,243	

(Continued)

Held Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Relationship with the Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2015				Note
				Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Carrying Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	
TSMC Global	Principal Life Glb Fnd II	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	US\$ 1,195	N/A	US\$ 1,195	
	American Intl Group	-	"	-	US\$ 1,172	N/A	US\$ 1,172	
	Trans Canada Pipelines	-	"	-	US\$ 1,140	N/A	US\$ 1,140	
	PacifiCorp	-	"	-	US\$ 1,089	N/A	US\$ 1,089	
	UBS AG Stamford CT	-	"	-	US\$ 1,008	N/A	US\$ 1,008	
	Philip Morris Intl Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,006	N/A	US\$ 1,006	
	Morgan Stanley	-	"	-	US\$ 1,005	N/A	US\$ 1,005	
	Suntrust Banks Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,004	N/A	US\$ 1,004	
	Morgan Stanley	-	"	-	US\$ 1,001	N/A	US\$ 1,001	
	Met Life Glob Funding I	-	"	-	US\$ 1,000	N/A	US\$ 1,000	
	Gilead Sciences Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 1,000	N/A	US\$ 1,000	
	Celgene Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 999	N/A	US\$ 999	
	Rabobank Nederland NY	-	"	-	US\$ 999	N/A	US\$ 999	
	Keycorp	-	"	-	US\$ 999	N/A	US\$ 999	
	Credit Suisse New York	-	"	-	US\$ 997	N/A	US\$ 997	
	Bank of America N.A.	-	"	-	US\$ 996	N/A	US\$ 996	
	AIG Global Funding	-	"	-	US\$ 995	N/A	US\$ 995	
	HSBC USA Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 995	N/A	US\$ 995	
	Time Warner Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 994	N/A	US\$ 994	
	Eaton Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 994	N/A	US\$ 994	
	IBM Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 993	N/A	US\$ 993	
	Lockheed Martin Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 993	N/A	US\$ 993	
	Schlumberger Hldgs Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 993	N/A	US\$ 993	
	Marsh & McLennan Cos Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 924	N/A	US\$ 924	
	Coming Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 889	N/A	US\$ 889	
	Angen Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 865	N/A	US\$ 865	
	Mastercard Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 853	N/A	US\$ 853	
	Swedbank AB	-	"	-	US\$ 840	N/A	US\$ 840	
	Eaton Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 837	N/A	US\$ 837	
	Fifth Third Bank	-	"	-	US\$ 822	N/A	US\$ 822	
	Manuf & Traders Trust Co.	-	"	-	US\$ 747	N/A	US\$ 747	
	Commonwealth Bk Austr NY	-	"	-	US\$ 645	N/A	US\$ 645	
	Hyundai Capital America	-	"	-	US\$ 618	N/A	US\$ 618	
	Bayer Us Finance Llc.	-	"	-	US\$ 600	N/A	US\$ 600	
	Coca Cola Co/The	-	"	-	US\$ 588	N/A	US\$ 588	
	Mcdonald S Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 547	N/A	US\$ 547	
	Ryder System Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 503	N/A	US\$ 503	
	American Intl Group	-	"	-	US\$ 495	N/A	US\$ 495	
	Duke Energy Corp.	-	"	-	US\$ 425	N/A	US\$ 425	
	US Bancorp	-	"	-	US\$ 262	N/A	US\$ 262	
	Rolls Royce PLC	-	"	-	US\$ 220	N/A	US\$ 220	
	JP Morgan Chase & Co.	-	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	US\$ 10,798	N/A	US\$ 10,772	
	Government bond	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	US\$ 26,702	N/A	US\$ 26,702	
	US Treasury N/B	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	US\$ 5,864	N/A	US\$ 5,864	
	Agency bond	-	"	-	US\$ 5,003	N/A	US\$ 5,003	
	Fmma Pool AL7191	-	"	-	US\$ 4,928	N/A	US\$ 4,928	
	Fmma Pool AL7671	-	"	-	US\$ 4,220	N/A	US\$ 4,220	
	Fmma Pool AD4037	-	"	-	US\$ 4,064	N/A	US\$ 4,064	
	Fmma Pool 310104	-	"	-	US\$ 4,031	N/A	US\$ 4,031	
	Fmma Pool AV3015	-	"	-	US\$ 3,964	N/A	US\$ 3,964	
	Fmma Pool AS3460	-	"	-				
	Fmma Tha 15 Yr 2.5	-	"	-				

(Continued)

Held Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Relationship with the Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2015				Note
				Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Carrying Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	
TSMC Global	Fmma Pool AS6275	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	US\$ 3,952	N/A	US\$ 3,952	
	Fmma Pool AH5613	-	"	-	US\$ 3,300	N/A	US\$ 3,300	
	Fed Hm Ln Pe Pool J32520	-	"	-	US\$ 3,107	N/A	US\$ 3,107	
	Phlmc Tba 30 Yr 5.5	-	"	-	US\$ 3,034	N/A	US\$ 3,034	
	Fannie Mae	-	"	-	US\$ 2,988	N/A	US\$ 2,988	
	Fmma Pool 725423	-	"	-	US\$ 2,958	N/A	US\$ 2,958	
	Fmma Pool 995024	-	"	-	US\$ 2,471	N/A	US\$ 2,471	
	Fed Hm Ln Pe Pool 849787	-	"	-	US\$ 2,465	N/A	US\$ 2,465	
	Fmma Pool AL6818	-	"	-	US\$ 2,296	N/A	US\$ 2,296	
	Fmma Pool AL7485	-	"	-	US\$ 2,118	N/A	US\$ 2,118	
	Fmma Pool AL7421	-	"	-	US\$ 2,030	N/A	US\$ 2,030	
	Fmma Pool AY6119	-	"	-	US\$ 2,025	N/A	US\$ 2,025	
	Freddie Mac	-	"	-	US\$ 1,984	N/A	US\$ 1,984	
	Fmma Pool AL6254	-	"	-	US\$ 1,930	N/A	US\$ 1,930	
	Fmma Pool 930289	-	"	-	US\$ 1,688	N/A	US\$ 1,688	
	Fmma Pool Mal201	-	"	-	US\$ 1,554	N/A	US\$ 1,554	
	Federal Farm Credit Bank	-	"	-	US\$ 1,246	N/A	US\$ 1,246	
	Fed Hm Ln Pe Pool 849872	-	"	-	US\$ 1,240	N/A	US\$ 1,240	
	Fmma Pool AX5630	-	"	-	US\$ 1,094	N/A	US\$ 1,094	
	Fed Hm Ln Pe Pool J32972	-	"	-	US\$ 851	N/A	US\$ 851	
	Fed Hm Ln Pe Pool V60841	-	"	-	US\$ 787	N/A	US\$ 787	
	Fannie Mae	-	"	-	US\$ 674	N/A	US\$ 674	
	Export Development Canada	-	"	-	US\$ 647	N/A	US\$ 647	
	Fmma Pool AL6302	-	"	-	US\$ 644	N/A	US\$ 644	
	Fed Hm Ln Pe Pool J33012	-	"	-	US\$ 390	N/A	US\$ 390	
	Fed Hm Ln Pe Pool C91854	-	"	-	US\$ 138	N/A	US\$ 138	
	Fmma Pool 995018	-	"	-	US\$ 84	N/A	US\$ 84	
	Fed Hm Ln Pe Pool 849506	-	"	-	US\$ 48	N/A	US\$ 48	
	Fed Hm Ln Pe Pool C91845	-	"	-	US\$ 27	N/A	US\$ 27	
	Fmma Pool 745516	-	"	-	US\$ 26	N/A	US\$ 26	
	Negotiable certificate of deposit	-		-				
	China Development Bank	-	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	US\$ 50,000	N/A	US\$ 50,206	
	Bank of China	-	"	-	US\$ 50,000	N/A	US\$ 50,146	
	China Construction Bank	-	"	-	US\$ 50,000	N/A	US\$ 50,002	
	Corporate issued asset-backed securities	-		-				
	Chase Issuance Trust	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	US\$ 15,507	N/A	US\$ 15,507	
	Discover Card Execution Note Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 12,126	N/A	US\$ 12,126	
	Citibank Credit Card Issuance Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 9,756	N/A	US\$ 9,756	
	Capital One Multi Asset Execution Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 8,961	N/A	US\$ 8,961	
	Ford Credit Floorplan Master Owner Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 5,922	N/A	US\$ 5,922	
	Bank Of America Credit Card Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 4,433	N/A	US\$ 4,433	
	American Express Credit Account Master Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 3,993	N/A	US\$ 3,993	
	Mercedes Benz Master Owner Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 3,984	N/A	US\$ 3,984	
	Mercedes Benz Auto Lease Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 3,001	N/A	US\$ 3,001	
	Ford Credit Auto Lease Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 2,078	N/A	US\$ 2,078	
	Toyota Auto Receivables Owner Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 2,074	N/A	US\$ 2,074	
	Nissan Auto Lease Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 2,001	N/A	US\$ 2,001	
	American Express Credit Account Master Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 2,000	N/A	US\$ 2,000	
	American Express Credit Account Master Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 1,997	N/A	US\$ 1,997	
	Chrysler Capital Auto Receivables Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 1,994	N/A	US\$ 1,994	
	Usaa Auto Owner Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 1,992	N/A	US\$ 1,992	
	Nissan Auto Receivables Owner Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 1,986	N/A	US\$ 1,986	

(Continued)

Held Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Relationship with the Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2015				Note
				Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Carrying Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	
TSMC Global	Carmax Auto Owner Trust	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	US\$ 1,985	N/A	US\$ 1,985	
	Ford Credit Auto Owner Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 1,967	N/A	US\$ 1,967	
	Golden Credit Card Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 1,794	N/A	US\$ 1,794	
	Mercedes Benz Auto Receivables Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 1,691	N/A	US\$ 1,691	
	Honda Auto Receivables Owner Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 1,686	N/A	US\$ 1,686	
	Hyundai Auto Receivables Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 998	N/A	US\$ 998	
	Nissan Auto Lease Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 981	N/A	US\$ 981	
	Hyundai Auto Lease Securitizat Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 551	N/A	US\$ 551	
	Bmw Floorplan Master Owner Trust	-	"	-	US\$ 434	N/A	US\$ 434	
	Fund	-	Financial assets carried at cost	-	US\$ 12,017	5	US\$ 12,017	
VTAF III	Primavera Capital Fund II L.P.	-	Financial assets carried at cost	-	US\$ 12,017	5	US\$ 12,017	
	Common stock	-	Financial assets carried at cost	2,249	US\$ 315	6	US\$ 315	
	Accon Wireless Broadband Corp.	-	Financial assets carried at cost	-	US\$ 315	6	US\$ 315	
	Preferred stock	-	Financial assets carried at cost	7,522	US\$ 5,177	3	US\$ 5,177	
	Bridgelux, Inc.	-	"	1,154	US\$ 1,500	N/A	US\$ 1,500	
VTAF II	GTBF, Inc.	-	"	1,600	US\$ 800	11	US\$ 800	
	LiquidLeds Lighting Corp.	-	"	4,147	US\$ 170	-	US\$ 170	
	Neoconix, Inc.	-	"	-	-	-	-	
	Common stock	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	1,267	US\$ 3,194	3	US\$ 3,194	
	RichWave Technology Corp.	-	Financial assets carried at cost	1,806	US\$ 2,607	8	US\$ 2,607	
	Sentelic	-	"	3,100	US\$ 2,429	30	US\$ 2,429	
	Aether Systems, Inc.	-	"	-	-	-	-	
	Preferred stock	-	Financial assets carried at cost	4,643	US\$ 4,441	2	US\$ 4,441	
	Aquantia	-	"	963	US\$ 2,168	2	US\$ 2,168	
	SV Technologies, Inc.	-	"	711	US\$ 1,100	-	US\$ 1,100	
Emerging Alliance	Impinj, Inc.	-	"	-	US\$ 588	13	US\$ 588	
	QST Holdings, LLC	-	"	92	US\$ 28	-	US\$ 28	
	Cresta Technology Corporation	-	"	-	-	-	-	
	Common stock	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	4,034	US\$ 10,167	8	US\$ 10,167	
	RichWave Technology Corp.	-	Financial assets carried at cost	11,124	US\$ 3,065	6	US\$ 3,065	
	Global Investment Holding Inc.	-	"	-	-	-	-	
	Preferred stock	-	Financial assets carried at cost	-	US\$ 141	4	US\$ 141	
	QST Holdings, LLC	-	"	-	-	-	-	
	Preferred stock	-	Financial assets carried at cost	230	-	3	-	
	Sonics, Inc.	-	"	-	-	-	-	
ISDF	Sonics, Inc.	-	Financial assets carried at cost	230	-	3	-	
ISDF II	Common stock	-	Available-for-sale financial assets	6,581	US\$ 6,842	11	US\$ 6,842	
	Alchip Technologies Limited	-	Financial assets carried at cost	745	-	6	-	
	Goyatek Technology, Corp.	-	"	278	-	4	-	
ISDF II	Sonics, Inc.	-	Financial assets carried at cost	264	-	4	-	
	Preferred stock	-	"	-	-	-	-	
ISDF II	Sonics, Inc.	-	Financial assets carried at cost	264	-	4	-	
	Preferred stock	-	"	-	-	-	-	

(Concluded)

TABLE 4

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Investees

MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED AND DISPOSED OF AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST NT\$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Financial Statement Account	Counter-party	Nature of Relationship	Beginning Balance		Acquisition		Disposal			Ending Balance (Note 1)	
					Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Amount	Carrying Value	Gain/Loss on Disposal	Shares/Units (In Thousands)
TSMC	Bank debentures, HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ 3,316,906	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 3,305,475
	Corporate bond, CPC Corporation, Taiwan	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,771,413	225,000	225,000	-	-	1,543,723
	Taiwan Power Company	"	-	-	-	-	-	1,209,903	-	-	-	-	1,207,601
	Hon Hai Precision Ind. Co., Ltd.	"	-	-	-	-	-	1,006,244	-	-	-	-	1,003,858
	Formosa Petrochemical Corporation	"	-	-	-	-	-	301,625	-	-	-	-	301,097
	Formosa Plastics Corporation	"	-	-	-	-	-	351,464	175,000	175,000	-	-	175,742
	Structure deposit, Hua Nan Commercial Bank	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	2,000,000
	Cathay United Bank	"	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
	Commercial paper, Taiwan Power Company	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	220	2,192,014	1,080	10,768,924	13,300	12,960,938	39,062	-	-
	CPC Corporation, Taiwan	"	-	-	230	2,293,579	100	997,799	330	3,300,000	8,622	-	-
TSMC Partner	Stock, TSMC SSL	Noncurrent assets held for sale	EPISTAR	Subsidiary	554,674	669,472	-	-	554,674 (Note 2)	669,472	113,229	-	-
	TSMC Global	Investments accounted for using equity method	-	Subsidiary	3	132,330,833	2	64,640,368	-	-	-	5	203,425,723
	VIS	"	Public Market	Associate	546,223	10,105,485	-	-	82,000	1,608,371	2,263,539	464,223	8,446,054
	Chi Chemg	"	OVT	Subsidiary	-	-	36,600	394,674	-	-	-	36,600	394,364
TSMC Global	Stock, VisiEra Holding	Investments accounted for using equity method	OVT	Subsidiary	43,000	US\$ 103,653	43,000	US\$ 108,204	-	-	-	86,000	US\$ 213,347
	Tela Innovations	Financial assets carried at cost	-	-	-	-	13,919	US\$ 65,000	-	-	-	13,919	US\$ 65,000
TSMC Global	Corporate bond, JPMorgan Chase & Co.	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	US\$ 11,002	-	-	-	-	US\$ 10,798
	Government bond, US Treasury N/B	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	US\$ 51,037	US\$ 24,113	US\$ 24,194	US\$ (81)	-	US\$ 26,702

(Continued)

Company Name	Marketable Securities Type and Name	Financial Statement Account	Counter-party	Nature of Relationship	Beginning Balance		Acquisition		Disposal		Ending Balance (Note 1)	
					Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Amount
TSMC Global	Negotiable certificates of deposits	Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	-	\$	-	US\$ 50,000	-	\$	-	US\$ 50,000
	China Development Bank				-	-	-	US\$ 50,000	-	-	-	US\$ 50,000
	Bank of China				-	-	-	US\$ 50,000	-	-	-	US\$ 50,000
	China Construction Bank	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Corporate issued asset-backed securities				-	-	-	US\$ 16,048	-	US\$ 497	-	US\$ 15,507
TSMC Solar	Chase Insurance Trust	Discover Card Execution Note Trust	-	-	-	-	-	US\$ 12,142	-	-	-	US\$ 12,126
	Citibank Credit Card Issuance Trust				-	-	-	US\$ 9,778	-	-	-	US\$ 9,756
	Stock ASML				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fund Primavera Capital Fund II L.P.	Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	20,993	US\$2,284,919	-	-	20,993	US\$1,085,474	-	US\$ 695,466
	Stock Motech	Financial assets carried at cost	-	-	-	-	-	US\$ 12,017	-	-	-	US\$ 12,017
		Investments accounted for using equity method	Public Market	Associate	87,480	3,408,945	-	-	29,160	1,006,730	Note 3	Note 3

Note 1: The ending balance includes the amortization of premium/discount on bonds investments, share of profits/losses of investees and other related adjustment.

Note 2: The amount of disposal is the selling price less associated expenditure.

Note 3: TSMC Solar was merged into TSMC on December 14, 2015. After the incorporation, Motech's shares previously owned by TSMC Solar were directly held by TSMC.

(Concluded)

TABLE 5

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Investees

ACQUISITION OF INDIVIDUAL REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES AT COSTS OF AT LEAST NT\$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Company Name	Types of Property	Transaction Date	Transaction Amount (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Payment Term	Counter-party	Nature of Relationships	Prior Transaction of Related Counter-party				Price Reference	Purpose of Acquisition	Other Terms
							Owner	Relationships	Transfer Date	Amount			
TSMC	Fab	July 09, 2014 to July 06, 2015	\$ 3,222,693	Monthly settlement by the construction progress and acceptance	DA CIN Construction Co., Ltd.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bidding, price comparison and price negotiation	Manufacturing purpose	None
	Fab	August 13, 2014 to July 15, 2015	3,245,091	Monthly settlement by the construction progress and acceptance	Fu Tsu Construction Co., Ltd.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bidding, price comparison and price negotiation	Manufacturing purpose	None
	Fab	September 26, 2014 to July 17, 2015	323,819	Monthly settlement by the construction progress and acceptance	MandarTech Interiors Inc.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bidding, price comparison and price negotiation	Manufacturing purpose	None
	Fab	November 03, 2014 to June 18, 2015	1,371,031	Monthly settlement by the construction progress and acceptance	China Steel Structure Co., Ltd.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bidding, price comparison and price negotiation	Manufacturing purpose	None
	Fab	October 02, 2015 to October 05, 2015	1,327,000	Monthly settlement by the construction progress and acceptance	Kedge Construction Co., Ltd.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bidding, price comparison and price negotiation	Manufacturing purpose	None
	Fab	November 20, 2015 to November 23, 2015	349,823	Monthly settlement by the construction progress and acceptance	Lead Fu Industrials Corp.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bidding, price comparison and price negotiation	Manufacturing purpose	None
	Fab	December 10, 2015 to December 11, 2015	870,000	Monthly settlement by the construction progress and acceptance	Chun Yuan Steel Industry Co., Ltd.	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bidding, price comparison and price negotiation	Manufacturing purpose	None

TABLE 6

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Investees

**TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES OF AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015**
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationships	Transaction Details			Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Payable or Receivable		Note
			Purchases/ Sales	Amount (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	% to Total
TSMC	TSMC North America	Subsidiary	Sales	\$ 564,715,542	66	Net 30 days from invoice date (Note)	-	Note	\$ 56,728,022	68
	GUC	Associate	Sales	3,252,282	-	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	-	483,576	1
	TSMC China	Subsidiary	Purchases	22,459,951	31	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	-	(1,541,231)	8
	WaferTech	Indirect subsidiary	Purchases	8,611,590	12	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	-	(683,473)	3
	VIS	Associate	Purchases	7,148,777	10	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	-	(532,097)	3
	SSMC	Associate	Purchases	3,977,638	6	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	-	(301,108)	1
	TSMC North America	Associate of TSMC	Sales	894,408 (US\$ 28,197)	-	Net 30 days from invoice date	-	-	20,735 (US\$ 630)	-
TSMC Solar	TSMC Solar Europe GmbH	Subsidiary	Sales	436,074	61	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	-	-	-

Note: The tenor is 30 days from TSMC's invoice date or determined by the payment terms granted to its clients by TSMC North America.

TABLE 7

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Investees

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL

December 31, 2015

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationships	Ending Balance (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Turnover Days (Note 1)	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Bad Debts
					Amount	Action Taken		
TSMC	TSMC North America GUC	Subsidiary Associate	\$ 57,057,694 483,576	47 42	\$ 5,268,560 201,377	- -	\$ 13,076,307 209,847	\$ -
TSMC China	TSMC	Parent company	1,541,231 (RMB 304,245)	29	-	-	-	-
TSMC Technology	TSMC	Parent company	227,511 (US\$ 6,916)	Note 2	-	-	-	-
WaferTech	TSMC	Parent company	683,473 (US\$ 20,777)	29	-	-	-	-

Note 1: The calculation of turnover days excludes other receivables from related parties.

Note 2: The ending balance is primarily consisted of other receivables, which is not applicable for the calculation of turnover days.

TABLE 8

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Investees

NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND RELATED INFORMATION OF INVESTEEES OVER WHICH THE COMPANY EXERCISES SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE (EXCLUDING INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA)
 FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015
 (Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2015			Net Income (Losses) of the Investee (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Share of Profits/Losses of Investee (Note 1) (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Note
				December 31, 2015 (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	December 31, 2014 (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Shares (In Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)			
TSMC	TSMC Global	Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Investment activities	\$ 167,755,236	\$ 103,114,868	\$	100	\$ 203,423,723	\$ 22,522,263	\$ 22,522,263	Subsidiary
	TSMC Partners	Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Investing in companies involved in the design, manufacture, and other related business in the semiconductor industry	31,456,130	31,456,130	988,268	100	50,827,318	2,009,702	2,009,969	Subsidiary
	SSMC	Singapore	Fabrication and supply of integrated circuits	5,120,028	5,120,028	314	39	9,511,515	6,372,459	2,471,877	Associate
	VIS	Hsin-Chu, Taiwan	Research, design, development, manufacture, packaging, testing and sale of memory integrated circuits, LSI, VLSI and related parts	10,180,677	11,789,048	464,223	28	8,446,054	4,157,583	1,279,493	Associate
	TSMC North America	San Jose, California, USA	Selling and marketing of integrated circuits and semiconductor devices	333,718	333,718	11,000	100	4,234,685	98,802	98,802	Subsidiary
	Xintee	Taoyuan, Taiwan	Wafer level chip size packaging service	1,309,969	1,357,890	92,778	35	2,209,785	146,799	54,113	Associate
	Motech	New Taipei, Taiwan	Manufacturing and sales of solar cells, crystalline silicon solar cell, and test and measurement instruments and design and construction of solar power systems	5,221,931	-	58,320	12	2,053,562	(686,132)	(9,066)	Associate
	GUC	Hsin-Chu, Taiwan	Researching, developing, manufacturing, testing and marketing of integrated circuits	386,568	386,568	46,688	35	1,152,335	494,240	173,960	Associate
	VTAF II	Cayman Islands	Investing in new start-up technology companies	608,562	605,479	-	98	554,240	(5,358)	(5,251)	Subsidiary
	Emerging Alliance	Cayman Islands	Investing in new start-up technology companies	844,775	844,775	-	99.5	440,901	(2,575)	(2,562)	Subsidiary
	Chi Chem	Taipei, Taiwan	Investment activities	394,674	-	36,600	100	394,364	(93,651)	(311)	Subsidiary
	VTAF III	Cayman Islands	Investing in new start-up technology companies	1,499,452	1,850,782	-	98	385,834	(93,739)	(91,864)	Subsidiary
	TSMC Europe	Amsterdam, the Netherlands	Marketing and engineering supporting activities	15,749	15,749	-	100	330,664	38,825	38,825	Subsidiary
	TSMC Japan	Yokohama, Japan	Marketing activities	83,760	83,760	6	100	127,453	3,533	3,533	Subsidiary
	TSMC Korea	Seoul, Korea	Customer service and technical supporting activities	13,656	13,656	80	100	35,231	3,090	3,090	Subsidiary
TSMC Partners	TSMC Solar Europe GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	Selling of solar related products and providing customer service	25,266	-	1	100	1,186	(35,666)	(1,730)	Subsidiary
	TSMC Solar	Tai-Chung, Taiwan	Engaged in researching, developing, designing, manufacturing and selling renewable energy and saving related technologies and products	-	11,180,000	-	-	-	(3,500,638)	(3,479,224)	Subsidiary
	TSMC GN	Taipei, Taiwan	Investment activities	-	200,000	-	-	-	(101,697)	(101,697)	Subsidiary
	TSMC Development	Delaware, U.S.A	Investment activities	0.03 (US\$ 0.001)	0.03 (US\$ 0.001)	-	100	26,057,982 (US\$ 792,156)	1,312,315 (US\$ 41,372)	Note 2	Subsidiary
	VisEra Holding	Cayman Islands	Investing in companies involved in the design, manufacturing, and other related businesses in the semiconductor industry	4,973,856 (US\$ 151,204)	1,414,485 (US\$ 43,000)	86,000	98	7,018,048 (US\$ 213,347)	1,115,859 (US\$ 35,178)	Note 2	Subsidiary
	TSMC Technology	Delaware, U.S.A	Engineering support activities	0.03 (US\$ 0.001)	0.03 (US\$ 0.001)	-	100	545,012 (US\$ 16,568)	49,392 (US\$ 1,557)	Note 2	Subsidiary
	ISDF II	Cayman Islands	Investing in new start-up technology companies	305,891 (US\$ 9,299)	305,891 (US\$ 9,299)	9,299	97	344,453 (US\$ 10,471)	3,334 (US\$ 105)	Note 2	Subsidiary
	TSMC Canada	Ontario, Canada	Engineering support activities	75,659 (US\$ 2,300)	75,659 (US\$ 2,300)	2,300	100	152,570 (US\$ 4,638)	18,908 (US\$ 596)	Note 2	Subsidiary

(Continued)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2015			Net Income (Losses) of the Investee (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Share of Profits/Losses of Investee (Note 1) (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Note
				December 31, 2015 (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	December 31, 2014 (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Shares (In Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)			
TSMC Partners VTAF III	ISDF	Cayman Islands	Investing in new start-up technology companies	\$ 19,178 (US\$ 583)	\$ 19,178 (US\$ 583)	583	97	\$ 4,114 (US\$ 125)	\$ (414) (US\$ (13))	Note 2	Subsidiary
	Growth Fund	Cayman Islands	Investing in new start-up technology companies	48,085 (US\$ 1,462)	71,711 (US\$ 2,180)	-	100	26,148 (US\$ 795)	30,617 (US\$ 965)	Note 2	Subsidiary
	Mutual-Pak	New Taipei, Taiwan	Manufacturing and selling of electronic parts and researching, developing, and testing of RFID	171,471 (US\$ 5,212)	171,471 (US\$ 5,212)	15,643	58	20,562 (US\$ 625)	(15,855) (US\$ (500))	Note 2	Subsidiary
	VTAF Holdings	Delaware, U.S.A.	Investing in new start-up technology companies	-	-	-	62	-	-	Note 2	Subsidiary
	VTAF Holdings	Delaware, U.S.A.	Investing in new start-up technology companies	-	-	-	31	-	-	Note 2	Subsidiary
Emerging Alliance	VTAF Holdings	Delaware, U.S.A.	Investing in new start-up technology companies	-	-	-	7	-	-	Note 2	Subsidiary
	Motech	New Taipei, Taiwan	Manufacturing and sales of solar cells, crystalline silicon solar cell, and test and measurement instruments and design and construction of solar power systems	-	6,228,661	-	-	-	(686,132)	Note 2	Associate
TSMC Solar	TSMC Solar Europe	Amsterdam, the Netherlands	Investing in solar related business	-	504,107	-	-	-	(5,127)	Note 2	Subsidiary
	TSMC Solar N/A	Delaware, U.S.A.	Selling and marketing of solar related products	-	236,025	-	-	-	(7,857)	Note 2	Subsidiary
	TSMC Solar Europe GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	Selling of solar related products and providing customer service	-	-	-	-	-	(35,666)	Note 2	Subsidiary
TSMC GN	TSMC Solar	Tai-Chung, Taiwan	Engaged in researching, developing, designing, manufacturing and selling renewable energy and saving related technologies and products	-	53,092	-	-	-	(3,500,638)	Note 2	Associate
	WaferTech	Washington, U.S.A.	Manufacturing, selling, testing and computer-aided designing of integrated circuits and other semiconductor devices	-	-	293,637	100	6,372,230 (US\$ 193,714)	1,241,489 (US\$ 39,139)	Note 2	Subsidiary
TSMC Solar Europe	TSMC Solar Europe GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	Selling of solar related products and providing customer service	-	446,400 (EUR 12,400)	-	-	-	(27,182) (EUR (766))	Note 2	Subsidiary
	VisEra Tech	Hsin-Chu, Taiwan	Produces semiconductor optical components and other semiconductor manufacturing and service	3,094,388 (US\$ 94,069)	3,094,388 (US\$ 94,069)	253,120	87	5,365,288 (US\$ 163,103)	312,427 (US\$ 9,850)	Note 2	Subsidiary
	Xintec	Taoyuan, Taiwan	Wafer level chip size packaging service	200,100 (US\$ 6,083)	402,661 (US\$ 12,241)	18,504	6	718,577 (US\$ 21,845)	146,799 (US\$ 4,628)	Note 2	Associate

Note 1: The share of profits/losses of investee includes the effect of unrealized gross profit on intercompany transactions.

Note 2: The share of profits/losses of the investee company is not reflected herein as such amount is already included in the share of profits/losses of the investor company.

(Concluded)

TABLE 9

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Investees

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital (Foreign Currencies in Thousands)	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2015 (US\$ in Thousands)	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2015 (US\$ in Thousands)	Net Income (Losses) of the Investee Company	Percentage of Ownership	Share of Profits/Losses	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2015	Accumulated Inward Remittances of Earnings as of December 31, 2015
					Outflow	Inflow						
TSMC China	Manufacturing and selling of integrated circuits at the order of and pursuant to product design specifications provided by customers	\$ 18,939,667 (RMB 4,502,080)	Note 1	\$ 18,939,667 (US\$ 596,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,939,667 (US\$ 596,000)	\$ 8,709,986	100%	\$ 8,729,966 (Note 2)	\$ 40,234,742	\$ -

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2015 (US\$ in Thousands)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (US\$ in Thousands)	Upper Limit on Investment (US\$ in Thousands)
\$ 18,939,667 (US\$ 596,000)	\$ 18,939,667 (US\$ 596,000)	\$ 18,939,667 (US\$ 596,000)

Note 1: TSMC directly invested US\$596,000 thousand in TSMC China.

Note 2: Amount was recognized based on the audited financial statements.

THE CONTENTS OF STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

ITEM	STATEMENT INDEX
MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS IN ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	
STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1
STATEMENT OF NOTES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET	2
STATEMENT OF RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES	3
STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES	4
STATEMENT OF OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	Note 14
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD	5
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Note 12
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND ACCUMULATED IMPAIRMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Note 12
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INTANGIBLE ASSETS	Note 13
STATEMENT OF GUARANTEE DEPOSITS	Note 19
STATEMENT OF DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS / LIABILITIES	Note 26
STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM LOANS	6
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLES	7
STATEMENT OF PAYABLES TO RELATED PARTIES	8
STATEMENT OF PAYABLES TO CONTRACTORS AND EQUIPMENT SUPPLIERS	9
STATEMENT OF PROVISIONS	Note 16
STATEMENT OF ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	10
STATEMENT OF BONDS PAYABLE	11
MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS IN PROFIT OR LOSS	
STATEMENT OF NET REVENUE	12
STATEMENT OF COST OF REVENUE	13
STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES	14
STATEMENT OF OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES, NET	15
STATEMENT OF FINANCE COSTS	Note 24
STATEMENT OF LABOR, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION	16

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited**STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS****DECEMBER 31, 2015****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)**

Item	Description	Amount
Cash		
Petty cash		\$ 530
Cash in banks		
Checking accounts and demand deposits		86,363,521
Foreign currency deposits	Including US\$348,947 thousand @32.895, JPY7,135,593 thousand @0.2733 and EUR42 thousand @36.00	13,430,294
Time deposits	From 2015.05.15 to 2016.12.30, interest rates at 0.15%-1.16%, including NT\$155,961,099 thousand, US\$58,600 thousand @32.895, JPY2,156,004 thousand @0.2733 and EUR21,964 thousand @36.00	159,281,218
Cash equivalents		
Repurchase agreements collateralized by corporate bonds	Expired by 2016.02.16 , interest rates at 0.53%-0.72%	5,132,778
Repurchase agreements collateralized by government bonds	Expired on 2016.01.28 , interest rates at 0.51%	<u>285,242</u>
Total		<u>\$ 264,493,583</u>

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited**STATEMENT OF NOTES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET****DECEMBER 31, 2015****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Client Name	Amount
Spreadtrum Communications, Inc.	\$ 5,308,108
Sony Electronics Inc.	2,326,651
NXP Semiconductors N.V.	2,139,193
MediaTek Inc.	1,405,175
Others (Note 1)	<u>14,940,498</u>
	26,119,625
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(483,502)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 25,636,123</u>

Note 1: The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

Note 2: The accounts receivable past due over one year amounted to NT\$8,407 thousand for which the Company has recognized appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts.

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited

STATEMENT OF RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES

DECEMBER 31, 2015

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount
TSMC North America	\$ 56,728,022
Others (Note)	<u>554,660</u>
Total	<u>\$ 57,282,682</u>

Note: The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited**STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES****DECEMBER 31, 2015****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount	
	Cost	Net Realizable Value
Finished goods	\$ 7,733,331	\$ 19,513,611
Work in process	52,251,863	143,853,792
Raw materials	2,813,029	2,681,539
Supplies and spare parts	<u>1,539,965</u>	<u>1,607,761</u>
Total	<u>\$ 64,338,188</u>	<u>\$ 167,656,703</u>

aiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD
 OR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015
 (Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

	Balance, January 1, 2015		Additions		Decrease		Increase (Decrease) in Using the Equity Method		Adjustments to Share of Equity of Subsidiaries and Associates		Adjustments Arising from Changes in Percentage of Ownership in Subsidiaries		Adjustments Resulting From the Transactions with Subsidiaries and Associates		Effect of Merger of Subsidiary		Balance, December 31, 2015		Market Value or Net Assets Value			
	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Unit Price (NT\$)	Total Amount	Collateral			
	Investees																					
2015																						
-MC Global	3	\$ 132,330,833	2	\$ 64,640,368	-	\$ -	-	\$ 6,454,522	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	\$ -	-	-	5	\$ 203,425,723		\$ 203,425,723	Nil	
-MC Partners	988,268	47,449,368	-	-	-	-	-	3,327,674	-	21	104,263	-	-	-	-	-	988,268	50,827,318		50,884,696	Nil	
-S	546,223	10,105,485	-	-	(82,000)	(1,608,371)	-	59,238	(110,298)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	464,223	28	8,446,054	\$ 42.8 (Note 1)	19,868,766	Nil
-MC North America	314	8,296,955	-	-	-	-	-	1,214,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	314	39	9,511,515		9,297,531	Nil
-MC Solar	1,118,000	3,984,370	-	-	-	-	-	2,503,315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	100	4,234,685		4,234,685	Nil
-MC Solar nce	357	2,877,384	-	-	(828,353)	(47,921)	-	(3,333,384)	37,099	-	-	-	1,474	-	(290,004)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
-MC Europe	94,950	2,053,982	-	-	(2,172)	-	-	(45,935)	249,659	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,778	35	2,209,785	32.4 (Note 1)	3,006,017	Nil
-MC Japan	46,688	1,102,704	-	-	-	-	-	34,511	(6)	-	-	-	15,126	-	-	-	35	1,152,335	66.0 (Note 2)	3,081,399	Nil	
-MC Korea	312,052	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,688	100	330,664		330,664	Nil
-MC Korea aesh	1,118,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	127,453		127,453	Nil	
-MC Europe GmbH	80	33,427	-	-	-	-	-	(9,252)	(22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	100	35,231		35,231	Nil
-Cherng u	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,612)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,320	12	2,053,562	45.2 (Note 1)	2,636,054	Nil
-Subtotal	-	208,667,276	36,600	394,674	-	-	-	(310)	7,978,080	-	-	-	(37,408)	-	-	-	36,600	394,364		394,364	Nil	
				65,036,827		(1,656,292)				176,453		104,263		2,480,676				282,749,875		297,323,769		
2016																						
-MC China	-	31,853,813	-	-	-	-	-	8,464,856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	40,234,742		40,413,482	Nil
-TAF III	-	810,958	-	29,006	-	(380,336)	-	(73,794)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	385,854		362,922	Nil
-China Alliance	-	1,558,729	-	5,083	-	-	-	288,779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249,268		249,268	Nil
-MC GN	-	655,560	-	-	-	-	-	(99,789)	567	-	-	(28,844)	-	-	-	-	-	99.3	440,901		440,902	Nil
-Subtotal	-	33,355,162	-	102,089	-	(380,336)	-	8,658,590	567	-	-	(28,844)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		41,765,310	Nil
Total	-	\$ 242,022,438	-	\$ 65,138,916	-	\$ (2,036,628)	-	\$ 16,636,580	\$ 177,020	-	\$ 75,419	\$ (121,335)	-	\$ 2,473,182	-	\$ 324,365,592	-	-	-	\$ 339,089,069		

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited

STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM LOANS

DECEMBER 31, 2015

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Type	Balance, End of Year	Contract Period	Range of Interest Rates (%)	Loan Commitments	Collateral	Remark
Unsecured loans						
Bank Of America	\$ 8,881,650	2015.12.28-2016.01.29	0.68-0.70	US\$ 300,000	Nil	-
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	6,250,050	2015.12.29-2016.01.07	0.77	US\$ 200,000	Nil	-
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.	5,921,100	2015.12.03-2016.01.04	0.52	US\$ 200,000	Nil	-
Standard Chartered Bank	5,921,100	2015.12.10-2016.01.11	0.53	US\$ 300,000	Nil	-
Hua Nan Bank	3,618,450	2015.12.29-2016.01.28	0.76	\$ 4,000,000	Nil	-
The Bank Of Nova Scotia	2,960,550	2015.12.23-2016.01.25	0.61	\$ 3,500,000	Nil	-
The Bank Of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	2,960,550	2015.11.30-2016.01.21	0.50	US\$ 100,000	Nil	-
ING Bank N.V.	2,960,550	2015.12.28-2016.02.26	0.77	US\$ 100,000	Nil	-
	<u>\$ 39,474,000</u>					

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLES

DECEMBER 31, 2015

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Amount
IBIDEN Co., Ltd.	\$ 996,509
Others (Note)	<u>15,706,461</u>
Total	<u>\$ 16,702,970</u>

Note: The amount of individual vendor in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited**STATEMENT OF PAYABLES TO RELATED PARTIES****DECEMBER 31, 2015****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Vendor Name	Amount
TSMC China	\$ 1,541,231
WaferTech, LLC	683,473
VIS	532,097
SSMC	301,108
Xintec	268,308
TSMC Technology, Inc.	227,511
Others (Note)	<u>205,903</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,759,631</u>

Note: The amount of individual vendor in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited**STATEMENT OF PAYABLES TO CONTRACTORS AND EQUIPMENT SUPPLIERS****DECEMBER 31, 2015****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Vendor Name	Amount
Applied Materials South East Asia Pte Ltd.	\$ 4,899,989
Lam Research International Sarl	2,584,642
TOKYO Electron Ltd.	2,084,006
Teradyne Asia Pte Ltd.	1,513,395
Others (Note)	<u>14,264,174</u>
Total	<u>\$ 25,346,206</u>

Note: The amount of individual vendor included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited**STATEMENT OF ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES****DECEMBER 31, 2015****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Guarantee deposit	\$ 6,167,813
Utilities	2,579,631
Receipts in advance	1,483,189
Supplies purchased on behalf of customer	1,336,783
Interest expense	1,292,129
Insurance expense	1,271,147
Others (Note)	<u>10,336,245</u>
Total	<u>\$ 24,466,937</u>

Note: The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited

STATEMENT OF BONDS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2015
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Bonds Name	Trustee	Issuance Date	Interest Payment Date	Coupon Rate (%)	Amount				Collateral
					Total Amount	Repayment paid	Balance, End of Year	Unamortized Premiums (Discounts)	
Domestic unsecured bonds-100-1									
- A	Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2011.09.28	on 09.28 annually	1.40	\$ 10,500,000	\$ -	\$ 10,500,000	\$ -	Bullet repayment
- B	Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2011.09.28	on 09.28 annually	1.63	7,500,000	-	7,500,000	-	Bullet repayment
Domestic unsecured bonds-100-2									
- A	Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2012.01.11	on 01.11 annually	1.29	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	-	Bullet repayment
- B	Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2012.01.11	on 01.11 annually	1.46	7,000,000	-	7,000,000	-	Bullet repayment
Domestic unsecured bonds-101-1									
- A	Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2012.08.02	on 08.02 annually	1.28	9,900,000	-	9,900,000	-	Bullet repayment
- B	Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2012.08.02	on 08.02 annually	1.40	9,000,000	-	9,000,000	-	Bullet repayment
Domestic unsecured bonds-101-2									
- A	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2012.09.26	on 09.26 annually	1.28	12,700,000	-	12,700,000	-	Bullet repayment
- B	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2012.09.26	on 09.26 annually	1.39	9,000,000	-	9,000,000	-	Bullet repayment
Domestic unsecured bonds-101-3									
- A	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2012.10.09	on 10.09 annually	1.53	4,400,000	-	4,400,000	-	Bullet repayment
- B	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2013.01.04	on 01.04 annually	1.23	10,600,000	-	10,600,000	-	Bullet repayment
- C	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2013.01.04	on 01.04 annually	1.35	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	-	Bullet repayment
Domestic unsecured bonds-102-1									
- A	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2013.01.04	on 01.04 annually	1.49	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	-	Bullet repayment
- B	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2013.02.06	on 02.06 annually	1.23	6,200,000	-	6,200,000	-	Bullet repayment
- C	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2013.02.06	on 02.06 annually	1.38	11,600,000	-	11,600,000	-	Bullet repayment
Domestic unsecured bonds-102-2									
- A	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2013.02.06	on 02.06 annually	1.50	3,600,000	-	3,600,000	-	Bullet repayment
- B	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2013.07.16	on 07.16 annually	1.50	10,200,000	-	10,200,000	-	Bullet repayment
Domestic unsecured bonds-102-3									
- A	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2013.07.16	on 07.16 annually	1.70	3,500,000	-	3,500,000	-	Bullet repayment
- B	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2013.08.09	on 08.09 annually	1.34	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	-	Bullet repayment
- C	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2013.08.09	on 08.09 annually	1.52	8,500,000	-	8,500,000	-	Bullet repayment
Domestic unsecured bonds-102-4									
- A	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2013.09.25	on 09.25 annually	1.35	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	-	Bullet repayment
- B	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2013.09.25	on 09.25 annually	1.45	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	-	Bullet repayment
- C	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2013.09.25	on 09.25 annually	1.60	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	-	Bullet repayment
- D	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2013.09.25	on 09.25 annually	1.85	2,600,000	-	2,600,000	-	Bullet repayment
- E	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2013.09.25	on 09.25 annually	2.05	5,400,000	-	5,400,000	-	Bullet repayment
- F	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	2013.09.25	on 09.25 annually	2.10	2,600,000	-	2,600,000	-	Bullet repayment
TOTAL					\$ 166,200,000	\$ -	\$ 166,200,000	\$ -	

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited**STATEMENT OF NET REVENUE****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)**

Item	Shipments (Piece) (Note)	Amount
Sales of goods		
Wafer	8,761,211	\$ 797,756,060
Other		<u>38,790,545</u>
		836,546,605
Royalty		<u>500,283</u>
Net revenue		<u>\$ 837,046,888</u>

Note: 12-inch equivalent wafers.

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited
STATEMENT OF COST OF REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Raw materials used	
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 3,014,795
Raw material purchased	29,163,545
Raw materials, end of year	(2,813,029)
Transferred to manufacturing or operating expenses	(6,608,395)
Others	<u>(27,102)</u>
Subtotal	22,729,814
Direct labor	12,658,584
Manufacturing expenses	<u>375,216,872</u>
Manufacturing cost	410,605,270
Work in process, beginning of year	49,701,123
Work in process, end of year	(52,251,863)
Transferred to manufacturing or operating expenses	<u>(9,472,491)</u>
Cost of finished goods	398,582,039
Finished goods, beginning of year	9,443,538
Finished goods purchased	42,217,048
Finished goods, end of year	(7,733,331)
Transferred to manufacturing or operating expenses	(6,190,141)
Scrapped	<u>(128,672)</u>
Subtotal	436,190,481
Others	<u>3,165,684</u>
Total	<u>\$ 439,356,165</u>

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited
STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Research and Development Expenses	General and Administrative Expenses	Selling Expenses
Payroll and related expense	\$ 23,977,958	\$ 6,557,997	\$ 1,993,436
Consumables	14,196,785	113,938	6,834
Depreciation expense	14,127,458	789,948	7,775
Joint development project expenses	3,342,133	571	-
Repair and maintenance expense	2,260,310	1,008,671	599
Service Fee	35,974	927,046	12,013
Patents	-	1,589,326	-
Management fees of the Science Park Administration	-	1,544,783	-
Commission	-	-	782,326
Others (Note)	<u>6,891,242</u>	<u>3,605,815</u>	<u>180,097</u>
Total	<u>\$ 64,831,860</u>	<u>\$ 16,138,095</u>	<u>\$ 2,983,080</u>

Note: The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited**STATEMENT OF OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES, NET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	\$ (228,037)
Others	<u>(119,070)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (347,107)</u>

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited

STATEMENT OF LABOR, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND 2014

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

	Year Ended December 31, 2015			Year Ended December 31, 2014				
	Classified as			Classified as				
	Classified as Cost of Revenue	Classified as Operating Expenses	Other Operating Income and Expenses	Total	Classified as Cost of Revenue	Classified as Operating Expenses	Other Operating Income and Expenses	Total
Labor cost (Note)								
Salary and bonus	\$ 43,217,080	\$ 29,628,631	\$ -	\$ 72,845,711	\$ 39,235,966	\$ 25,677,719	\$ -	\$ 64,913,685
Labor and health insurance	2,305,905	1,429,355	-	3,735,260	2,094,985	1,254,245	-	3,349,230
Pension	1,230,033	685,417	-	1,915,450	1,147,151	617,474	-	1,764,625
Others	1,493,771	785,988	-	2,279,759	1,298,749	679,178	-	1,977,927
	<u>\$ 48,246,789</u>	<u>\$ 32,529,391</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 80,776,180</u>	<u>\$ 43,776,851</u>	<u>\$ 28,228,616</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 72,005,467</u>
Depreciation	<u>\$ 198,343,742</u>	<u>\$ 14,925,181</u>	<u>\$ 24,887</u>	<u>\$ 213,293,810</u>	<u>\$ 177,957,340</u>	<u>\$ 13,607,832</u>	<u>\$ 24,887</u>	<u>\$ 191,590,059</u>
Amortization	<u>\$ 1,605,572</u>	<u>\$ 1,553,865</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,159,437</u>	<u>\$ 1,304,885</u>	<u>\$ 1,182,975</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,487,860</u>

Note: As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had 40,145 and 38,545 employees, respectively.