

OBI PHARMA, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements and

Review Report of Independent Accountants

March 31, 2016 and 2015

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



資誠

Review Report of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of OBI PHARMA, INC.

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of OBI PHARMA, INC. and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated financial statements based on our reviews.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the Statement of Auditing Standards No. 36, "Engagements to Review Financial Statements" in the Republic of China. A review consists principally of inquiries of company personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the consolidated financial statements referred to above for them to be in conformity with the "Rules Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Securities Issuers" and International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan.
PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

May 13, 2016

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

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OBI PHARMA, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
MARCH 31, 2016, DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND MARCH 31, 2015
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)
(THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AS OF MARCH 31, 2016 AND 2015 ARE UNAUDITED)

Assets	Notes	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Current assets				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents 6(1)	\$ 1,151,194	\$ 2,300,548	\$ 6,977,104
1200	Other receivables	21,216	15,130	3,581
1410	Prepayments	55,051	42,599	37,335
1470	Other current assets	20	-	48
11XX	Total current assets	<u>1,227,481</u>	<u>2,358,277</u>	<u>7,018,068</u>
Non-current assets				
1523	Available-for-sale financial assets - non-current 6(2)	27,181	22,500	22,500
1546	Investments in debt instruments without active markets - non-current 6(3)	5,296,023	4,762,163	400,000
1600	Property, plant and equipment and 7(2) 6(4)(18)	78,801	74,934	44,424
1780	Intangible assets 6(5)	54,350	56,983	65,194
1900	Other non-current assets 8	40,337	36,139	16,339
15XX	Total non-current assets	<u>5,496,692</u>	<u>4,952,719</u>	<u>548,457</u>
1XXX	Total assets	<u>\$ 6,724,173</u>	<u>\$ 7,310,996</u>	<u>\$ 7,566,525</u>

(Continued)

OBI PHARMA, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
MARCH 31, 2016, DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND MARCH 31, 2015
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)
(THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AS OF MARCH 31, 2016 AND 2015 ARE UNAUDITED)

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
	Current liabilities				
2150	Notes payable		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,153
2200	Other payables	6(18)	63,971	53,515	50,445
2220	Other payables to related parties	7	18,229	6,470	-
2230	Current income tax liabilities		1,839	1,483	2,605
2310	Advance receipts	6(5)	64,580	64,580	-
2399	Other current liabilities		994	956	834
2XXX	Total liabilities		<u>149,613</u>	<u>127,004</u>	<u>56,037</u>
	Equity attributable to owners of parent				
	Share capital				
3110	Share capital - common stock	6(7)(8)	1,709,703	1,707,200	1,702,672
3200	Capital surplus	6(7)(8)(9)(14)	8,401,139	8,277,385	8,042,405
	Retained earnings				
3350	Accumulated deficit	6(10)(15)	(3,151,230)	(2,803,149)	(2,235,161)
3400	Other equity interest		1,669	2,556	572
3500	Treasury shares	6(8)	(386,721)	-	-
3XXX	Total equity		<u>6,574,560</u>	<u>7,183,992</u>	<u>7,510,488</u>
	Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contract Commitments				
	Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date				
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 6,724,173</u>	<u>\$ 7,310,996</u>	<u>\$ 7,566,525</u>

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

OBI PHARMA, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2016 AND 2015
 (EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, EXCEPT LOSS PER SHARE DATA)
 (UNAUDITED)

Items	Notes	2016	2015
Operating expenses	6(4)(5)(6)(7)(9)(13)(14)(17) and 7		
6200 Administrative expenses		(\$ 82,212)	(\$ 155,810)
6300 Research and development expenses		(199,312)	(219,299)
6000 Total operating expenses		(281,524)	(375,109)
6900 Operating loss		(281,524)	(375,109)
Non-operating income and expenses			
7010 Other income	6(3)(11)	13,271	4,829
7020 Other gains (losses)	6(12)	(79,445)	(445)
7000 Total non-operating income and expenses		(66,174)	4,384
7900 Loss before tax		(347,698)	(370,725)
7950 Tax expense	6(15)	(383)	(2,624)
8200 Loss for the period		(\$ 348,081)	(\$ 373,349)
Other comprehensive loss, net			
Components of other comprehensive loss that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
8361 Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations		(\$ 887)	(\$ 275)
8300 Other comprehensive loss for the period, net		(\$ 887)	(\$ 275)
8500 Total comprehensive loss for the period		(\$ 348,968)	(\$ 373,624)
Loss Per Share (in dollars)	6(16)		
9750 Basic and diluted loss per share		(\$ 2.04)	(\$ 2.43)

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

OBI PHARMA, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2016 AND 2015
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)
(UNAUDITED)

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent							
		Capital Reserves							
Notes	Common stock	Share premium	Employee stock options	Others	Accumulated deficit	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Treasury shares	Total	
<u>2015</u>									
	\$ 1,499,936	\$ 1,613,276	\$ 188,719	\$ 2,895	(\$ 1,861,812)	\$ 847	\$ -	\$ 1,443,861	
	-	-	-	-	(373,349)	-	-	(373,349)	
	-	-	-	-	-	(275)	-	(275)	
6(8)	200,000	6,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,200,000	
6(7)(8)(9) (14)	<u>2,736</u>	<u>104,940</u>	<u>45,623</u>	<u>86,952</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>240,251</u>	
	<u>\$ 1,702,672</u>	<u>\$ 7,718,216</u>	<u>\$ 234,342</u>	<u>\$ 89,847</u>	<u>(\$ 2,235,161)</u>	<u>\$ 572</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,510,488</u>	
<u>2016</u>									
	\$ 1,707,200	\$ 7,720,531	\$ 467,007	\$ 89,847	(\$ 2,803,149)	\$ 2,556	\$ -	\$ 7,183,992	
	-	-	-	-	(348,081)	-	-	(348,081)	
	-	-	-	-	-	(887)	-	(887)	
6(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(386,721)	(386,721)	
6(7)(8)(9) (14)	<u>2,503</u>	<u>72,170</u>	<u>51,584</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>126,257</u>	
	<u>\$ 1,709,703</u>	<u>\$ 7,792,701</u>	<u>\$ 518,591</u>	<u>\$ 89,847</u>	<u>(\$ 3,151,230)</u>	<u>\$ 1,669</u>	<u>(\$ 386,721)</u>	<u>\$ 6,574,560</u>	

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

OBI PHARMA, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2016 AND 2015
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)
(UNAUDITED)

	2016	2015
<u>Cash Flows From Operating Activities</u>		
Net loss before tax for the period	(\$ 347,698)	(\$ 370,725)
Adjustments to reconcile consolidated loss before tax to net cash used in operating activities		
Income and expenses		
Depreciation	6(4)(13) 7,246	4,263
Amortization	6(5)(13) 2,739	2,736
Interest income	6(11) (13,237)	(2,852)
Compensation cost for share-based payment transactions	6(7)(9)(14) 76,648	237,515
Changes in assets/liabilities relating to operating activities		
Net changes in assets relating to operating activities		
Increase in other receivables	(1,349)	(925)
Increase in prepayments	(12,452)	(355)
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	(20)	702
Net changes in liabilities relating to operating activities		
Increase in notes payable	-	2,153
Increase in other payables	14,752	9,762
Increase in other payables to related parties	11,759	-
Increase in other current liabilities	38	47
Cash used in operations	(261,574)	(117,679)
Interest received	8,500	2,852
Net cash used in operating activities	(253,074)	(114,827)
<u>Cash Flows From Investing Activities</u>		
Acquisition of available-for-sale financial assets	6(2) (4,681)	-
Acquisition of investments in debt instruments without active markets	(1,149,248)	-
Proceeds from disposal of investments in debt instruments without active markets	615,388	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(4)(18) (11,509)	(5,600)
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(5) -	(185)
Increase in refundable deposits	(1,630)	(21)
Increase in other non-current assets	(6,584)	(1,681)
Net cash used in investing activities	(558,264)	(7,487)
<u>Cash Flows From Financing Activities</u>		
Proceeds from cash capital increase	6(8) -	6,200,000
Exercise of employee stock options	6(7)(8) 49,609	2,736
Repurchase of treasury shares	6(8) (386,721)	-
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(337,112)	6,202,736
Effects due to changes in exchange rate	(904)	(277)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,149,354	(6,080,145)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,300,548	896,959
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,151,194	\$ 6,977,104

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

OBI PHARMA, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2016 AND 2015
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS,
EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE INDICATED)
(UNAUDITED)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

OBI PHARMA, INC. (the “Company”) was established on April 29, 2002 upon approval by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The Company conducted the initial public offering in May 2012, and traded its shares on the Emerging Stock Market of the Taipei Exchange (formerly named GreTai Securities Market) since March 23, 2015. Its main activity is to conduct new drugs research.

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

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on May 13, 2016.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

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

A. IAS 1, ‘Presentation of financial statements’

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

B. IFRS 13, ‘Fair value measurement’

The standard defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The standard sets out a framework for measuring fair value from market participants’

perspective, and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. For non-financial assets, fair value is determined based on the highest and best use of the asset. Based on the Group's assessment, the adoption of the standard has no significant impact on its consolidated financial statements, and the Group will disclose additional information about fair value measurements accordingly.

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

None.

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

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective Date by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRIC 21, 'Levies'	January 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012	July 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013	July 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014	January 1, 2016

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim financial reporting" as endorsed by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

- A. Except for the following significant items, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:
- a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
 - b) Available-for-sale financial assets measured at fair value.
- B. The preparation of financial statements in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs") requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

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

subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.

- (b) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.
- (c) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.
- (d) Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.
- (e) When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the Group remeasures any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the related assets or liabilities were disposed of. That is, when the Group loses control of a subsidiary, all gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary should be reclassified from equity to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of.

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements and movements for the period are as follows:

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%)			Remark
			March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015	
The Company	OBI Pharma Limited	Investing and trading	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
The Company	OBI Pharma USA, Inc.	Biotechnolgy development	100.00	100.00	100.00	-
OBI Pharma Limited	OBI Pharma (Shanghai) Limited	Biotechnolgy development	100.00	100.00	100.00	-

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

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

E. Nature and extent of the restrictions on fund remittance from subsidiaries to the parent company:
None.

F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group:
None.

(4) Foreign currency translation

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

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

- (a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
- (b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognized in profit or loss.
- (c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.
- (d) All other foreign exchange gains and losses based on the nature of those transactions are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within "other gains and losses".

B. Translation of foreign operations

- (a) The operating results and financial position of all the group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:
 - i. Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;
 - ii. Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and
 - iii. All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.
- (b) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is a subsidiary, cumulative exchange

differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately transferred to the non-controlling interest in this foreign operation. In addition, if the Group retains partial interest in the former foreign subsidiary after losing control of the former foreign subsidiary, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in the foreign operation.

(5) Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets:

- (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realized, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
- (b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
- (c) Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
- (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to pay off liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

Otherwise, they are classified as non-current assets.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities:

- (a) Liabilities that are expected to be paid off within the normal operating cycle;
- (b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
- (c) Liabilities that are to be paid off within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
- (d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Otherwise, they are classified as non-current liabilities.

(6) Cash equivalents

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

(7) Available-for-sale financial assets

- A. Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, available-for-sale financial assets are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.
- C. Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. These financial assets are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(8) Loans and receivables - investments in debt instruments without active market

Bond investments without active market held by the Group are those time deposits with a short maturity period but do not qualify as cash equivalents, and they are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Impairment of financial assets - available-for-sale financial assets

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

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

- (a) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
- (b) Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial asset in the group, including adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group;
- (c) Information about significant changes with an adverse effect that have taken place in the technology, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates, and indicates that the cost of the investment in the equity instrument may not be recovered; or
- (d) A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost.

C. When the Group assesses that there has been objective evidence of impairment and an impairment loss has occurred, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's acquisition cost (less any principal repayment and amortization) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss, and is reclassified from "other comprehensive income" to "profit or loss". Impairment loss of an investment in an equity instrument recognized in profit or loss shall not be reversed through profit or loss. Impairment loss is recognized and reversed by adjusting the carrying amount of the asset through the use of an impairment allowance account.

(10) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(11) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost.

B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will

flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

- C. Property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.
- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors", from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Lab equipment	3~5 years
Office equipment	3~5 years
Leasehold improvements	4~5 years

(12) Leased assets/leases (lessee)

An operating lease is a lease that the lessor assumes substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset. Payments made under an operating lease (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(13) Intangible assets

A. Patent:

- (a) Patents acquired in intellectual property right as equity are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date, and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.
- (b) Patents acquired in cash are stated at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

B. Computer software

Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 to 5 years.

(14) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. Except for goodwill, when the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should

not be more than what the depreciated or amortized historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized.

(15) Notes and accounts payable

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

(16) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(17) Offsetting financial instruments

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

(18) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions - Defined contribution plans

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

C. Termination benefits

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

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

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognized as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. However, if the accrued amounts for employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are different from the actual distributed amounts as resolved by the shareholders at their shareholders' meeting

subsequently, the differences should be recognized based on the accounting for changes in estimates. The Group calculates the number of shares of employees' stock bonus based on the fair value per share at the previous day of the shareholders' meeting held in the year following the financial reporting year, and after taking into account the effects of ex-rights and ex-dividends.

(19) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognized as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-market vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. Ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognized is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(20) Income tax

- A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or items recognized directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.
- B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional 10% tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the shareholders resolve to retain the earnings.
- C. Deferred income tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

- D. Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed.
- E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
- F. A deferred tax asset shall be recognized for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from research and development expenditures, to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilized.
- G. The interim period income tax expense is recognized based on the estimated average annual effective income tax rate expected for the full financial year applied to the pretax income of the interim period, and the related information is disclosed accordingly.

(21) Share capital

- A. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.
- B. Where the Company repurchases the Company's equity share capital that has been issued, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, the difference between their book value and any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

(22) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when the license agreements meet all of the following criteria for revenue recognition:

- A. Royalties are fixed or cannot be refunded.
- B. Contracts are irrevocable.
- C. Franchisee has the latitude in dealing with related license. Franchisor has no other obligation after giving the license.

If license agreements do not meet the above conditions, royalties are recognised as revenue using a reasonable and systematic method. The recognition should not be a one-time recognition.

(23) Government grants

Government grants are recognized at their fair value only when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with any conditions attached to the grants and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which

the Group recognizes expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

(24) Operating segments

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

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

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

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

Financial assets-impairment of equity investments:

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

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

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

B. Financial assets-fair value measurement of unlisted stocks without active market

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

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>March 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>	<u>March 31, 2015</u>
Cash on hand	\$ 60	\$ 60	\$ 60
Checking accounts and demand deposits	448,404	126,170	6,377,044
Time deposits	702,730	2,174,318	600,000
	<u>\$ 1,151,194</u>	<u>\$ 2,300,548</u>	<u>\$ 6,977,104</u>

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

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

(2) Available-for-sale financial assets

<u>Items</u>	<u>March 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>	<u>March 31, 2015</u>
Non-current item:			
Unlisted stocks	<u>\$ 27,181</u>	<u>\$ 22,500</u>	<u>\$ 22,500</u>

A. In January 2016, the Group paid \$4,681 for participating proportionately to its share ownership in the Agnitio Science & Technology Inc.'s capital increase for 234 thousand shares. After the capital increase, the Group held 1,734 thousand shares in Agnitio Science & Technology Inc. and the shareholding ratio was 4.26%.

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

(3) Investments in debt instrument without active markets

<u>Items</u>	<u>March 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>	<u>March 31, 2015</u>
Non-current item:			
Time deposits	<u>\$ 5,296,023</u>	<u>\$ 4,762,163</u>	<u>\$ 400,000</u>

A. The Group recognized interest income of \$11,304 and \$840 for time deposits with maturity over 1 year in profit or loss for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

B. The Group has no investments in debt instrument without active markets pledged to others.

(4) Property, plant and equipment

	<u>Lab equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>At January 1, 2016</u>				
Cost	\$ 84,045	\$ 9,787	\$ 25,581	\$ 119,413
Accumulated depreciation	(29,141)	(6,220)	(9,118)	(44,479)
	<u>\$ 54,904</u>	<u>\$ 3,567</u>	<u>\$ 16,463</u>	<u>\$ 74,934</u>
<u>2016</u>				
At January 1	\$ 54,904	\$ 3,567	\$ 16,463	\$ 74,934
Additions	2,449	4,523	135	7,107
Reclassifications	1,002	1,797	1,217	4,016
Depreciation	(5,069)	(863)	(1,314)	(7,246)
Net exchange differences	(5)	(5)	-	(10)
At March 31	<u>\$ 53,281</u>	<u>\$ 9,019</u>	<u>\$ 16,501</u>	<u>\$ 78,801</u>
<u>At March 31, 2016</u>				
Cost	\$ 87,488	\$ 16,098	\$ 26,930	\$ 130,516
Accumulated depreciation	(34,207)	(7,079)	(10,429)	(51,715)
	<u>\$ 53,281</u>	<u>\$ 9,019</u>	<u>\$ 16,501</u>	<u>\$ 78,801</u>
	<u>Lab equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>At January 1, 2015</u>				
Cost	\$ 49,295	\$ 6,354	\$ 15,601	\$ 71,250
Accumulated depreciation	(13,447)	(4,496)	(8,073)	(26,016)
	<u>\$ 35,848</u>	<u>\$ 1,858</u>	<u>\$ 7,528</u>	<u>\$ 45,234</u>
<u>2015</u>				
At January 1	\$ 35,848	\$ 1,858	\$ 7,528	\$ 45,234
Additions	2,212	-	619	2,831
Reclassifications	630	-	-	630
Depreciation	(3,193)	(263)	(807)	(4,263)
Net exchange differences	(3)	(4)	(1)	(8)
At March 31	<u>\$ 35,494</u>	<u>\$ 1,591</u>	<u>\$ 7,339</u>	<u>\$ 44,424</u>
<u>At March 31, 2015</u>				
Cost	\$ 52,137	\$ 6,354	\$ 16,220	\$ 74,711
Accumulated depreciation	(16,643)	(4,763)	(8,881)	(30,287)
	<u>\$ 35,494</u>	<u>\$ 1,591</u>	<u>\$ 7,339</u>	<u>\$ 44,424</u>

The Group has no property, plant and equipment pledged to others.

(5) Intangible assets

	Patent					
	OBI-822	OBI-858	OBI-833	OBI-868		
	Therapeutically	Product	Next-	Reagent		
	metastatic	development	generation	for cancer		
	breast cancer	project of	cancer	screening		
	vaccines	botulinum	vaccine		Software	Total
<u>At January 1, 2016</u>						
Cost	\$ 87,577	\$ 42,858	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 5,110	\$138,545
Accumulated amortization	(61,819)	(16,429)	(438)	(875)	(2,001)	(81,562)
	<u>\$ 25,758</u>	<u>\$ 26,429</u>	<u>\$ 1,062</u>	<u>\$ 625</u>	<u>\$ 3,109</u>	<u>\$ 56,983</u>
<u>2016</u>						
At January 1	\$ 25,758	\$ 26,429	\$ 1,062	\$ 625	\$ 3,109	\$ 56,983
Additions	-	-	-	-	106	106
Amortization (Note)	(1,288)	(1,071)	(37)	(75)	(268)	(2,739)
At March 31	<u>\$ 24,470</u>	<u>\$ 25,358</u>	<u>\$ 1,025</u>	<u>\$ 550</u>	<u>\$ 2,947</u>	<u>\$ 54,350</u>
<u>At March 31, 2016</u>						
Cost	\$ 87,577	\$ 42,858	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 5,216	\$138,651
Accumulated amortization	(63,107)	(17,500)	(475)	(950)	(2,269)	(84,301)
	<u>\$ 24,470</u>	<u>\$ 25,358</u>	<u>\$ 1,025</u>	<u>\$ 550</u>	<u>\$ 2,947</u>	<u>\$ 54,350</u>

	Patent				Software	Total
	OBI-822 Therapeutically metastatic breast cancer vaccines	OBI-858 Product development project of botulinum	OBI-833 Next- generation cancer vaccine	OBI-868 Reagent for cancer screening		
<u>At January 1, 2015</u>						
Cost	\$ 87,577	\$ 42,858	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 4,924	\$138,359
Accumulated amortization	(56,667)	(12,144)	(288)	(575)	(940)	(70,614)
	<u>\$ 30,910</u>	<u>\$ 30,714</u>	<u>\$ 1,212</u>	<u>\$ 925</u>	<u>\$ 3,984</u>	<u>\$ 67,745</u>
<u>2015</u>						
At January 1	\$ 30,910	\$ 30,714	\$ 1,212	\$ 925	\$ 3,984	\$ 67,745
Additions	-	-	-	-	185	185
Amortization (Note)	(1,288)	(1,071)	(37)	(75)	(265)	(2,736)
At March 31	<u>\$ 29,622</u>	<u>\$ 29,643</u>	<u>\$ 1,175</u>	<u>\$ 850</u>	<u>\$ 3,904</u>	<u>\$ 65,194</u>
<u>At March 31, 2015</u>						
Cost	\$ 87,577	\$ 42,858	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 5,109	\$138,544
Accumulated amortization	(57,955)	(13,215)	(325)	(650)	(1,205)	(73,350)
	<u>\$ 29,622</u>	<u>\$ 29,643</u>	<u>\$ 1,175</u>	<u>\$ 850</u>	<u>\$ 3,904</u>	<u>\$ 65,194</u>

Note: Except for the amortisation of computer software which recognised as “Operating expenses - management expenses”, amortisation of other intangible assets is recognised as “Operating expenses – research and development expenses”.

A. The Company purchased patents named “OPT-822”, therapeutically metastatic breast cancer vaccines, and “OPT-80”, Macrolide, from Optimer Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the name “Optimer” is no longer used since January 2013 and the name was changed to “OBI-822/821” after the organization changed in October 2012) on December 29, 2003. The main contract information is as follows:

- (a) The patent amounting to USD 6 million (approximately NTD 204 million) based on the appraisal report, was acquired as intellectual property right through equity of 20,400 thousand shares.
- (b) The Company signed an authorized sale contract for Antibiotics-Fidaxomicin with OPT on June 6, 2011. The contract states that the Company must pay royalty fees to OPT based on 17% or 22% of sales under the revenue achievements. The payment period of the royalty fee is the duration of patent right or ten years starting from the initial sales, whichever is later.
- (c) The Company signed a patent transfer contract for Macrolide with Optimer Pharmaceuticals, Inc. on October 30, 2009. The price was \$109,126 and the Company recognized a gain on disposal of assets amounting to \$26,660 by deducting the costs of \$116,423 and accumulated

amortization of \$33,957.

- (d) The Company needs to pay the annual fee and achieved milestones. As of March 31, 2016, the remaining unpaid amount for achieved milestones amounted to US\$13,250 thousand. The amount of payment was determined based on whether the milestones in the agreement are achieved or not. Furthermore, the Company must pay royalty fees based on a certain percentage of the sales of patented products annually.
- B. In order to improve mass production and manufacturing process of OBI-822 for expanding global market, the Company has signed an exclusive patent license for chemosynthesis of carbohydrates with Academia Sinica on April 23, 2014, and the contract period is from April 23, 2014 to the expiration of protection duration of the last patented product. The Company must pay patent licensing fees and royalty fees in accordance with the contract. Except for royalty fees, the Company assesses whether to pay patent licensing fees based on 4 achieved milestones. The total contract amount was approximately \$60,000. As of March 31, 2016, the Company paid royalty fees of \$20,000 in 2014 and paid patent licensing fees of \$7,320 in the first quarter of 2016. These fees were recognised as research and development expenses.
- C. The Company purchased a patent named “product development project of botulinum” from Amaran Biotechnology Inc. on March 2, 2012, which amounted to \$42,858 based on external experts’ valuation.
- D. The Company acquired patents named “next-generation cancer vaccine” and “reagent for cancer screening”. The contract states that the Company must pay royalty fees based on the achieved milestones. In 2013, the Company paid royalty fees of \$1,500 separately for both projects. Furthermore, the Company must pay royalty fees based on a certain percentage of the sales of patented products annually.
- E. On October 2, 2015, the Company signed an agreement to transfer exclusive rights of DIFICID (generic name: Fidaxomicin) to Optimer Pharmaceuticals, LLC. (Optimer). The agreement is available until the expiration date of patents which is estimated to be November 27, 2128. The Company will transfer the relevant rights of DIFICID to Optimer Company based on the mutual agreement. Optimer Company should pay the Company: (i) upfront payment of USD3 million; (ii) accumulated net sales amount and milestone payment for new indications: not higher than USD3.25 million and USD1 million per new indication; (iii) royalty fees for sales: certain percentage of net sales amount. Optimer Company’s associate in Taiwan, Merck Sharp & Dohme (I.A.) LLC. - Taiwan Branch, is responsible for the operation of DIFICID in Taiwan. As of March 31, 2015, the Company has received USD2 million in advance based on the agreement. The authorized sale contract described above in A.(b) will be terminated once the upfront payment for the agreement to transfer exclusive rights of DIFICID to Optimer Pharmaceutical, LLC. has been fully collected.
- F. The Group has no intangible assets pledged to others.

(6) Pension

Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment. The Company’s subsidiaries have a defined contribution pension plan. The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plans of the Group were \$2,257 and \$1,722 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(7) Share-based payment

A. The options were granted to qualified employees of the Company by issuing new shares when exercised. The options are valid for 10 years. The major contents were as follows:

Type of agreement	Grant date	No. of units	Subscription share per unit	Vesting conditions	Weighted-average remaining contract period (years)
Employee stock option plan	2010.03.08	2,360,000	1	One year after grant, employees can exercise options monthly at a certain percentage	3.94
”	2010.05.21	100,000	1	”	4.14
”	2010.09.10	60,000	1	”	4.44
”	2010.12.15	144,000	1	”	4.71
”	2011.01.01	588,000	1	”	4.75
”	2011.03.30	80,000	1	”	5.00
”	2011.06.10	124,000	1	”	5.19
”	2011.09.30	260,000	1	”	5.50
”	2011.12.16	2,450,000	1	”	5.71
”	2012.01.01	1,560,000	1	”	5.75
”	2012.03.09	270,000	1	”	5.94
”	2013.11.27	1,821,000	1	Two years after grant, employees can exercise options monthly at a certain percentage	7.66
”	2014.02.21	1,744,000	1	”	7.89
”	2014.03.26	575,000	1	”	7.98
”	2015.05.06	2,861,000	1	”	9.10
”	2015.08.04	75,000	1	”	9.35
”	2015.11.06	353,000	1	”	9.60
”	2015.12.15	13,000	1	”	9.71
”	2016.03.25	1,377,000	1	”	9.98

Type of agreement	Grant date	No. of units	Subscription share per unit	Vesting conditions	Weighted-average remaining contract period (years)
Cash capital increase reserved for employee preemption	2013.07.26	839,514	1	Vested immediately	-
"	2015.03.16	3,000,000	1	"	-

The above share-based payment arrangements are equity-settled.

B. Details of the share-based payment arrangements are as follows:

	Three months ended March 31,			
	2016		2015	
	No. of units	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)	No. of units	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at beginning of the period	8,910,542	\$ 224.40	6,507,252	\$ 138.81
Options granted	1,377,000	420.00	-	-
Options exercised	(250,303)	198.20	(273,626)	10.00
Options forfeited or expired	(29,000)	220.70	(38,334)	174.30
Options outstanding at end of the period	<u>10,008,239</u>	251.66	<u>6,195,292</u>	145.30
Options exercisable at end of the period	<u>3,704,238</u>		<u>1,718,375</u>	
Options authorized but not granted at end of the period	<u>1,385,000</u>		<u>564,000</u>	
Options expired	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	

C. The weighted-average stock price of stock options at exercise dates for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$554 and \$374.98 (in dollars), respectively.

D. As of March 31, 2016, December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015, the range of exercise prices of stock options outstanding was \$10~\$727, \$10~\$727 and \$10~\$247.4 (in dollars), respectively.

E. The fair value of stock options is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Relevant information is as follows:

Type of agreement	Grant date	Exercise price per share (in dollars)	Expected volatility (Note)	Expected option life	Expected dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per unit (in dollars)
Employee stock option plan	2010.03.08	\$ 10.0	44.23%	10 years	0%	1.42%	\$ 3.16
"	2010.05.21	10.0	44.23%	10 years	0%	1.42%	3.16
"	2010.09.10	10.0	44.23%	10 years	0%	1.42%	3.16
"	2010.12.15	10.0	44.23%	10 years	0%	1.42%	3.16
"	2011.01.01	10.0	41.62%	10 years	0%	1.51%	4.98

Type of agreement	Grant date	Exercise price per share (in dollars)	Expected volatility (Note)	Expected option life	Expected dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per unit (in dollars)
Employee stock option plan	2011.03.30	\$ 10.0	41.62%	10 years	0%	1.51%	4.98
"	2011.06.10	10.0	41.62%	10 years	0%	1.51%	4.98
"	2011.09.30	10.0	40.94%	10 years	0%	1.29%	3.21
"	2011.12.16	10.0	40.94%	10 years	0%	1.29%	3.21
"	2012.01.01	10.0	40.83%	10 years	0%	1.22%	5.21
"	2012.03.09	10.0	40.83%	10 years	0%	1.22%	5.21
"	2013.11.27	247.4	49.72%	10 years	0%	1.44%	128.42
"	2014.02.21	214.4	47.62%	10 years	0%	1.34%	114.80
"	2014.03.26	227.6	46.54%	10 years	0%	1.38%	97.07
"	2015.05.06	334.0	44.46%	10 years	0%	1.33%	150.18
"	2015.08.04	283.0	43.90%	10 years	0%	1.21%	125.27
"	2015.11.06	422.0	44.11%	10 years	0%	1.01%	186.00
"	2015.12.15	727.0	45.44%	10 years	0%	0.99%	328.28
"	2016.03.25	420.0	47.70%	10 years	0%	0.72%	195.43
Cash capital increase reserved for employee preemption	2013.07.26	158.0	18.68%	0.125 years	0%	0.87%	14.02
"	2015.03.16	310.0	23.49%	0.005 years	0%	0.87%	63.51

Note: Expected price volatility rate was estimated by using the average price volatility of similar listed and OTC companies within appropriate period and the Company's historical transaction data since its shares traded on the Emerging Stock Market.

F. For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company recognized employee stock option plan compensation expense of \$76,648 and \$237,515, respectively.

G. On March 13, 2015, the Board of Directors has resolved for the Company to apply with the Financial Supervisory Commission for the issuance of employee stock warrants of 5,500,000 units, representing 5,500,000 shares for subscribed ordinary shares. The application has been approved to be effective on April 15, 2015 by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

(8) Share capital

A. The Board of Directors of the Company on December 12, 2014 adopted a resolution to increase capital by issuing 20 million shares of new common stock with a par value of \$310 (in dollars) per share. The increased capital of \$6,200,000 had been collected and registered with the authority.

B. As of March 31, 2015, the Company's authorized capital after the capital increase was \$3,000,000, consisting of 300 million shares of ordinary stock (including 24 million shares reserved for employee stock options), and the outstanding capital was \$1,709,703 with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follows:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
At January 1	170,719,960	149,993,584
Employee stock options exercise	250,303	273,626
Cash capital increase	-	20,000,000
Shares retired	(<u>862,000</u>)	<u>-</u>
At March 31	<u>170,108,263</u>	<u>170,267,210</u>

C. Treasury stock

(a) Reason for share reacquisition and movements in the number of the Company's treasury shares are as follows:

<u>Reason for reacquisition</u>	<u>Three months ended March 31, 2016</u>			
	<u>Beginning shares</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposal</u>	<u>Ending shares</u>
To enhance the Company's credit rating and stockholders' equity	-	862 thousand shares	-	862 thousand shares

For the three months ended March 31, 2015: None.

- (b) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law, the number of shares bought back as treasury share should not exceed 10% of the number of the Company's issued and outstanding shares and the amount bought back should not exceed the sum of retained earnings, paid-in capital in excess of par value and realized capital surplus.
- (c) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law, treasury shares should not be pledged as collateral and is not entitled to dividends before it is reissued.
- (d) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law, to enhance the Company's credit rating and the stockholders' equity, treasury shares should be retired within six months of acquisition.
- (e) The price range of actual repurchased treasury shares was between \$431.88 ~ \$454.26 (in dollars). The average repurchased amount was \$448.63 (in dollars) and the actual repurchased amount was \$386,721.
- (f) From March 31, 2016 to April 24, 2016 (the maturity of the exercise period for the first treasury shares), no treasury shares were repurchased.

(9) Capital surplus

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

legal reserve is insufficient.

	2016		
	<u>Share premium</u>	Employee stock	
		<u>options</u>	<u>Others</u>
At January 1	\$ 7,720,531	\$ 467,007	\$ 89,847
Employee stock options exercise	72,170	(25,064)	-
Employee stock options compensation cost	-	76,648	-
At March 31	<u>\$ 7,792,701</u>	<u>\$ 518,591</u>	<u>\$ 89,847</u>

	2015		
	<u>Share premium</u>	Employee stock	
		<u>options</u>	<u>Others</u>
At January 1	\$ 1,613,276	\$ 188,719	\$ 2,895
Cash capital increase	6,000,000	-	-
Employee stock options exercised	104,940	(104,940)	-
Employee stock options compensation cost	-	237,515	-
Employee stock options expired	-	(86,952)	86,952
At March 31	<u>\$ 7,718,216</u>	<u>\$ 234,342</u>	<u>\$ 89,847</u>

(10) Accumulated deficit

- A. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the annual net income, after paying all taxes, covering prior years' losses, setting aside 10% as legal reserve and appropriating or reversing an amount as special reserve as required by operational needs or according to relevant regulations if any, should be distributed as follows:
- (a) No more than 2% as directors' remuneration;
 - (b) No less than 2% as employees' bonuses;
 - (c) The remaining earnings plus the undistributed earnings in prior years, if any, may be appropriated according to a proposal determined by the Board of Directors and a resolution adopted in the shareholders' meeting.
- B. The Company is facing a capital intensive industrial environment, with the life cycle of the industry in the growth phase. The residual dividend policy is adopted taking into consideration the Company's operating expansion plans and investment demands. According to the balanced dividend policy adopted by the Board of Directors, stock dividends and cash dividends will be allocated in consideration of the actual net income and funds status and are subject to the approval by the Board of Directors and resolution by shareholders and cash dividends shall account for at least 10% of the total dividends distributed.
- C. Except for covering accumulated deficit, increasing capital or payment of cash, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The amount capitalized or the cash payment

shall not exceed 25% of the paid-in capital.

D. As resolved by the Board of Directors on March 25, 2016, the Company's deficit compensation for 2015 is as follows:

	2015
Accumulated deficit at beginning of the year	(\$ 1,861,812)
Net loss in 2015	(941,337)
Accumulated deficit at end of the year	(\$ 2,803,149)

As of May 13, 2016, the deficit compensation for 2015 has not yet been resolved by the shareholders.

E. For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, no employees' bonus (compensation) and directors' and supervisors' remuneration was accrued. Information about employees' bonus (compensation) and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of the Company as proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the shareholders will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(11) Other income

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Government grants	\$ -	\$ 1,972
Interest income from bank deposits	13,237	2,852
Others	34	5
	\$ 13,271	\$ 4,829

The Company obtained government grants for OBI-822 (former name: OPT-822/821), therapeutically metastatic breast cancer vaccines, in Phase II/III from Department of Industrial Technology of Ministry of Economic Affairs R.O.C. (MOEA) on December 25, 2012. The contract period is 2012.7.1~2016.6.30 and contract grant is \$75,128. The Company recognized government grants of \$0 and \$1,972 based on the development progress for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

In accordance with the above plan signed under the Technology Development Program by Ministry of Economic Affairs, if OBI-822 (formerly OPT-822/821) will be successfully licensed to others, the Company promises to contribute 5% of the signing bonus and achieved milestones as feedback fund and the maximum amount for feedback fund is \$150,256.

(12) Other gains and losses

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net currency exchange loss	(\$ 79,437)	(\$ 404)
Other net losses	(8)	(41)
	(\$ 79,445)	(\$ 445)

(13) Expenses by nature

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Employee benefit expenses	\$ 121,586	\$ 277,131
Clinical trials cost	15,879	24,873
Clinical material expenses	82,403	39,367
Royalty	8,140	800
Rental expenses	5,406	515
Consulting and service fees	21,568	13,812
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	7,246	4,263
Amortization charges on intangible assets and other non-current assets	2,739	2,736
Other expenses	16,557	11,612
	<u>\$ 281,524</u>	<u>\$ 375,109</u>

(14) Employee benefit expense

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	<u>Operating expense</u>	<u>Operating expense</u>
Wages and salaries	\$ 38,899	\$ 34,662
Employee stock options	76,648	237,515
Labor and health insurance fees	2,180	1,896
Pension costs	2,257	1,722
Other personnel expenses	1,602	1,336
	<u>\$ 121,586</u>	<u>\$ 277,131</u>

A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve. Special reserve shall be set aside or reversed as required by operational needs or according to relevant regulations. The ratio shall not be lower than 2% of the remaining amount for employees' bonus and shall not be higher than 2% of the remaining amount for directors' remuneration. However, in accordance with the Company Act amended on May 20, 2015, a company shall distribute employees' compensation, based on the profit of the current year distributable, in a fixed amount or a ratio of profits. If a company has accumulated deficit, earnings should be channeled to cover losses. A company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation distributed in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution shall be submitted to the shareholders during their meeting. Qualification requirements of employees, including the employees of subsidiaries of the company meeting certain specific requirements, entitled to receive aforementioned stock or cash may be

specified in the Articles of Incorporation. The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the amended Articles of Incorporation of the Company on March 25, 2015. According to the amended articles, a ratio of profit of the current year distributable, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 2% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 2% for directors' remuneration. The amended articles will be resolved in the shareholders' meeting in 2016.

- B. For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, no employees' compensation (bonus) and directors' and supervisors' remuneration was accrued. Information about employees' compensation (bonus) and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of the Company as resolved by the Board of Directors and shareholders will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(15) Income tax

- A. Components of income tax expense:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Total current tax	\$ 383	\$ 2,624
Tax expense	\$ 383	\$ 2,624

- B. The Tax Authority has examined the Company's income tax returns through 2013.

- C. Accumulated deficit:

	<u>March 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>	<u>March 31, 2015</u>
Deficit generated in and after 1998	(\$ 3,151,230)	(\$ 2,803,149)	(\$ 2,235,161)

- D. As of March 31, 2016, December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015, the balance of the imputation credit account was both \$0, and no earnings can be distributed due to the accumulated deficit.

(16) Loss per share

	Three months ended March 31, 2016		
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>Weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)</u>	<u>Loss per share (in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic and diluted loss per share</u>			
Net loss	(\$ 348,081)	170,606	(\$ 2.04)

	Three months ended March 31, 2015		
	Amount after tax	Weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Loss per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic and diluted loss per share</u>			
Net loss	(\$ 373,349)	153,601	(\$ 2.43)

The potential ordinary shares have anti-dilutive effect due to net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, so the calculation of diluted loss per share is the same as the calculation of basic earnings per share.

(17) Operating leases

The Group leases offices under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. As of March 31, 2016 and 2015, the Group recognized rental expenses of \$5,406 and \$515, respectively. Information about the future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are disclosed in Note 9.

(18) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments

A. Property, plant and equipment

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	\$ 7,107	\$ 2,831
Add: opening balance of payable	5,288	3,099
Less: ending balance of payable	(886)	(330)
Cash paid during the period	\$ 11,509	\$ 5,600

B. Intangible assets

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Acquisition of intangible assets	\$ 106	\$ 185
Add: opening balance of payable	-	-
Less: ending balance of payable	(106)	-
Cash paid during the period	\$ -	\$ 185

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Parent and ultimate controlling party

As of March 31, 2016, Ruentex Financial Group holds 29.84% of the Company's shares and the remaining shares are widely held. Accordingly, the Company does not have an ultimate parent company or controlling party.

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Research and development expenses

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Other related parties	\$ 17,361	\$ -

In January 2016, the Group signed the drugs purchase agreement for clinical trial of OBI-821 and OBI-822 with other related parties. The purchase amount was \$46,850 which was based on the mutual agreement.

B. Other payables

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Other related parties	\$ 18,229	\$ 6,470	\$ -

C. Property transactions

On March 26, 2016, the Group signed the purchase agreement for production equipment with other related parties. The Group purchased the existing equipment from other related parties and made it available for processing related products of OBI-821/822, Globo H and OBI-858. The initial acquisition cost of \$108,753 less the carrying amount (net of accumulated depreciation) was the purchase amount. However, as of May 13, 2016, payment has not yet been made and ownership has not been transferred.

(3) Key management compensation

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 19,189	\$ 20,539
Share-based payments	50,565	129,122
	\$ 69,754	\$ 149,661

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

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

Pledged asset	Book value			Purpose
	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015	
Other non-current assets	\$ 32,501	\$ 34,131	\$ 13,274	Deposits for import duty, bank loan, clinical trial agreement and rental deposit, etc.

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

Except for the promised payments described in Notes 6(5) Intangible assets, 6(11) Other income and 7(2) Related party transactions, the Company entered into operating lease contracts for its offices. Future lease

payments under those leases as of March 31, 2016 were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2016	\$ 13,660
2017	13,853
2018	11,341
2019	11,270
2020	12,821
After 2021	70,948
	<u>\$ 133,893</u>

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern through maintaining an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, and to provide returns for shareholders after the Company turns around from loss to profit. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may increase capital by cash and sell assets to pay off or improve operating capital, adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders or capital reduction, etc. The Group monitors capital on the basis of the Debt/Equity ratio. The ratio is calculated by the "Net debt" divided by the "Total equity". The "Net debt" is the "Total liability" less cash and cash equivalents, and the "Total equity" is the same as the consolidated balance sheet.

During 2016, the Group's strategy, which was unchanged from 2015, was to maintain the gearing ratio within reasonable security range. The ratios are as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>	<u>March 31, 2015</u>
Total liability	\$ 149,613	\$ 127,004	\$ 56,037
Less: cash and cash equivalents	<u>1,151,194</u>	<u>2,300,548</u>	<u>6,977,104</u>
Net debt	<u>(\$ 1,001,581)</u>	<u>(\$ 2,173,544)</u>	<u>(\$ 6,921,067)</u>
Total equity	<u>\$ 6,574,560</u>	<u>\$ 7,183,992</u>	<u>\$ 7,510,488</u>

(2) Financial instruments

A. Fair value information of financial instruments

The carrying values of the Group's financial instruments measured at non fair value (including cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, notes payable and other payables) are reasonably approximate to the fair values. Please refer to Note 12(3) for the fair value information of financial instruments measured at fair value.

B. Financial risk management policies

- (a) The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial position and financial performance.
- (b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Group treasury) under policies approved by the board of directors. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Company's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.
- C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

- A. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the USD and RMB. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognized assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.
- B. Management has set up a policy to require group companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. The group companies are required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the Group treasury. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognized assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.
- C. The Group has certain investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk.
- D. The Group's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's functional currency: NTD; the subsidiaries' functional currencies: USD and RMB). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

March 31, 2016

	Foreign currency			Sensitivity Analysis		
	amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	Extent of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)						
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD:NTD	\$ 78,066	32.19	\$2,512,945	1%	\$ 25,129	\$ -
RMB:NTD	40,170	4.97	199,725	1%	1,997.00	-
USD:RMB	171	6.47	1,107	1%	11.00	-
			21,278			
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD:NTD	661	32.19	21,278	1%	213.00	-
SGD:NTD	14	23.85	334	1%	3.00	-
RMB:NTD	13	4.97	65	1%	1.00	-

December 31, 2015

	Foreign currency			Sensitivity Analysis		
	amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	Extent of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)						
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD:NTD	\$ 42,296	32.83	\$1,388,366	1%	\$ 13,884	\$ -
RMB:NTD	40,464	5.00	202,118	1%	2,021.18	-
USD:RMB (Note)	171	6.57	5,613	1%	56.13	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD:NTD	186	32.83	6,105	1%	61.05	-
GBP:NTD	10	48.67	487	1%	4.87	-
RMB:NTD	18	5.00	90	1%	0.90	-

March 31, 2015

	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	Sensitivity Analysis		
				Extent of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)						
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD:NTD	\$ 1,304	31.30	\$ 40,815	1%	\$ 408.00	\$ -
RMB:NTD	195	5.04	984	1%	10	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD:NTD	507	31.30	15,996	1%	160	-

E. The total exchange gain (loss), including realised and unrealised arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, amounted to \$79,437 and \$404, respectively.

Price risk

A. The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Group and classified on the consolidated balance sheet as available-for-sale. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group.

B. The prices of the Group's investments in equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, other components of equity would have increased/decreased by \$272 and \$225, respectively, as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as available-for-sale.

(b) Credit risk

i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. Credit risk arises from deposits in banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to associated research agencies, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. For banks and financial institutions, only those with the stable credit quality are accepted.

ii For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, management does not expect any significant losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

(c) Liquidity risk

i. Cash flow forecasting is performed by Group treasury to monitor rolling forecasts of

the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational and R&D needs. Such forecasting is in compliance with internal R&D project schedule targets.

- ii. Group treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts, time deposits, money market deposits and marketable securities, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient headroom as determined by the abovementioned forecasts. As at March 31, 2016, December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015, the Group held bonds and funds of \$5,296,023, \$4,762,163 and \$400,000, respectively, that are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk.
- iii. The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	March 31, 2016				Total
	Less than 3 months	Between 3 and 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Over 1 year	
Non-derivative financial liabilities:					
Other payables	\$ 65,940	\$ 15,490	\$ 770	\$ -	\$ 82,200

	December 31, 2015				Total
	Less than 3 months	Between 3 and 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Over 1 year	
Non-derivative financial liabilities:					
Other payables	\$ 44,495	\$ 15,490	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 59,985

	March 31, 2015				Total
	Less than 3 months	Between 3 and 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Over 1 year	
Non-derivative financial liabilities:					
Notes payable	\$ 538	\$ 538	\$ 1,077	\$ -	\$ 2,153
Other payables	37,305	-	13,140	-	50,445

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

amount will be significantly different.

(3) Fair value information

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

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

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Group's investment in available-for-sale financial assets – non-current is included in Level 3.

C. The related information of financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities at March 31, 2016, December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015 is as follows:

Assets	March 31, 2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Equity securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,181	\$ 27,181

Assets	December 31, 2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Equity securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,500	\$ 22,500

Assets	March 31, 2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Equity securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,500	\$ 22,500

D. As at March 31, 2016, financial instruments categorised within Level 3 has been increased by \$4,681. As at December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015, there were no changes in financial instruments categorised within Level 3.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

- A. Loans to others: None.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.
- C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 1.
- D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
- E. Acquisition of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- F. Disposal of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- H. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: None.
- J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 2.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Please refer to table 3.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

- A. Basic information: Please refer to table 4.
- B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: None.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information

The Group operates business only in a single industry, new drug research. The chief operating decision-maker, who allocates resources and assesses performance of the Group as a whole, has identified that the Group has only one reportable operating segment.

(2) Measurement of segment information

- A. The chief operating decision-maker evaluates the performance of the operating segments based on income before tax. The significant accounting policies and estimates of the operating segment and the accounting policies, estimates and assumptions described in Notes 4 and 5 of the consolidated financial statements are the same.
- B. The financial information reported to the chief operating decision-maker and the financial information of the consolidated statements of comprehensive income are the same.

OBI Pharma, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)
Three months ended March 31, 2016

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of March 31, 2016				Footnote
				shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
OBI Pharma, Inc.	Stock - Agnitio Science & Technology Inc.	None	Available-for-sale financial assets - non-current	1,734,036	\$ 27,181	4.26%	\$ 27,181	None

OBI Pharma, Inc. and Subsidiaries
 Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period
 Three months ended March 31, 2016

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD
 (Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
				General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	
OBI Pharma, Inc.	OBI Pharma USA, Inc.	The Company	2	Accounts receivable	\$ 11,251	(Note 4)	-
1	"	"	"	Service revenue	11,941	"	-

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

- (1)Parent company is '0'.
- (2)The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories:

- (1)Parent company to subsidiary.
- (2)Subsidiary to parent company.
- (3)Subsidiary to subsidiary.

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

Note 4: The transaction terms are based on the mutual agreement.

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

OBI Pharma, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Information on investees
Three months ended March 31, 2016

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at March 31, 2016			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the three months ended March 31, 2016	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2016	Footnote
				Balance as at March 31, 2016	Balance as at December 31, 2015	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
OBI Pharma, Inc.	OBI Pharma Limited	Hong Kong	Investments and trading	\$ 19,314	\$ 19,314	600,000	100.00	\$ 7,393	(\$ 1,727)	(\$ 1,727)	
"	OBI Pharma USA, Inc.	USA	Research and development of biotechnology	86,945	86,945	2,701,000	100.00	43,072	325	325	

Note: The accounts of the Company are maintained in New Taiwan dollars. Income statement accounts denominated in foreign currencies are translated into New Taiwan dollars at the weighted average exchange rates and balance sheet accounts at spot exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date.

OBI Pharma, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Information on investments in Mainland China
Three months ended March 31, 2016

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2015	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the three months ended March 31, 2016		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of March 31, 2016	Net income of investee for the three months ended March 31, 2016	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2016	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of March 31, 2016	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of March 31, 2016	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
OBI Pharma (Shanghai) Limited	Research and development of biotechnology	\$ 16,095	Note 1	\$ 16,095	-	-	\$ 16,095	(\$ 1,455)	100.00	(\$ 1,455)	\$ 6,142	-	

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of March 31, 2016 (Note 2)	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
OBI Pharma (Shanghai) Limited	\$ 16,095	\$ 16,095	\$ 3,944,736

Note 1: Reinvesting in the investee in Mainland China through OBI Pharma Limited.

Note 2: Pursuant to the Jing-Shen-II-Zi Letter No.10200125600, the investment amount was USD500 thousand.

Note 3: Abovementioned investment income (loss) was recognised based on the financial reports reviewed by the parent company's CPA.

Note 4: The accounts of the Company are maintained in New Taiwan dollars. Income statement accounts denominated in foreign currencies are translated into New Taiwan dollars at the weighted average exchange rates and balance sheet accounts at spot exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date.