

TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO LTD
Form 20-F
April 13, 2017
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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

FORM 20-F

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR 12(g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission file number 1-14700

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

**Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company
Limited**
(Translation of Registrant's Name Into English)

Republic of China
(Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

No. 8, Li-Hsin Road 6

Hsinchu Science Park

Hsinchu, Taiwan

Republic of China

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Shares, par value NT\$10.00 each*	The New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

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

None

(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

None

(Title of Class)

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

As of December 31, 2016, 25,930,380,458 Common Shares, par value NT\$10 each were outstanding.

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

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

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

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

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

Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer

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

U.S. GAAP

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued

Other

by the International Accounting Standards Board

If Other has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

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

* Not for trading, but only in connection with the listing on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. of American Depositary Shares representing such Common Shares

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TSMC , tsmc , Open Innovation Platform , CyberShuttle and CoWoS are some of our registered trademarks used in various jurisdictions, including the United States of America. All rights reserved.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This annual report includes statements that are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements within the meaning of U.S. securities laws. The terms anticipates, expects, may, will, could, should and other similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. These statements appear in a number of places throughout this annual report and include statements regarding our intentions, beliefs or current expectations concerning, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, prospects, growth, strategies and the industries in which we operate.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and our actual results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and the development of the industries in which we operate may differ materially from those made in or suggested by the forward-looking statements contained in this annual report. Important factors that could cause those differences include, but are not limited to:

the volatility of the semiconductor and electronics industry;

overcapacity in the semiconductor industry;

our ability to develop new technologies successfully and remain a technological leader;

the increased competition from other companies and our ability to retain and increase our market share;

our ability to maintain control over expansion and facility modifications;

our reliance on certain major customers;

our ability to generate growth and profitability;

our ability to hire and retain qualified personnel;

our ability to acquire required equipment and supplies necessary to meet business needs;

the political stability of our local region; and

general local and global economic conditions.

Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding our strategy and future plans, future business condition and financial results, our capital expenditure plans, our capacity management plans, expectations as to the commercial production using 7-nanometer and more advanced technologies, technological upgrades, investment in research and development, future market demand, future regulatory or other developments in our industry, business expansion plans or new investments as well as business acquisitions and financing plans. Please see Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors for a further discussion of certain factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by our forward-looking statements.

Table of Contents**PART I****ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS**

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION**Selected Financial and Operating Data**

The selected consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income data and other consolidated financial data for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, and the selected consolidated statements of financial position data as of December 31, 2015 and 2016, set forth below, are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included herein, and should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, these consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (collectively, IFRSs). The selected consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income data and other consolidated financial data for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2013 and the selected consolidated statements of financial position data as of December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, set forth below, are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not included herein.

In addition to preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRSs included in this annual report, we also prepare financial statements in accordance with the IFRSs as adopted for use in Taiwan (Taiwan-IFRSs), which we are required to file with the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) of the Republic of China (R.O.C. or Taiwan) and Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) under the applicable regulations and listing rules of the TWSE. English translations of such financial statements are furnished to the SEC on Form 6-K, which are not incorporated by reference to this or any of our previous annual reports on Form 20-F.

	Year ended and as of December 31,					2016
	2012	2013	2014	2015	NT\$	
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	US\$
(in millions, except for percentages,						
earnings per share and per ADS)						
Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income Data:						
Net revenue	506,745	597,024	762,806	843,497	947,938	29,257
Cost of revenue	(262,592)	(315,642)	(385,113)	(433,117)	(473,077)	(14,601)
	244,153	281,382	377,693	410,380	474,861	14,656

Gross profit before realized (unrealized) gross profit on sales to associates						
Realized (unrealized) gross profit on sales to associates	(25)	(21)	29	15	(29)	(1)
Gross profit	244,128	281,361	377,722	410,395	474,832	14,655
Operating expenses	(62,517)	(71,339)	(80,849)	(88,467)	(96,904)	(2,991)
Other operating income and expenses, net	(449)	47	(1,002)	(1,880)	30	1
Income from operations	181,162	210,069	295,871	320,048	377,958	11,665
Non-operating income and expenses, net	499	5,893	6,203	30,430	7,964	246
Income before income tax	181,661	215,962	302,074	350,478	385,922	11,911
Income tax expense	(22,375)	(32,112)	(47,890)	(47,645)	(54,125)	(1,670)
Net income	159,286	183,850	254,184	302,833	331,797	10,241
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax	4,261	16,359	11,805	(14,714)	(11,067)	(342)
Total comprehensive income for the year	163,547	200,209	265,989	288,119	320,730	9,899
Net income attributable to shareholders of the parent	159,481	183,978	254,302	302,851	331,714	10,238
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(195)	(128)	(118)	(18)	83	3
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the parent	163,692	200,343	266,091	288,145	320,653	9,897
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(145)	(134)	(102)	(26)	77	2
Basic/Diluted earnings per share	6.15	7.10	9.81	11.68	12.79	0.39
Basic earnings per ADS equivalent	30.76	35.48	49.04	58.40	63.96	1.97
Diluted earnings per ADS equivalent	30.75	35.48	49.04	58.40	63.96	1.97
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	25,921	25,928	25,929	25,930	25,930	25,930
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	25,928	25,930	25,930	25,930	25,930	25,930

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	Year ended and as of December 31,					
	2012 NT\$	2013 NT\$	2014 NT\$	2015 NT\$	2016 NT\$	US\$
	(in millions, except for cash dividend per common share)					
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position Data:						
Current assets	250,326	358,487	626,566	746,744	817,729	25,239
Long-term investments ⁽¹⁾	65,723	89,024	29,860	34,873	45,995	1,420
Property, plant and equipment	617,562	792,666	818,199	853,470	997,778	30,796
Intangible assets	10,960	11,490	13,531	14,066	14,615	451
Total assets	961,344	1,262,801	1,494,853	1,657,397	1,886,297	58,219
Current liabilities	158,103	203,974	224,785	239,772	348,286	10,750
Hedging derivative financial liabilities		5,482				
Guarantee deposits	204	152	25,538	21,565	14,670	453
Long-term bonds payable	80,000	210,768	213,674	191,965	153,094	4,725
Net defined benefit liability	6,781	6,802	6,568	7,448	8,551	264
Total liabilities	247,749	428,688	472,492	462,427	526,451	16,249
Capital stock	259,245	259,286	259,297	259,304	259,304	8,003
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent	711,052	833,846	1,022,234	1,194,008	1,359,051	41,946
Noncontrolling interests	2,543	267	127	962	795	24
Cash dividend paid per common share ⁽²⁾	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.5	6.0	0.2

	Year ended and as of December 31,					
	2012 NT\$	2013 NT\$	2014 NT\$	2015 NT\$	2016 NT\$	US\$
	(in millions, except for percentages and operating data)					
Other Consolidated Financial Data:						
Gross margin	48.2%	47.1%	49.5%	48.7%	50.1%	50.1%
Operating margin	35.8%	35.2%	38.8%	37.9%	39.9%	39.9%
Net margin	31.5%	30.8%	33.3%	35.9%	35.0%	35.0%
Capital expenditures	246,137	287,595	288,540	257,517	328,045	10,125
Depreciation and amortization	131,349	156,182	200,252	222,506	223,828	6,908
Cash generated by operating activities	284,963	347,384	421,524	529,879	539,835	16,661
Cash used in investing activities	(269,318)	(281,054)	(282,421)	(217,246)	(395,440)	(12,205)
Cash generated by (used in) financing activities	(13,589)	32,106	(32,328)	(116,734)	(157,800)	(4,870)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(2,118)	849	8,979	8,341	(8,030)	(248)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(62)	99,285	115,754	204,240	(21,435)	(662)
Operating Data:						
Wafer (12-inch equivalent) shipment ⁽³⁾	6,242	6,963	8,263	8,763	9,606	9,606
Billing Utilization Rate ⁽⁴⁾	91%	91%	97%	93%	92%	92%

(1) Investments accounted for using equity method, noncurrent available-for-sale financial assets, and noncurrent held-to-maturity financial assets.

- (2) Cash dividend paid per common share was approved at our annual shareholders meeting. The numbers are rounded to one decimal point.
- (3) In thousands.
- (4) Billing Utilization Rate is equal to annual wafer shipment divided by annual capacity. Annual capacity includes wafers committed by Vanguard International Semiconductor Corporation (VIS) and Systems on Silicon Manufacturing Company Pte. Ltd. (SSMC). Please see Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions .

Exchange Rates

We publish our financial statements in New Taiwan dollars, the lawful currency of the R.O.C. In this annual report, \$, US\$ and U.S. dollars mean United States dollars, the lawful currency of the United States, and NT\$ and NT dollars mean New Taiwan dollars. This annual report contains translations of certain NT dollar amounts into U.S. dollars at specified rates solely for the convenience of the reader. The translations from NT dollars to U.S. dollars and from U.S. dollars to NT dollars were made by the exchange rate as set forth in the statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board. Unless otherwise noted, all translations for the year 2016 were made at the exchange rate as of December 31, 2016, which was NT\$32.40 to US\$1.00. On April 7, 2017, the exchange rate was NT\$30.56 to US\$1.00.

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The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, information concerning the number of NT dollars for which one U.S. dollar could be exchanged.

	NT dollars per U.S. dollar			
	Average ⁽¹⁾	High	Low	Period-End
2012	29.47	29.91	29.05	29.05
2013	29.73	30.03	29.42	29.83
2014	30.38	31.60	29.87	31.60
2015	31.80	32.98	30.64	32.79
2016	32.22	33.43	31.27	32.40
October 2016	31.59	31.79	31.36	31.54
November 2016	31.75	32.01	31.41	31.92
December 2016	32.00	32.42	31.72	32.40
January 2017	31.65	32.37	31.19	31.19
February 2017	30.85	31.17	30.61	30.64
March 2017	30.65	31.03	30.14	30.38
April 2017 (through April 7, 2017)	30.45	30.56	30.33	30.56

⁽¹⁾ Annual averages calculated from month-end rates and monthly averages calculated from daily closing rates. No representation is made that the NT dollar or U.S. dollar amounts referred to herein could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars or NT dollars, as the case may be, at any particular rate or at all.

Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

Risk Factors

We wish to caution readers that the following important factors, and those important factors described in other reports submitted to, or filed with, the Securities and Exchange Commission, among other factors, could affect our actual results and could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf, and that such factors may adversely affect our business and financial status and therefore the value of your investment:

Risks Relating to Our Business

Any global systemic political, economic and financial crisis (as well as the indirect effects flowing therefrom) could negatively affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

In recent times, several major systemic economic and financial crises negatively affected global business, banking and financial sectors, including the semiconductor industry and markets. These types of crises, including the prolonged

decrease in economic growth or insolvency of major countries, could cause turmoil in global markets that often result in declines in electronic products sales from which we generate our income through our products and services. For example, there could be knock-on effects from these types of crises on our business, including significant decreases in orders from our customers; insolvency of key suppliers resulting in product delays; inability of customers to obtain credit to finance purchases of our products; customer insolvencies; and counterparty failures negatively impacting our treasury operations. Any future systemic political, economic or financial crisis could cause revenues for the semiconductor industry as a whole to decline dramatically, and if the economic conditions or financial conditions of our customers were to deteriorate, additional accounting related allowances may be required in the future and such additional allowances could reduce our operating income and net income. Further, in times of market instability, sufficient external financing may not be available to us on a timely basis, on reasonable market terms, or at all. If sufficient external financing is not available when we need such financing to meet our capital requirements, we may be forced to curtail our expansion and modification plans or delay the deployment of new or expanded services until we obtain such financing. Thus, any future global economic crisis could materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

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Our global manufacturing, design and sales activities subject us to risks associated with political, economic or other conditions or developments in various jurisdictions, including in particular the R.O.C., which could negatively affect our business and financial status and therefore the market value of your investment.

The majority of our principal executive officers and our principal production facilities are located in the R.O.C., and a substantial majority of our net revenues is derived from our operations in the R.O.C. In addition, we have operations worldwide and a significant percentage of our revenue comes from sales to locations outside the R.O.C. Operating in the R.O.C. and overseas exposes us to changes in policies and laws, as well as the general political, economic and social conditions, outbreak of war or hostilities, terrorism, trade disputes, security risks, social unrests, protests, strikes, health conditions and possible disruptions in transportation networks, in the various countries in which we operate, which could result in an adverse effect on our business operations in such countries and our results of operations as well as the market price and the liquidity of our ADSs and common shares. Any major change in economic, fiscal and/or trade policies in the U.S. from which we derive a substantial portion of our revenues or in another major jurisdiction could severely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, any U.S. law or government incentive policy that encourages our U.S. customers to relocate their manufacturing capacity or supply chain to the U.S. or require their respective contractors, subcontractors and relevant agents to do so could impair our ability to sustain our current level of productivity and manufacturing efficiency. Our business model is intertwined with an ecosystem of semiconductor suppliers in the R.O.C. that permits thousands of our engineers and other relevant personnel to commute from one manufacturing site to another for purposes of refining specific designs and manufacturing processes in a timely manner. These advantages permit us to operate our manufacturing fabs efficiently and resolve any technical or commercial difficulties quickly to maintain our competitive edge. If these advantages are impaired or lost, we may be unable to sustain our current ability to supply our customers with goods and services at the current level of cost, quality, quantity and delivery schedule to which our customers have been accustomed.

As another example, the financial markets have viewed certain past developments in relations between the R.O.C. and P.R.C. as occasions to depress general market prices of the securities of Taiwanese companies, including our own. In addition, the R.O.C. government has not lifted some trade and investment restrictions imposed on Taiwanese companies on the amount and types of certain investments that can be made in P.R.C. Our plans, investment applications and/or any relevant regulatory approvals to establish or possibly expand operations in P.R.C. may be delayed, interrupted, suspended or cancelled due to unforeseeable social and political factors in R.O.C. or P.R.C.

In addition to the above factors, future expansions of our operations in R.O.C. will likely be handicapped by shortages in water and electricity, the limited availability of commercial-use land, and experienced human resources.

Decreases in demand and average selling prices for products that contain semiconductors may adversely affect demand for our products and may result in a decrease in our revenues and earnings.

A vast majority of our revenue is derived from customers who use our services in communication devices, personal computers, consumer electronics products and industrial/standard products. Any decrease in the demand for any one of these products may decrease the demand for overall global semiconductor foundry services, including our services, and may adversely affect our revenues. Further, semiconductor manufacturing facilities require substantial investment to construct and are largely fixed cost assets once they are in operation. Because we own most of our manufacturing capacities, a significant portion of our operating costs is fixed. In general, these costs do not decline when customer demand or our capacity utilization rates drop, and thus declines in customer demand, among other factors, may significantly decrease our margins. Conversely, as product demand rises and factory utilization increases, the fixed costs are spread over increased output, which can improve our margins. In addition, the historical and current trend of declining average selling prices (or ASP) of end use applications places downward pressure on the prices of the

components that go into such applications. If the ASP of end use applications continues decreasing, the pricing pressure on components produced by us may lead to a reduction of our revenues, margin and earnings.

Since we are dependent on the highly cyclical semiconductor and electronics industries, which have experienced significant and sometimes prolonged periods of downturns and overcapacity, our revenues, earnings and margins may fluctuate significantly.

The electronics industries and semiconductor market are cyclical and subject to significant and often rapid increases and decreases in product demand. Our semiconductor foundry business is affected by market conditions in such highly cyclical electronics and semiconductor industries. Variations in order levels from our customers may result in volatility in our revenues and earnings. From time to time, the electronics and semiconductor industries have experienced significant and sometimes prolonged periods of downturns and overcapacity. Because we are, and will continue to be, dependent on the requirements of electronics and semiconductor companies for our services, periods of downturns and overcapacity in the general electronics and semiconductor industries could lead to reduced demand for overall semiconductor foundry services, including our services. If we cannot take appropriate actions such as reducing our costs to sufficiently offset declines in demand, our revenues, margin and earnings will suffer during periods of downturns and overcapacity.

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If we are unable to remain a technological leader in the semiconductor industry or if we are unable to timely respond to fast-changing semiconductor market dynamics, we may become less competitive.

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

In light of the rise of new foundry service providers worldwide, if we are unable to compete effectively in the highly competitive foundry segment of the semiconductor industry, we may lose customers and our profit margin and earnings may decrease.

The markets for our foundry services are highly competitive. We compete with other foundry service providers, as well as integrated device manufacturers that devote a significant portion of their manufacturing capacity to foundry operations. Some of these companies may have access to more advanced technologies and greater financial and other resources than us, such as the possibility of receiving direct or indirect government bailout/economic stimulus funds or other incentives that may be unavailable to us. For example, China companies are expected to be the key drivers of new semiconductor fab development and fab equipment spending through 2020. In 2016 alone, it was reported that over twenty new semiconductor fab projects have been announced or being developed within China due to various incentives provided by China government. Further, our competitors may, from time to time, also decide to undertake aggressive pricing initiatives in one or more technology nodes. Increases in these competitive activities may decrease our customer base, or our ASP, or both. If we are unable to compete with any and each of these new competitors on technology, manufacturing capacity and capability, and customer satisfaction, we risk losing customers to these new contenders.

If we are unable to manage our capacity and production facilities effectively, our competitiveness may be weakened.

We perform long-term market demand forecast for our products and services to manage our overall capacity. Because market conditions are dynamic, our market demand forecast may change significantly at any time. During periods of decreased demand, certain manufacturing lines or tools in some of our manufacturing facilities may be suspended or shut down temporarily. However, if subsequent demand increases rapidly in a short period of time, we may not be able to restore the capacity in a timely manner.

Recently, according to the market demand forecast, we have been adding capacity in our 300mm wafer fabs to fulfill market needs for our products and services. Expansion of our capacity will increase our costs. For example, we will need to purchase additional equipment, hire additional personnel and train personnel to operate the new equipment. If we do not increase our net revenue accordingly, our financial performance may be adversely affected by these increased costs. See Item 4. Information on The Company Capacity Management and Technology Upgrade Plans for a further discussion.

Having one or more large customers that account for a significant percentage of our revenues may render us vulnerable to the loss of or significant curtailment of purchases by such customers that could in turn adversely affect our results of operations. Similarly, the increasing consolidation of our customers may further increase our revenue concentration.

Over the years, our customer profile and the nature of our customers' business have changed dramatically. While we generate revenue from hundreds of customers worldwide, our ten largest customers in 2014, 2015, and 2016 accounted for approximately 63%, 63% and 69% of our net revenue in the respective year. Our largest customer in 2014, 2015, and 2016 accounted for 21%, 16% and 17% of our net revenue in the respective year. Our second largest customer in 2014, 2015, and 2016 accounted for 9%, 16% and 11% of our net revenue in the respective year. A more concentrated customer base will subject our revenue to seasonal demand fluctuations from our large customers, and cause different seasonal patterns of our business. This customer concentration results in part from the changing dynamics of the electronics industry with the structural shift to mobile devices and applications and software that provide the content for such devices. There are only a limited number of customers who are successfully exploiting this new business model paradigm. Also, in order to respond to the new business model paradigm, we have seen the changes of nature in our customers' business models. For example, there is a growing trend toward the rise of system houses that operate in a manner which make their products and services more marketable in a changing consumer market. Also, since the global semiconductor industry is becoming increasingly competitive, some of our customers have engaged in industry consolidations in order to remain competitive. Such consolidations have taken the form of mergers and acquisitions. If more of our major customers consolidate, this will further decrease the overall number of our customer pool. The loss of, or significant curtailment of purchases by, one or more of our top customers, including curtailments due to increased competitive pressures, industry consolidation, a change in their designs, or change in their manufacturing sourcing policies or practices of these customers, or the timing of customer or distributor inventory adjustments, or change in our major customers' business models may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

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If our internet security systems succumb to cyber attacks initiated by third party entities worldwide, our manufacturing as well as daily operations may be severely interrupted or shutdown indefinitely that may materially harm our financial results, our commitments to our customers and stakeholders, and corporate goodwill.

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

We may not be able to implement our planned growth and development or maintain our leading position if we are unable to recruit and retain qualified executives, managers and skilled technical and service personnel.

We rely on the continued services and contributions of our executive officers and skilled technical and other personnel. Our business could suffer if we lose, for whatever reasons, the services and contributions of some of these personnel and we cannot adequately replace them. We may be required to increase or reduce the number of employees in connection with any business expansion or contraction, in accordance with market demand for our products and services. Since there is intense competition for the recruitment of these personnel, we cannot ensure that we will be able to fulfill our personnel requirements in a timely manner.

We may be unable to obtain in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost equipment that are necessary for us to remain competitive.

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

Our revenue and profitability may decline if we are unable to obtain adequate supplies of raw materials in a timely manner and at commercially reasonable prices.

Our production operations require that we obtain adequate supplies of raw materials, such as silicon wafers, gases, chemicals, and photoresist, on a timely basis and at commercially reasonable prices. In the past, shortages in the

supply of some materials, whether by specific vendors or by the semiconductor industry generally, have resulted in occasional industry-wide price adjustments and delivery delays. For example, the recent increase in silicon wafer prices due to increased demand for such wafers across industry is expected to negatively impact our gross margin in 2017. In addition, major natural disasters, political or economic turmoil occurring within the country of origin of such raw materials may also significantly disrupt the availability of such raw materials or increase their prices. Also, since we procure some of our raw materials from sole-source suppliers, there is a risk that our need for such raw materials may not be met or that back-up supplies may not be readily available. Our revenue and earnings could decline if we are unable to obtain adequate supplies of the necessary raw materials in a timely manner or if there are significant increases in the costs of raw materials that we cannot pass on to our customers.

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Any inability to obtain, preserve, enforce, defend and protect our technologies, intellectual property rights and third-party licenses could harm our competitive position.

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

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

We have or are expanding our manufacturing operations into certain offshore jurisdictions. To mitigate the risk of intellectual property misappropriation, we have implemented heightened safeguards against such misappropriation.

If we fail to obtain or maintain certain technologies or intellectual property licenses or fail to prevent our intellectual property from being misappropriated and, if litigation relating to alleged intellectual property matters occurs, it could: (i) prevent us from manufacturing particular products or selling particular services or applying particular technologies; and (ii) reduce our ability to compete effectively against entities benefiting from our misappropriated intellectual property, which could reduce our opportunities to generate revenues. See Item 8. Financial Information Legal Proceedings for a further discussion.

Our operational results could also be materially and adversely affected by natural disasters (such as earthquakes), shortages or interruptions in the supply of utilities (such as shortages in electricity caused by changes in governmental energy policy), in the locations in which we, our customers or our suppliers operate or by industrial accidents, fires or explosions.

The frequency and severity of natural disasters and severe weather has been increasing, in part due to climate change or systemic regional geological changes that manifest in damaging earthquakes. We have manufacturing and other operations in locations subject to natural disasters, such as flooding, earthquakes, tsunamis, and droughts as well as interruptions or shortages in the supply of utilities, such as water and electricity, or access to land, air or sea infrastructures, that could disrupt operations. On February 6, 2016, Taiwan, in which the majority of our manufacturing fabs are located, suffered an earthquake that damaged some of our wafers and equipment and resulted in wafer delivery delays in the first quarter of 2016. In addition, our suppliers and customers also have operations in

such locations. For example, most of our production facilities, as well as those of many of our suppliers and customers and upstream providers of complementary semiconductor manufacturing services, are located in Taiwan and Japan, which are susceptible to earthquakes, tsunamis, flooding, typhoons, and droughts from time to time that may cause shortages in electricity and water or interruptions to our operations. Further, we have occasionally suffered power outages or surges in Taiwan caused by difficulties encountered by our electricity supplier, the Taiwan Power Company, or other power consumers on the same power grid, which have resulted in interruptions to our operations. Such shortages or interruptions in our electricity supply could further be exacerbated by changes in the energy policy of the government which will make Taiwan a nuclear-free country by 2025. If we are unable to secure reliable and uninterrupted supply of electricity to power our manufacturing fabs within Taiwan, our ability to satisfy the orders of our customers will be severely undercut.

Thus, if one or more natural disasters, shortage or interruptions to the supply of utilities (such as shortages in electricity caused by a nuclear-free energy policy) that results in a prolonged disruption to our operations or those of our customers or suppliers, or if any of our fabs or vendor facilities were to be damaged or cease operations as a result of an explosion or fire, it could reduce our manufacturing capacity and may cause us to lose important customers, thereby having a potentially adverse and material impact on our operational and financial performance.

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Adverse fluctuations in exchange rates could decrease our operating margin and/or revenues.

Over one-half of our capital expenditures and manufacturing costs are denominated in currencies other than NT dollars, primarily in U.S. dollars, Japanese yen and Euros. In 2016, more than 90% of our revenues were denominated in U.S. dollars and currencies other than NT dollars. Therefore, any significant fluctuation to our disadvantage in such exchange rates would have an adverse effect on our financial condition. For example, because our functional currency is denominated in NT dollars, every 1% depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the NT dollar exchange rate may result in approximately 0.4 percentage point decrease in our operating margin based on our 2016 results.

Conversely, if the U.S. dollar appreciates significantly versus other major currencies, the demand for the products and services of our customers and for our goods and services will likely decrease, which will negatively affect our revenues. Please see Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk for a further discussion on the possible impact of other market factors on our results of operations.

If certain of our strategic investments fail to achieve their respective forecasted returns or objectives, we may suffer financial losses that may materially lower our profit margin and distributable earnings.

From time to time, we have made or will make a series of strategic investments. There is no guarantee that any of such investments will be successful commercially. Any such investment will incur risks, which may result in losses even with careful management. Any such loss resulting from such investments may result in significant impairment charges, lower profit margin and ultimately lower distributable earnings.

Our failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations material to our operations such as environmental and climate related laws and regulations, or the inability to timely obtain requisite approvals necessary for the conduct of our business, such as fab land and construction approvals, could harm our business and operational results.

Because we engage in manufacturing activities in multiple jurisdictions and conduct business with our customers located worldwide, such activities are subject to a myriad of governmental regulations. For example, the manufacturing, assembling and testing of our products require the use of metals, chemicals, and materials that are subject to environmental, climate-related, health and safety, and humanitarian conflict-free sourcing laws, regulations and guidelines issued worldwide. Although we may be eligible for various exemptions and/or extensions of time for compliance, our failure to comply with any applicable laws or regulations that materially affect our business and operations could result in:

significant penalties and legal liabilities, such as the denial of import permits or third party private lawsuits, criminal or administrative proceedings;

the temporary or permanent suspension of production of the affected products;

unfavorable alterations in our manufacturing, fabrication and assembly and test processes;

challenges from our customers that place us at a significant competitive disadvantage, such as loss of actual or potential sales contracts in case we are unable to satisfy the applicable legal standard or customer

requirement;

restrictions on our operations or sales;

loss of tax benefits, including termination of current tax incentives, disqualification of tax credit application and repayment of the tax benefits that we are not entitled to; and

damages to our goodwill and reputation.

Complying with applicable laws and regulations, such as environmental and climate related laws and regulations, could also require us, among other things, to do the following: (a) purchase, use or install remedial equipments; (b) implement remedial programs such as climate change mitigation programs; (c) modify our product designs and manufacturing processes, or incur other significant expenses such as obtaining substitute raw materials or chemicals that may cost more or be less available for our operations.

Our inability to timely obtain approvals necessary for the conduct of our business could impair our operational and financial results. For example, if we are unable to timely obtain environmental related approvals needed to undertake the development and construction of a new fab or expansion project, then such inability may delay, limit, or increase the cost of our expansion plans that could also in turn adversely affect our business and operational results. In light of increased public interest in environmental issues, our operations and expansion plans may be adversely affected or delayed responding to public concern and social environmental pressures even if we comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

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For further details, please see our compliance record with Taiwan and international environmental and climate related laws and regulations as well as our business continuity management of climate change policy in Item 4. Information on The Company Environmental Regulations .

Any impairment charges may have a material adverse effect on our net income.

Under IFRSs, we are required to evaluate our investments, tangible assets and intangible assets for impairment whenever triggering events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired. If certain criteria are met, we are required to record an impairment charge. We are also required under IFRSs to evaluate goodwill for impairment at least on an annual basis or more frequently whenever triggering events or changes in circumstances indicate that goodwill may be impaired and the carrying value may not be recoverable. We hold investments in certain publicly listed and private companies, some of which have incurred certain impairment charges as discussed further in our financial statements. We are not able to estimate the extent or timing of any impairment charge for future years. Any impairment charge required may have a material adverse effect on our net income.

The determination of an impairment charge at any given time is based significantly on the projected results of operations over a number of years subsequent to that time. Consequently, an impairment charge is more likely to occur during a period when our operating results are otherwise already depressed. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Reviews and Prospects Critical Accounting Policies and Judgments for a discussion of how we assess if an impairment charge is required and, if so, how the amount is determined.

Any failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reasonable assurance with respect to our financial reports and to effectively prevent fraud. If we cannot provide reasonable assurance with respect to our financial reports and effectively prevent fraud and corruption, our reputation and results of operations could be harmed.

We are required to comply with various R.O.C. and U.S. laws and regulations on internal controls. But internal controls may not prevent or detect misstatements because of their inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, the circumvention or overriding of controls, fraud or corruption. Therefore, even effective internal controls can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements. If we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, our business and operating results could be harmed, we could fail to meet our reporting obligations, and there could be a material adverse effect on the market price of our common shares and ADSs.

Amendments to existing tax regulations or new tax legislation in the R.O.C. may have an adverse effect on our net income.

While we are subject to tax laws and regulations in various jurisdictions in which we operate or conduct business, our principal operations are conducted in the R.O.C. and we are exposed primarily to taxes levied by the government of the R.O.C. Any unfavorable changes of tax laws and regulations in this jurisdiction could increase our effective tax rate and have an adverse effect on our operating results. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Reviews and Prospects Taxation for further discussion of significant tax regulation changes.

Fluctuations in inflationary and deflationary expectations and resulting market volatility could negatively affect costs of and demand for our products and services, which may harm our financial results.

The global economy is becoming more vulnerable to sudden unexpected fluctuations in inflationary and deflationary expectations and conditions. Expectations of high inflation and deflation each adversely affects the economy, at both macro and micro levels, by reducing economic efficiency and disrupting investment decisions. Recently, political uncertainty and negative interest rate policies adopted by some major world economies have exacerbated global fluctuations in inflationary and deflationary expectations. These macro-economic changes have also resulted in market volatility. Such fluctuations and volatility may negatively affect the costs of our operations and the business operations of our customers who may be forced to plan their purchases of our goods and services within an uncertain economy. Therefore, the demand for our products and services could unexpectedly fluctuate severely in accordance with expectations of inflation or deflation as affected by market volatility. Please see Item 5. Operating and Financial Reviews and Prospects Inflation & Deflation for a further discussion.

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Risks Relating to Ownership of ADSs

Your voting rights as a holder of ADSs will be limited.

Holders of American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) evidencing ADSs may exercise voting rights with respect to the common shares represented by these ADSs only in accordance with the provisions of our ADS deposit agreement. The deposit agreement provides that, upon receipt of notice of any meeting of holders of our common shares, the depositary bank will, as soon as practicable thereafter, mail to the holders (i) the notice of the meeting sent by us, (ii) voting instruction forms and (iii) a statement as to the manner in which instructions may be given by the holders.

ADS holders will not generally be able to exercise the voting rights attaching to the deposited securities on an individual basis. According to the provisions of our ADS deposit agreement, the voting rights attaching to the deposited securities must be exercised as to all matters subject to a vote of shareholders collectively in the same manner, except in the case of an election of directors. Election of directors is by means of cumulative voting. See Item 10. Additional Information Voting of Deposited Securities for a more detailed discussion of the manner in which a holder of ADSs can exercise its voting rights.

You may not be able to participate in rights offerings and may experience dilution of your holdings.

We may, from time to time, distribute rights to our shareholders, including rights to acquire securities. Under our ADS deposit agreement, the depositary bank will not distribute rights to holders of ADSs unless the distribution and sale of rights and the securities to which these rights relate are either exempt from registration under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, (the Securities Act), with respect to all holders of ADSs, or are registered under the provisions of the Securities Act. Although we may be eligible to take advantage of certain exemptions for rights offerings by certain foreign companies, we can give no assurance that we can establish an exemption from registration under the Securities Act, and we are under no obligation to file a registration statement with respect to any such rights or underlying securities or to endeavor to have such a registration statement declared effective. Accordingly, holders of ADSs may be unable to participate in our rights offerings and may experience dilution of their holdings as a result.

If the depositary bank is unable to sell rights that are not exercised or not distributed or if the sale is not lawful or reasonably practicable, it will allow the rights to lapse, in which case you will receive no value for these rights.

The value of your investment may be reduced by possible future sales of common shares or ADSs by us or our shareholders or fluctuations in foreign exchange.

One or more of our existing shareholders may, from time to time, dispose of significant numbers of our common shares or ADSs. For example, the National Development Fund of Taiwan, R.O.C. which owned 6.38% of TSMC's outstanding shares as of February 28, 2017, has from time to time in the past sold our shares in the form of ADSs in several transactions.

We cannot predict the effect, if any, that future sales of ADSs or common shares, or the availability of ADSs or common shares for future sale, will have on the market price of ADSs or common shares prevailing from time to time. Sales of substantial amounts of ADSs or common shares in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur, could depress the prevailing market price of our ADSs or common shares. In addition, fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the NT dollar may affect the U.S. dollar value of our common shares and the market price of the ADSs and of any cash dividends paid in NT dollars on our common shares represented by ADSs.

The market value of our shares may fluctuate due to the volatility of, and government intervention in, the R.O.C. securities market.

The Taiwan Stock Exchange experiences from time to time substantial fluctuations in the prices and volumes of sales of listed securities. There are currently limits on the range of daily price movements on the Taiwan Stock Exchange. In response to past declines and volatility in the securities markets in Taiwan, and in line with similar activities by other countries in Asia, the government of the R.O.C. formed the Stabilization Fund, which has purchased and may from time to time purchase shares of Taiwan companies to support these markets. In addition, other funds associated with the R.O.C. government have in the past purchased, and may from time to time purchase, shares of Taiwan companies on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or other markets. These funds have disposed and may from time to time dispose shares of Taiwan companies so purchased at a later time. In the future, market activity by government entities, or the perception that such activity is taking place, may take place or has ceased, may cause fluctuations in the market prices of our ADSs and common shares.

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ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

Our History and Structure

Our legal and commercial name is Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited). We believe we are currently the world's largest dedicated foundry in the semiconductor industry. We were founded in 1987 as a joint venture among the R.O.C. government and other private investors and were incorporated in the R.O.C. on February 21, 1987. Our common shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since September 5, 1994, and our ADSs have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange since October 8, 1997.

Our Principal Office

Our principal executive office is located at No. 8, Li-Hsin Road 6, Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu, Taiwan, Republic of China. Our telephone number at that office is (886-3) 563-6688. Our web site is www.tsmc.com. Information contained on our website is not incorporated herein by reference and does not constitute part of this annual report.

Business Overview of the Company

As a foundry, we manufacture semiconductors using our manufacturing processes for our customers based on their own or third parties' proprietary integrated circuit designs. We offer a comprehensive range of wafer fabrication processes, including processes to manufacture complementary metal oxide silicon (CMOS) logic, mixed-signal, radio frequency, embedded memory, bipolar complementary metal oxide silicon (BiCMOS, which uses CMOS transistors in conjunction with bipolar junction transistor) mixed-signal and other semiconductors. We estimate that our revenue market segment share among total foundries worldwide was 56% in 2016. We also offer design, mask making, bumping, probing, and assembly and testing services.

We believe that our large capacity, particularly for advanced technologies, is a major competitive advantage. Please see "Manufacturing Capacity and Technology" and "Capacity Management and Technology Upgrade Plans" for a further discussion of our capacity.

We count among our customers many of the world's leading semiconductor companies, ranging from fabless semiconductor companies, system companies to integrated device manufacturers, including, but not limited to, Advanced Micro Devices, Inc., Broadcom Limited, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., Intel Corporation, Marvell Technology Group Ltd., MediaTek Inc., NVIDIA Corporation, NXP Semiconductors N.V., OmniVision Technologies Inc., Qualcomm Inc., Sony Corporation, Spreadtrum Communications, Inc. and Texas Instruments Inc. Fabless semiconductor and system companies accounted for approximately 83%, and integrated device manufacturers accounted for approximately 17% of our net revenue in 2016.

Our Semiconductor Facilities

We currently operate one 150mm wafer fab, six 200mm wafer fabs and three 300mm wafer fabs. Our corporate headquarters and five of our fabs are located in the Hsinchu Science Park, two fabs are located in the Southern Taiwan Science Park, one fab is located in the Central Taiwan Science Park, one fab is located in the United States, and one fab is located in Shanghai. Our corporate headquarters and our five fabs in Hsinchu occupy parcels of land of a total of approximately 613,804 square meters. We lease these parcels from the Hsinchu Science Park Administration in Hsinchu under agreements that will be up for renewal between May 2019 and March 2037. We have leased from the Central Taiwan Science Park Administration a parcel of land of approximately 564,619 square meters for our Taichung fabs under agreements that will be up for renewal between September 2029 and December 2034. We have leased from the Southern Taiwan Science Park Administration approximately 765,420 square meters of land for our

fabs in the Southern Taiwan Science Park under agreements that will be up for renewal between July 2017 and March 2035. We also own approximately 143,215 square meters of land located in Miaoli, Taiwan. WaferTech, LLC (WaferTech) owns a parcel of land of approximately 1,052,186 square meters in the State of Washington in the United States, where the WaferTech fab and related offices are located. TSMC China owns the land use rights of 369,087 square meters of land in Shanghai, where Fab 10 and related offices are located. TSMC Nanjing owns the land use rights of 453,401 square meters of land in Nanjing, where we plan to open our Fab 16 and its related offices. Other than certain equipment under leases located at testing areas, we own all of the buildings and equipment for our fabs.

Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity and Technology

We manufacture semiconductors on silicon wafers based on proprietary circuitry designs provided by our customers or third party designers. Two key factors that characterize a foundry's manufacturing capabilities are output capacity and fabrication process technologies. Since our establishment, we have possessed the largest capacity among the world's dedicated foundries. We also believe that we are the technology leader among the dedicated foundries in terms of our net revenue of advanced semiconductors with a resolution of 28-nanometer and below, and are one of the leaders in the semiconductor manufacturing industry generally. In 2014 and 2015, we started volume production of 20-nanometer and 16-nanometer technology, respectively. In 2016, we started production of 10-nanometer technology and continued the development of 7-nanometer technologies.

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The following table lists our fabs and those of our affiliates, together with the year of commencement of commercial production, wafer size and the most advanced technology for volume production:

Fab⁽¹⁾	Year of commencement	Wafer size	The most advanced technology for volume production⁽²⁾
2	1990	6-inch	450
3	1995	8-inch	150
5	1997	8-inch	150
6	2000	8-inch	110
8	1998	8-inch	110
10	2004	8-inch	150
11	1998	8-inch	150
12	2001	12-inch	16
14	2004	12-inch	16
15	2012	12-inch	28

(1) Fabs 2, 3, 5, 8 and Fab 12 are located in Hsinchu Science Park. Fab 6 and Fab 14 are located in the Southern Taiwan Science Park. Fab 15 is located in Central Taiwan Science Park. Fab 10 is located in Shanghai, China and Fab 11 is located in the Washington State, United States.

(2) In nanometers, as of 2016 year-end.

In 2016, our annual capacity (in 12-inch equivalent wafers) was approximately 10 million wafers, compared to approximately 9 million wafers in 2015. This increase was primarily from the expansion of our 16-nanometer advanced technology.

Capacity Management and Technology Upgrade Plans

We perform long term market demand forecast for our products and services to manage our overall capacity and technology upgrade plans. According to our current market demand forecast, we intend to maintain our strategy of expanding manufacturing capacity and upgrading manufacturing technologies to meet both the fabrication and the technology needs of our customers.

Our capital expenditures in 2014, 2015 and 2016 were NT\$288,540 million, NT\$257,517 million and NT\$328,045 million (US\$10,186 million, translated from a weighted average exchange rate of NT\$32.21 to US\$1.00), respectively. Our capital expenditures in 2017 are expected to be approximately US\$10.0 billion, which, depending on market conditions, may be adjusted later. Our capital expenditures for 2014, 2015 and 2016 were funded by operating cash flow. Our capital expenditures for 2017 are expected to be funded primarily by our operating cash flow. In 2017, we anticipate our capital expenditures to focus primarily on the following:

acquisition of tools to develop our capacity for 300mm wafer fabs;

developing new process technologies in 10-nanometer node and below;

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expanding buildings/facilities for Fab 15 and a 300mm wafer fab in Nanjing, China;

other research and development projects; and

capacity expansion for backend and mask operations.

These investment plans are still preliminary and may change according to market conditions.

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The primary customers of our foundry services are fabless semiconductor companies, systems companies and integrated device manufacturers. The following table presents the breakdown of net revenue, including foundry services and others, by type of customers during the last three years:

Customer Type	Year ended December 31,					
	2014		2015		2016	
	Net Revenue	Percentage	Net Revenue	Percentage	Net Revenue	Percentage
	(NT\$ in millions, except percentages)					
Fabless semiconductor companies/systems companies	646,936	84.8%	686,508	81.4%	788,596	83.2%
Integrated device manufacturers	114,620	15.0%	155,685	18.4%	158,813	16.7%
Others	1,250	0.2%	1,304	0.2%	529	0.1%
Total	762,806	100.0%	843,497	100.0%	947,938	100.0%

In terms of customer type, the increase in our net revenue from 2015 to 2016 was mainly attributed to an increase in orders from fabless semiconductor companies/systems companies of NT\$102,088 million, or a 15% year-over-year increase. The increase in our net revenue from 2014 to 2015 was mainly driven by an increase in orders from fabless semiconductor companies/systems companies of NT\$39,572 million, or a 6% year-over-year increase, and from integrated device manufacturers of NT\$41,065 million, or a 36% year-over-year increase.

We categorize our net revenue mainly based on the country in which the customer is headquartered, which may be different from the net revenue for the countries to which we actually sell or ship our products or different from where products are actually ordered. Under this approach, the following table presents a regional geographic breakdown of our net revenue during the last three years:

Region	Year ended December 31,					
	2014		2015		2016	
	Net Revenue	Percentage	Net Revenue	Percentage	Net Revenue	Percentage
	(NT\$ in millions, except percentages)					
North America	527,256	69.1%	572,557	67.9%	615,925	65.0%
Asia Pacific	98,423	12.9%	99,247	11.8%	139,911	14.7%
China	50,514	6.6%	67,662	8.0%	85,029	9.0%
EMEA ⁽¹⁾	46,777	6.2%	57,065	6.7%	58,042	6.1%
Japan	39,836	5.2%	46,966	5.6%	49,031	5.2%
Total	762,806	100.0%	843,497	100.0%	947,938	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ EMEA stands for Europe, Middle East, and Africa.

In 2016, our net revenue increased by NT\$104,441 million from 2015, which was mainly attributed to an increase in orders from North America of NT\$43,368 million, or an 8% year-over-year increase, Asia Pacific of NT\$40,664 million, or a 41% year-over-year increase, and China of NT\$17,367 million, or a 26% year-over-year increase. In 2015, our net revenue increased by NT\$80,691 million from 2014, which was mainly attributed to an increase in orders from North America of NT\$45,301 million, or a 9% year-over-year increase, China of NT\$17,148 million, or a 34% year-over-year increase, and EMEA of NT\$10,288 million, or a 22% year-over-year increase.

We provide worldwide customer support. Our office in Hsinchu and wholly-owned subsidiaries in the United States, Canada, Japan, China, the Netherlands and South Korea are dedicated to serving our customers worldwide. Foundry services, which are both technologically and logistically intensive, involve frequent and in-depth interaction with customers. We believe that the most effective means of providing foundry services is by developing direct and close relationships with our customers. Our customer service and technical support managers work closely with the sales force to offer integrated services to customers. To facilitate customer interaction and information access on a real-time basis, a suite of web-based applications have also been offered to provide more active interactions with customers in design, engineering and logistics.

Commitments by Customers. Because of the fast-changing technology and functionality in semiconductor design, foundry customers generally do not place purchase orders far in advance to manufacture a particular type of product. However, we engage in discussions with customers regarding their expected manufacturing requirements in advance of the placement of purchase orders.

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Some of our customers have entered into arrangements with us to ensure that they have access to specified capacity. These arrangements are primarily in the form of deposit agreements, and advanced cash deposits are made by customers for specified capacity at our fabs. Deposits are generally refunded when the terms and conditions set forth in the deposit agreement are satisfied and shipments have been made. As of December 31, 2016, we held approximately US\$650 million on deposit to reserve future capacity. See note 22 to our consolidated financial statements for further information.

The Semiconductor Fabrication Process

In general, the semiconductor manufacturing process begins with a thin silicon wafer on which an array of semiconductor devices is fabricated. The following processes cover assembly, packaging, and testing of the semiconductor devices. Our focus is on wafer fabrication although we also provide all other services either directly or through outsourcing arrangements.

Our Foundry Services

Range of Services. Because of our ability to provide a full array of services, we are able to accommodate customers with a variety of needs at every stage of the overall foundry process. The flexibility in input stages allows us to cater to a variety of customers with different in-house capabilities and thus to service a wider class of customers as compared to a foundry that cannot offer design or mask making services, for example.

Fabrication Processes. We manufacture semiconductors using the CMOS and the BiCMOS processes. The CMOS process is currently the dominant semiconductor manufacturing process. The BiCMOS process combines the high speed of the bipolar circuitry and the low power consumption and high density of the CMOS circuitry. We use the CMOS process to manufacture logic semiconductors, mixed-signal/radio frequency (RF) semiconductors, which combine analog and digital circuitry in a single semiconductor, micro-electro-mechanical-system (MEMS), which combines micrometer featured mechanical parts, analog and digital circuitry in a single semiconductor, and embedded memory semiconductors, which combine logic and memory in a single semiconductor. The BiCMOS process is used to make high-end mixed-signal and other types of semiconductors.

Types of Semiconductors We Manufacture. We manufacture different types of semiconductors with different specific functions by changing the number and the combinations of conducting, insulating and semiconducting layers and by defining different patterns in which such layers are applied on the wafer. At any given point in time, there are thousands of different products in various stages of fabrication at our fabs. We believe that the keys to maintaining high production quality and utilization rates are our effective management and control of the manufacturing process technologies which comes from our extensive experience as the longest existing dedicated foundry and our dedication to quality control and process improvements. Our semiconductors are used for a variety of different applications. The principle applications include: communication, computer, consumer, and industrial/standard applications.

Communication. Semiconductors for communication applications are primarily used in mobile devices (including smartphone), wireless infrastructure and wireline infrastructure. Communication semiconductor products include, among others, baseband processor, application processor, radio-frequency IC, image sensor, small panel driver, fingerprint sensor, connectivity IC, network processor and ethernet switch.

Computer. Semiconductors for computer applications are mainly used in personal computers and servers. Computer semiconductor products include, among others, central processing unit (CPU), graphic processing unit (GPU) and hard disk drive controller.

Consumer. Semiconductors for consumer applications are used in various consumer electronics, such as digital televisions, set-top-box, digital cameras and game consoles. Consumer semiconductor products include, among others, application specific standard product (ASSP) for digital televisions, set-top-box, digital cameras, and game consoles.

Industrial/standard. Semiconductors for industrial/standard applications are used in a wide range of end systems. Industrial/standard semiconductor products include, among others, micro controller unit (MCU), power management IC, data converter, programmable logic device (PLD) and flash controller.

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The table below presents a breakdown of our net revenue during the last three years by each application type:

Application Type	Year ended December 31,					
	2014		2015		2016	
	Net Revenue	Percentage	Net Revenue	Percentage	Net Revenue	Percentage
	(NT\$ in millions, except percentages)					
Communication	446,410	58.5%	511,958	60.7%	587,202	61.9%
Computer	79,124	10.4%	66,270	7.9%	75,033	7.9%
Consumer	73,994	9.7%	67,556	8.0%	88,007	9.3%
Industrial/Standard	163,278	21.4%	197,713	23.4%	197,696	20.9%
Total	762,806	100.0%	843,497	100.0%	947,938	100.0%

In terms of the products made for different applications, the increase in our net revenue from 2015 to 2016 mainly came from an increase in products for communication applications of NT\$75,244 million, or a 15% year-over-year increase, and an increase in products for consumer applications of NT\$20,451 million, or a 30% year-over-year increase. The increase in our net revenue from 2014 to 2015 mainly came from an increase in products for communication applications of NT\$65,548 million, or a 15% year-over-year increase and an increase in products for industrial/standard applications of NT\$34,435 million, or a 21% year-over-year increase.

Design and Technology Platforms. Modern integrated circuit designers need sophisticated design infrastructure to optimize productivity and cycle time. Such infrastructure includes design flow for electronic design automation (EDA), silicon proven building blocks such as libraries and intellectual properties, simulation and verification design kits such as process design kit (PDK) and technology files. All of this infrastructure is built on top of the technology foundation, and each technology needs its own design infrastructure to be usable for designers. This is the concept of our technology platforms.

For years, we and our alliance partners have spent considerable effort, time and resources to build our technology platforms. We unveiled an Open Innovation Platform® (OIP) initiative in 2008 to further enhance our technologies offerings. More OIP deliverables were introduced over the years, as well as in 2016. In the design methodology area, we announced the release of 7-nanometer Fin Field-Effect Transistor (FinFET) (7FF) reference flow for both full-chip and intellectual property design.

Multi-project Wafers Program (CyberShuttle®). To help our customers reduce costs, we offer a dedicated multi-project wafer processing service that allows us to provide multiple customers with circuits produced with the same mask. This program reduces mask costs by a very significant amount, resulting in accelerated time-to-market for our customers. We have extended this program to all of our customers and library and intellectual property partners using our broad selection of process technologies, ranging from the latest 7-, 16-, 28-, 40-, 45-, 55-, 65- and 90-nanometer processes to 0.13-, 0.18-, 0.25-, 0.35- and 0.5-micron. This extension offers a routinely scheduled multi-project wafer run to customers on a shared-cost basis for prototyping and verification.

We developed our multi-project wafer program in response to the current system-on-chip development methodologies, which often require the independent development, prototyping and validation of several intellectual properties before they can be integrated onto a single device. By sharing mask costs among our customers to the extent permissible, the system-on-chip supplier can enjoy reduced prototyping costs and greater confidence that the design will be successful.

Customer Service

We believe that our dedication to customer service has been an indispensable factor in attracting new customers, helping to ensure the satisfaction of existing customers, and building a mutually beneficial relationship with our customers. The key elements are our:

customer-oriented culture through multi-level interaction with customers;

ability to deliver products of consistent quality, competitive ramp-up speed and fast yield improvement;

responsiveness to customer's issues and requirements, such as engineering change and special wafer handling requests;

flexibility in manufacturing processes, supported by our competitive technical capability and production planning;

dedication to help reduce customer costs through collaboration and services, such as our multi-project wafer program, which combines multiple designs on a single mask set for cost-saving; and

availability of our online service which provides necessary information in design, engineering and logistics to ensure seamless services to our customers throughout product life cycle.

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We also conduct an annual customer satisfaction survey to assess customer satisfaction and to ensure that their needs are adequately understood and addressed. Continuous improvement plans based upon customer feedback are an integral part of this business process. We use data derived from the survey as a base to identify future focus areas. We believe that satisfaction leads to better customer relationships, which would result in more business opportunities.

Research and Development

The semiconductor industry is characterized by rapid changes in technology, frequently resulting in the introduction of new technologies to meet customers' demands and in the obsolescence of recently introduced technology and products. We believe that, in order to stay technologically ahead of our competitors and to maintain our market position in the foundry segment of the semiconductor industry, we need to maintain our position as a technology leader not only in the foundry segment but in the semiconductor industry in general. We spent NT\$56,829 million, NT\$65,545 million and NT\$71,208 million (US\$2,198 million) in 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively, on research and development, which represented 7.4%, 7.8% and 7.5% of our net revenue, respectively. We plan to continue to invest significant amounts on research and development in 2017, with the goal of maintaining a leading position in the development of advanced process technologies. Our research and development efforts have allowed us to provide our customers access to certain advanced process technologies, such as 28-nanometer, 20-nanometer, 16-nanometer and 10-nanometer technology for volume production, prior to the implementation of those advanced process technologies by many integrated device manufacturers and our competitors. In addition, we expect to advance our process technologies further down to 7- and 5-nanometer and below in the coming years to maintain our technology leadership. We will also continue to invest in research and development for our mature technologies offerings to provide function-rich process capabilities to our customers. Our research and development efforts are divided into centralized research and development activities and research and development activities undertaken by each of our fabs. Our centralized research and development activities are principally directed toward developing new logic, system-on-chip (SOC), derivatives and package/system-in-package (SIP) technologies, and cost-effective 3D wafer level system integration solutions, including Integrated Fan-Out (InFO) and Chip-on-Wafer-on-Substrate (CoWoS) technologies. Fab-related research and development activities mostly focus on upgrading the manufacturing process technologies.

In continuing to advance our process technologies, we intend to rely primarily on our internal engineering capability and know-how and our research and development efforts, including collaboration with our customers, equipment vendors and research and development consortia.

We also continuously create in-house inventions and know-how. Since our inception, we have applied for and have been issued a substantial number of patents in the United States and other countries, the majority of which are semiconductor-related.

Equipment

The quality and technology of the equipment used in the semiconductor manufacturing process are important in that they effectively define the limits of our process technologies. Advances in process technologies cannot be brought about without commensurate advances in equipment technology. To accelerate the development of next-generation lithographic technology, TSMC joined the Customer Co-Investment Program of ASML Holding N.V. (ASML) in August 2012. As part of this program, TSMC and ASML signed a research and development funding agreement whereby TSMC shall provide EUR276 million to ASML's research and development programs from 2013 to 2017.

The principal pieces of equipment used by us to manufacture semiconductors are scanners, cleaners and track equipment, inspection equipment, etchers, furnaces, wet stations, strippers, implanters, sputterers, chemical vapor

deposition (CVD) equipment, chemical mechanism polish (CMP) equipment, testers and probers. Other than certain equipment under leases located at testing areas, we own all of the equipment used at our fabs.

In implementing our capacity management and technology advancement plans, we expect to make significant purchases of equipment required for semiconductor manufacturing. Some of the equipment is available from a limited number of vendors and/or is manufactured in relatively limited quantities, and certain equipment has only recently been developed. We believe that our relationships with our equipment suppliers are good and that we have enjoyed the advantages of being a major purchaser of semiconductor fabrication equipment. We work closely with manufacturers to provide equipment customized to our needs for certain advanced technologies.

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Raw Materials

Our manufacturing processes use many raw materials, primarily silicon wafers, chemicals, gases and various types of precious metals. Raw materials costs constituted 13.2%, 10.5% and 10.6% of our net revenue in 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively. Although most of our raw materials are available from multiple suppliers, some materials are purchased through sole-sourced vendors. Our raw material procurement policy is to select only those vendors who have demonstrated quality control and reliability on delivery time and to maintain multiple sources for each raw material whenever possible so that a quality or delivery problem with any one vendor will not adversely affect our operations. The quality and delivery performance of each vendor is evaluated quarterly and quantity allocations are adjusted for subsequent periods based on the evaluation.

The most important raw material used in our production is silicon wafers, which is the basic raw material from which integrated circuits are made. The principal suppliers for our wafers are Formosa SUMCO Technology Corporation of Taiwan, Shin-Etsu Handotai of Japan, Siltronic AG of Germany, SUMCO Corporation of Japan, and SunEdison Semiconductor Ltd. of the United States. Together they supplied approximately 94.3%, 95.5% and 94.7% of our total wafer needs in 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively. We have in the past obtained, and believe we will continue to be able to obtain, a sufficient supply of wafers. Please see Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business for a discussion of the risk related to raw materials. In order to secure a reliable and flexible supply of high quality wafers, we have entered into long-term agreements and intend to continue to develop strategic relationships with major wafer vendors to cover our anticipated wafer needs for future years. Also, we actively address supply chain issues and bring together fab operations, materials management, quality system and risk management teams to mitigate potential supply chain risks and enhance supply chain agility. This taskforce works with our primary suppliers to review their business continuity plans, qualify their dual-plant materials, prepare safety inventories, improve the quality of their products and manage the supply chain risk of their suppliers.

Competition

We compete internationally and domestically with foundry service providers, as well as with integrated device manufacturers that devote a significant or exclusive portion of their manufacturing capacity to foundry operations. We compete primarily on process technologies, manufacturing excellence, customer trust and service quality, such as earlier technology readiness, better quality, faster yield improvement and shorter cycle time. The level of competition varies with the process technologies involved. For example, in more mature technologies, competitors tend to be numerous with specialized application offered. Some companies compete with us in selected geographic regions or niche application markets. In recent years, substantial investments have been made by others to establish new foundry capacities worldwide, or to transform certain manufacturing operations of integrated device manufacturers into foundry capacities to compete with us.

Environmental and Climate Related Laws and Regulations

The semiconductor production process generates gaseous chemical wastes, greenhouse gases (GHG), liquid wastes, wastewater and other industrial wastes in various stages of the manufacturing process. We have installed in our fabs various types of pollution control equipment for the treatment of gaseous and liquid chemical wastes and wastewater, equipment for GHG emission reduction and equipment for the recycling of used chemicals and treated water. Operations at our fabs are subject to regulation and periodic monitoring by the R.O.C. Environmental Protection Administration, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State Environmental Protection Administration of China, and local environmental protection authorities in Taiwan, the U.S. and China.

We have adopted pollution control and GHG emission reduction measures to ensure compliance with environmental protection and climate related standards consistent with the practice of the semiconductor industry in Taiwan, the U.S. and China. We conduct environmental audits at least once annually to ensure that we are in compliance in all material respects with applicable environmental and climate related laws and regulations. An environmental, safety and health (ESH) team operates at the corporate level that is responsible for policy establishment and enforcement, coordination with ESH teams located at each manufacturing facility and for coordination and interaction with government agencies worldwide.

Electricity and Water

We use electricity supplied by the Taiwan Power Company in our manufacturing process in Taiwan. We have occasionally suffered power outages or surges caused by difficulties encountered by the Taiwan Power Company, which have led to interruptions in our production schedule. The semiconductor manufacturing process uses extensive amounts of electricity and fresh water. Due to changes in the energy policy of the government, the growth of manufacturers in the Hsinchu Science Park, Southern Taiwan Science Park and Central Taiwan Science Park, and the droughts that Taiwan experiences from time to time, there is concern regarding future availability of sufficient electricity and fresh water and the potential impact that insufficient electricity and water supplies may have on our semiconductor production. To help address these potential shortages, we have adopted various natural resources conservation methodologies. Please see Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business for a discussion of the risk related to shortage in electricity and water.

Table of Contents**Risk Management**

We employ an enterprise risk management system to integrate the prevention and control of risk. We have also prepared emergency response, crisis management and business continuity plans to respond to natural disasters and other disruptive events that could interrupt the operation of our business. These plans have been developed in order to prevent or reduce the loss of personnel or damage to our facilities, equipment and machinery caused by natural disasters and other disruptive events. We also maintain insurance with respect to our facilities, equipment and inventories. The insurance for the fabs and their equipment covers, subject to some limitations, various risks, including fire, typhoons, earthquakes and other risks generally up to the respective policy limit for their replacement values and lost profits due to business interruption. In addition, we have insurance policies covering losses with respect to the construction of all our fabs. Equipment and inventories in transit are also insured. No assurance can be given, however, that insurance will fully cover any losses and our emergency response plans will be effective in preventing or reducing losses in the future.

For further information, please see detailed risk factors related to the impact of climate change regulations and international accords, and business trends on our operations in Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business .

Our Subsidiaries and Affiliates

Vanguard International Semiconductor Corporation (VIS). In 1994, we, the R.O.C. Ministry of Economic Affairs and other investors established VIS, then an integrated dynamic random access memory (DRAM) manufacturer. VIS commenced volume commercial production in 1995 and listed its shares on the R.O.C. Over-the-Counter (Taipei Exchange) in March 1998. In 2004, VIS completely terminated its DRAM production and became a dedicated foundry company. As of February 28, 2017, we owned approximately 28.3% of the equity interest in VIS. Please see Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions for a further discussion.

WaferTech in the United States. In 1996, we entered into a joint venture called WaferTech (of which the manufacturing entity is Fab 11) with several U.S.-based investors to construct and operate a US\$1.2 billion foundry in the United States. Initial trial production at WaferTech commenced in July 1998 and commercial production commenced in October 1998. As of February 28, 2017, we owned 100% of the equity interest in WaferTech.

Systems on Silicon Manufacturing Company Pte. Ltd. (SSMC). In March 1999, we entered into an agreement with Philips and EDB Investment Pte. Ltd. to found a joint venture, SSMC, and build a fab in Singapore. The SSMC fab commenced production in December 2000. As of February 28, 2017, we owned approximately 38.8% of the equity interest in SSMC. Please see Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions for a further discussion.

Global Unichip Corporation (GUC). In January 2003, we acquired a 52.0% equity interest in GUC, a System-on-Chip (SoC) design service company that provides large scale SoC implementation services. GUC has been listed on Taiwan Stock Exchange since November 3, 2006. As of February 28, 2017, we owned approximately 34.8% of the equity interest in GUC. Please see Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions for a further discussion.

TSMC China. In August 2003, we established TSMC China (of which the manufacturing entity is Fab 10), a wholly-owned subsidiary primarily engaged in the manufacture and sale of integrated circuits. TSMC China commenced production in late 2004.

TSMC Nanjing. In May 2016, we established TSMC Nanjing, a wholly-owned subsidiary that will primarily engage in the manufacture and sale of integrated circuits, to help TSMC meet the strong demands for advanced technologies from the China market and to further increase TSMC's access to business opportunities in China. Based on our plan, TSMC Nanjing will commence production in the second half of 2018.

VisEra Technologies Company, Ltd. (VisEra Technologies). In October 2003, we and OmniVision Technologies Inc. (OVT), entered into a shareholders' agreement to form VisEra Technologies, a joint venture in Taiwan, for the purpose of providing back-end manufacturing service. On November 20, 2015, we obtained an additional 42.7% beneficial equity interest in VisEra Technologies from OVT when OVT was acquired by a Chinese consortium. As of February 28, 2017, we owned approximately 86.9% of the equity interest in VisEra Technologies.

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Xintec, Inc. (*Xintec*). In January 2007, we acquired a 51.2% equity interest in Xintec, a supplier of wafer level packaging service, to support our CMOS image sensor manufacturing business. Since June 2013, we no longer consolidated Xintec in our financial statements as the number of our appointed directors on Xintec's board consisted less than a majority. On March 30, 2015, Xintec listed its shares on the R.O.C. Over-the-Counter (Taipei Exchange). Subsequent to Xintec's IPO, our shareholding in Xintec was diluted to approximately 41.2%. On November 20, 2015, we obtained an additional 10.2% beneficial equity interest in Xintec from OmniVision Technologies Inc. (OVT) when OVT was acquired by a Chinese consortium, and subsequently sold 5.1% of the equity interest in Xintec each on November 30, 2015 and April 11, 2016, respectively. As of February 28, 2017, we owned approximately 41.2% of the equity interest in Xintec. Please see Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions for a further discussion.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEWS AND PROSPECTS**Overview**

We manufacture a variety of semiconductors based on designs provided by our customers. Our business model is commonly called a dedicated semiconductor foundry. As the leader of the foundry segment, our net revenue and net income attributable to shareholders of the parent were NT\$762,806 million and NT\$254,302 million in 2014, NT\$843,497 million and NT\$302,851 million in 2015 and NT\$947,938 million (US\$29,257 million) and NT\$331,714 million (US\$10,238 million) in 2016, respectively. Our net revenue in 2015 increased by 10.6% from 2014, mainly due to the introduction of the 16-nanometer products, continuing strong demand for 20-nanometer products, and NT dollar depreciation. Our net revenue in 2016 increased by 12.4% compared to 2015, mainly attributed to strong demand for 16-nanometer products, and NT dollar depreciation.

The principal source of our revenue is wafer fabrication, which accounted for approximately 96% of our net revenue in 2016. The rest of our net revenue was majorly derived from mask making, design, and royalty income. Factors that significantly impact our revenue include:

the worldwide demand and capacity supply for semiconductor products;

pricing;

capacity utilization;

availability of raw materials and supplies;

technology migration; and

fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rate.

Though equally important, four of the above factors are discussed as follows:

Pricing. We establish pricing levels for specific periods of time with our customers, some of which are subject to adjustment during the course of that period to take into account market developments and other factors. We believe that our large capacity, flexible manufacturing capabilities, focus on customer service and timely delivery of high yield products have contributed to our ability to obtain premium pricing for our wafer products.

Production Capacity. We currently own and operate our semiconductor manufacturing facilities. The aggregate production capacity had been expanded from approximately 8 million 12-inch equivalent wafers in 2014, to approximately 9 million in 2015 and approximately 10 million in 2016.

Technology Migration. Our operations utilize a variety of process technologies, ranging from mature process technologies of 0.5 micron or above circuit resolutions to advanced process technologies of 16/20-nanometer circuit resolutions. The table below presents a breakdown of wafer revenue by circuit resolution during the last three years:

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Resolution	Year ended December 31,		
	2014 Percentage of total wafer revenue⁽¹⁾	2015 Percentage of total wafer revenue⁽¹⁾	2016 Percentage of total wafer revenue⁽¹⁾
16/20-nanometer	9%	21%	29%
28-nanometer	33%	27%	26%
40/45-nanometer	16%	14%	14%
65-nanometer	14%	12%	11%
90-nanometer	7%	7%	5%
0.11/0.13 micron	3%	2%	2%
0.15 micron	3%	2%	1%
0.18 micron	10%	10%	8%
0.25 micron	3%	3%	2%
0.35 micron	1%	1%	1%
≥0.5 micron	1%	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

(1) The figure represents wafer revenue from a certain technology as a percentage of the total wafer revenue. Wafer revenue includes revenue associated with wafer, testing and bumping services, and etc., excluding sales returns and allowances.

In 2016, the combined 16/20-nanometer revenue represented 29% of total wafer revenue, up from 21% in 2015. Advanced technologies (28-nanometer and below) accounted for 55% of total wafer revenue, up from 48% in 2015.

In 2015, the combined 16/20-nanometer revenue reached 21% of total wafer revenue, up from 9% in 2014. Advanced technologies (28-nanometer and below) accounted for 48% of total wafer revenue, up from 42% in 2014.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate. More than 90% of our sales are denominated in U.S. dollars while we publish our financial statements in NT dollars. As a result, fluctuations in exchange rates of NT dollar against U.S. dollar could have a significant impact on our reported revenue. Continuous NT dollar depreciation from 2014 to 2016 had a favorable effect on our revenue, with weighted average exchange rates of NT dollar per U.S. dollar depreciating from NT\$30.30 in 2014 to NT\$31.70 in 2015 and further to NT\$32.21 in 2016.

Critical Accounting Policies and Judgments

Summarized below are our accounting policies that we believe are important to the portrayal of our financial results and also involve the need for management to make estimates about the effect of matters that are uncertain in nature. Actual results may differ from these estimates, judgments and assumptions. Certain accounting policies are particularly critical because of their significance to our reported financial results and the possibility that future events may differ significantly from the conditions and assumptions underlying the estimates used and judgments made by our management in preparing our financial statements. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes, which are included in this annual report.

Revenue Recognition. We recognize revenue from the sale of goods when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

We have transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;

We retain neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;

The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;

It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to us; and

The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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We record a provision for estimated future returns and other allowances in the same period the related revenue is recorded. Provision for estimated sales returns and other allowances is generally made and adjusted based on historical experience and the consideration of varying contractual terms, and our management periodically reviews the adequacy of the estimation used. However, because of the inherent nature of estimates, actual returns and allowances could be different from our estimates. If the actual returns are greater than our estimated amount, we could be required to record an additional provision, which would have a negative impact on our recorded revenue and gross margin.

The provisions recorded as the deduction of revenue were NT\$10,506 million, NT\$17,723 million and NT\$36,519 million (US\$1,127 million), respectively, representing 1.4%, 2.1% and 3.7% of our gross revenue for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016. From 2014 to 2015, the provisions increased by 69% mainly due to business incentives offered to customers. From 2015 to 2016, the provisions continued to increase significantly as a result of more business incentives provided to customers in response to business volume and market conditions.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. We assess the allowance for doubtful accounts by examining our historical collection experience and current trends in the credit quality of our customers as well as our internal credit policies. We also evaluate indication of losses of accounts receivable based on an individual and collective basis at the end of each reporting period. We recognized additional allowance when objective evidence indicates that the estimated future cash flow of accounts receivable decreases as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the accounts receivable.

Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized as bad debt expense which is recorded in the operating expenses general and administrative. When accounts receivable are considered uncollectable, the amount is written off against the allowance account.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2016, the allowances set aside for doubtful receivables were NT\$488 million and NT\$480 million (US\$15 million), respectively, representing 0.6% and 0.4% of our gross notes and accounts receivables as of those dates.

Inventory Valuation. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value for finished goods, work-in-progress, raw materials, supplies and spare parts. Inventory write-downs are made on an item-by-item basis, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items.

A significant amount of our manufacturing costs is fixed because our extensive manufacturing facilities (which provide us such large production capacity) require substantial investment to construct and are largely fixed-cost assets once they become operational. When the capacity utilization increases, the fixed manufacturing costs are spread over a larger amount of output, which would lower the inventory cost per unit thereby improving our gross margin.

We evaluate our ending inventory based on standard cost under normal capacity utilization, and reduce the carrying value of our inventory when the actual capacity utilization is higher than normal capacity utilization. No adjustment is made to the carrying value of inventory when the actual capacity utilization is at or lower than normal capacity utilization. Normal capacity utilization is established based on historic loadings compared to total available capacity in our wafer manufacturing fabs.

Due to rapid technology changes, we also evaluate our ending inventory and reduce the carrying value of inventory for estimated obsolescence and unmarketable inventory by an amount that is the difference between the cost of the inventory and the net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on assumptions of future demand within a specific time horizon, which is generally 180 days or less.

Realization of Deferred Income Tax Assets. When we have net operating loss carry forwards, investment tax credits or temporary differences in the amount of tax recorded for tax purposes and accounting purposes, we may be able to reduce the amount of tax that we would otherwise be required to pay in future periods. We generally recognize deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable benefits will be available to utilize. The income tax benefit or expense is recorded when there is a net change in our total deferred tax assets and liabilities in a period. The ultimate realization of the deferred tax assets depends upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the net operating losses and temporary differences become deductible or the investment tax credits may be utilized. Specifically, our realization of deferred income tax assets is impacted by our expected future revenue growth and profitability, tax holidays, Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT), 10% tax imposed on unappropriated earnings and the amount of tax credits that can be utilized within the statutory period. In determining the amount of deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2016, we considered past performance, the general outlook of the semiconductor industry, business conditions, future taxable income and prudent and feasible tax planning strategies.

Because the determination of the amount of realization of the deferred tax assets is based, in part, on our forecast of future profitability, it is inherently uncertain and subjective. Changes in market conditions and our assumptions may cause the actual future profitability to differ materially from our current expectation, which may require us to increase or decrease the realization of the deferred tax assets that we have recorded. As of December 31, 2015 and 2016, the deferred tax assets were NT\$6,385 million and NT\$8,271 million (US\$255 million), respectively. The deferred tax assets increased by NT\$1,886 million in 2016, mainly due to depreciation of certain fixed assets that resulted in temporary differences between the carrying value of these fixed assets and their tax basis, which differences may be deductible for tax purposes in the future.

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Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets other than Goodwill. We assess the impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill whenever triggering events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired and carrying value may not be recoverable. Our tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill subject to this evaluation include property, plant and equipment and amortizable intangible assets.

Indicators we consider important which could trigger an impairment review include, but are not limited to, the following:

significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results;

significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired assets or our overall business strategy; and

significant unfavorable industry or economic trends.

When we determine that the carrying value of tangible and intangible assets may not be recoverable based upon the existence of one or more of the above indicators of impairment, we measure any impairment for tangible and intangible assets based on a projected future cash flow. If the tangible or intangible assets are determined to be impaired, we recognize an impairment loss through a charge to our operating results to the extent the recoverable amount, measured at the present value of discounted cash flows attributable to the assets, is less than their carrying value. Such cash flow analysis includes assumptions about expected future economic and market conditions, the applicable discount rate, and the future revenue generation from the use or disposition of the assets. We also perform a periodic review to identify assets that are no longer used and are not expected to be used in future periods and record an impairment charge to the extent that the carrying amount of the tangible and intangible assets exceeds the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount subsequently increases, the impairment loss previously recognized will be reversed to the extent of the increase in the recoverable amount, provided that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

The process of evaluating the potential impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill requires significant judgment. We are required to review for impairment groups of assets related to the lowest level of identifiable independent cash flows. Due to our asset usage model and the interchangeable nature of our semiconductor manufacturing capacity, we must make subjective judgment in determining the independent cash flows that can be related to specific asset groups. In addition, because we must make subjective judgment regarding the remaining useful lives of assets and the expected future revenue and expenses associated with the assets, changes in these estimates based on changed economic conditions or business strategies could result in material impairment charges in future periods. Our projection for future cash flow is generally lower during periods of reduced earnings. As a result, an impairment charge is more likely to occur during a period when our operating results are already otherwise depressed.

For purposes of evaluating the recoverability of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill, assets purchased for use in the business but subsequently determined to have no future economic benefits are written down to their recoverable amount. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, we recognized the impairment loss of NT\$240 million, NT\$2,604 million and nil, respectively. The higher impairment loss in 2015 was mainly attributed to a loss of NT\$2,345 million upon cessation of TSMC Solar Ltd. s (TSMC Solar s) operations in the third quarter of 2015. As of December 31, 2015 and 2016, net tangible and intangible assets amounted to NT\$861,431million and

NT\$1,006,385 million (US\$31,062 million), respectively.

Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale. Noncurrent assets or disposal groups are classified as noncurrent assets held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the noncurrent asset held for sale is available for immediate sale in its present condition. To meet the criteria for the sale being highly probable, the appropriate level of management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

When the committed sale plan involves loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale, regardless of whether a noncontrolling interest in its former subsidiary is retained after the sale.

Noncurrent assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Recognition of depreciation would cease. We have reclassified TSMC Solid State Lighting Ltd. (TSMC SSL) as a disposal group held for sale in the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2014. The expected fair value of TSMC SSL, determined based on the price agreed in the sale agreement, less costs to sell was substantially lower than the carrying amount of the related net assets; as such, for the year ended December 31, 2014, an impairment loss of NT\$735 million was recognized under other operating gains and losses. As of December 31, 2014, noncurrent assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with noncurrent assets held for sale were NT\$944 million and NT\$219 million, respectively. TSMC completed the disposal of TSMC SSL in February 2015.

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Impairment of Goodwill. Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any. We assess the impairment of goodwill on an annual basis, or more frequently when there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired. Indicators we consider important which could trigger an impairment review include, but are not limited to, the following:

significant decline in our stock price for a sustained period; and

significant decline in our market capitalization relative to net book value.

Application of the goodwill impairment test is also highly subjective and requires significant judgment, including the identification of cash generating units, assigning assets and liabilities to the relevant cash generating units, assigning goodwill to the relevant cash generating units, and determining the recoverable amount of the relevant cash generating units. Our assessment of recoverable amount is based upon a cash flow analysis that includes assumptions about expected future operating performance, such as revenue growth rates and operating margins, risk-adjusted discount rates, future economic and market conditions, and determination of appropriate market comparables. The recoverable amount of the cash generating units is compared to the associated carrying value including goodwill and an impairment charge is recorded to the extent, if any, that the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount.

Goodwill recorded mainly from the acquisition of TSMC-Acer and WaferTech is evaluated for impairment on an annual basis. Based on our most recent evaluation, the recoverable amount calculated by discounting projected cash flow in five years was higher than the associated carrying value. As a result, we did not record any impairment charge. As of December 31, 2015 and 2016, goodwill amounted to NT\$6,105 million and NT\$6,008 million (US\$185 million), respectively. The change in the NT dollar amount of goodwill was due to changes in the exchange rate between NT dollar and U.S. dollar.

Impairment Assessment on Investments Accounted for Using Equity Method. We assess the impairment of investments accounted for using equity method whenever triggering events or changes in circumstances indicate that an investment may be impaired and its carrying value may not be recoverable. The recoverable amount is determined by taking into consideration the discounted cash flow projections of the investee and the investee's market price, if available. The underlying assumptions of the future cash flow projections of the investees are formulated by the investees' internal management team, taking into account market conditions for the industries which the investees operate in to ensure the reasonableness of such assumptions. An impairment charge is recorded to the extent, if any, that the carrying amount of the investments accounted for using equity method exceeds the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount subsequently increases, the impairment loss previously recognized will be reversed to the extent of the increase in the recoverable amount.

We did not record any impairment loss in 2014, 2015 and 2016. As of December 31, 2015 and 2016, investments accounted for using equity method amounted to NT\$23,971 million and NT\$19,585 million (US\$605 million), respectively.

Accounting for Investments in Private and Publicly-traded Securities. We hold equity interests in companies, some of which are publicly traded and have highly volatile share prices. We also hold investments in debt securities. We review all of our investments for impairment on a quarterly basis and record an impairment charge when we believe an investment has experienced a significant or prolonged decline in fair value. Determining whether a significant or prolonged decline in fair value of the investment has occurred is highly subjective. Such evaluation is dependent on the specific facts and circumstances. Factors we consider include, but are not limited to, the following: the market

value of the security in relation to its cost basis, the duration of the decline in fair value, the financial condition of the investees and our intent and ability to retain the investment for a sufficient period of time to allow for recovery in the market value of the investment. Impairment reviews with respect to private security investments also require significant judgment. Factors indicative of a significant or prolonged decline in fair value include recurring operating losses, credit defaults and subsequent rounds of financing at valuation below the cost basis of the investment.

We have experienced declines in the fair value of certain privately held investments, publicly traded securities and mutual funds and recorded impairment loss of NT\$211 million, NT\$155 million and NT\$122 million (US\$4 million) in 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively. While we have recognized all declines that are currently believed to be significant or prolonged as a charge to income, adverse changes in market conditions or poor operating results of underlying investments could result in further losses in future periods. As of December 31, 2015 and 2016, available-for-sale financial assets amounted to NT\$18,290 million and NT\$71,891 million (US\$2,219 million), respectively. The change in the amount of available-for-sale financial assets was mainly due to increase in the investments of fixed income securities.

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Recognition and Measurement of Defined Benefit Plans. We use the Projected Unit Credit Method for net defined benefit liability and the resulting defined benefit costs under defined benefit pension plans. The discount rate, rate of employee turnover, and long-term average future salary increase are included in actuarial assumptions. The discount rate assumption is determined by reference to yields on government bonds of appropriate duration at the end of the maturity of the pension benefits. We assume the average remaining years of service and rate of increase in compensation levels based on historical data. Due to changing market and economic conditions, the underlying key assumptions may differ from actual developments and may lead to significant changes in pension and defined benefit obligations.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2016, the net defined benefit liability were NT\$7,448 million and NT\$8,551 million (US\$264 million), respectively.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain financial data from our consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, expressed in each case as a percentage of net revenue:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2014	2015	2016
Net revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenue	(50.5)%	(51.3)%	(49.9)%
Gross profit	49.5%	48.7%	50.1%
Operating expenses			
Research and development	(7.4)%	(7.8)%	(7.5)%
General and administrative	(2.5)%	(2.0)%	(2.1)%
Marketing	(0.7)%	(0.7)%	(0.6)%
Total operating expenses	(10.6)%	(10.5)%	(10.2)%
Other operating income and expenses, net	(0.1)%	(0.3)%	0.0%
Income from operations	38.8%	37.9%	39.9%
Income before income tax	39.6%	41.5%	40.7%
Income tax expense	(6.3)%	(5.6)%	(5.7)%
Net income	33.3%	35.9%	35.0%
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax	1.5%	(1.7)%	(1.2)%
Total comprehensive income for the year	34.8%	34.2%	33.8%
Net income attributable to shareholders of the parent	33.3%	35.9%	35.0%
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(0.0)%	(0.0)%	0.0%

Year to Year Comparisons*Net Revenue and Gross Margin*

	For the year ended December 31,				
	2014	2015	% Change in NT\$ from 2014	2016	% Change in NT\$ from 2015

	NT\$	NT\$		NT\$	US\$	
	(in millions, except percentages)					
Net revenue	762,806	843,497	10.6%	947,938	29,257	12.4%
Cost of revenue	(385,113)	(433,117)	12.5%	(473,077)	(14,601)	9.2%
Gross profit before realized (unrealized) gross profit on sales to associates	377,693	410,380	8.7%	474,861	14,656	15.7%
Realized (unrealized) gross profit on sales to associates	29	15	(48.3%)	(29)	(1)	(293.3)%
Gross profit	377,722	410,395	8.7%	474,832	14,655	15.7%
Gross margin percentage	49.5%	48.7%		50.1%	50.1%	

Table of Contents*Net Revenue*

Our net revenue in 2016 increased by 12.4% from 2015, which was mainly driven by 9.6% increase in wafer shipments and 1.6% from NT dollar depreciation. We shipped approximately 9.6 million 12-inch equivalent wafers in 2016 compared to 8.8 million in 2015. Furthermore, 16/20-nanometer accounted for 29% of our total wafer revenue in 2016 compared to 21% in 2015.

Our net revenue in 2015 increased by 10.6% from 2014, which was largely attributed to 6.0% increase in wafer shipments and 4.6% from NT dollar depreciation. We shipped approximately 8.8 million 12-inch equivalent wafers in 2015 compared to 8.3 million in 2014. Furthermore, 16/20-nanometer accounted for 21% of our total wafer revenue in 2015 compared to 9% in 2014.

Gross Margin

Our gross margin fluctuates with the level of capacity utilization, price change, cost improvement, product mix and exchange rate, among other factors. Furthermore, our gross margin can be negatively impacted in the year when a new technology is introduced.

In 2016, our gross margin increased to 50.1% of net sales from 48.7% in 2015, primarily due to continuing cost reduction efforts and a favorable exchange rate. While the gross margin of 16-nanometer products improved to close to corporate average by the second half of 2016, our gross margin in 2016 was diluted by about 1 percentage point from 16-nanometer products.

In 2015, our gross margin was 48.7% of net sales compared to 49.5% in 2014, mainly attributed to lower capacity utilization, partly mitigated by cost reductions and a favorable foreign exchange rate. In spite of the introduction of 16-nanometer technology, the margin dilution from 16-nanometer products was insignificant with its relatively low volume in the first year of shipment.

Operating Expenses

	For the year ended December 31,					% Change in NT\$ from 2015
	2014 NT\$	2015 NT\$	% Change in NT\$ from 2014	2016 NT\$	2016 US\$	
	(in millions, except percentages)					
Research and development	56,829	65,545	15.3%	71,208	2,198	8.6%
General and administrative	18,933	17,257	(8.9%)	19,795	611	14.7%
Marketing	5,087	5,665	11.4%	5,901	182	4.2%
Total operating expenses	80,849	88,467	9.4%	96,904	2,991	9.5%
Percentage of net revenue	10.6%	10.5%		10.2%	10.2%	
Other operating income and expenses, net	(1,002)	(1,880)	(87.6%)	30	1	
Income from operations	295,871	320,048	8.2%	377,958	11,665	18.1%

Operating Margin	38.8%	37.9%	39.9%	39.9%
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Operating expenses increased by NT\$8,437 million in 2016, or 9.5%, following an increase of NT\$7,618 million in 2015, or 9.4%, from NT\$80,849 million in 2014.

Research and Development Expenses

We remain strongly committed to being the leader in advanced process technologies development. We believe that continuing investment in process technologies is essential for us to remain competitive in the markets we serve.

Research and development expenditures increased by NT\$5,663 million in 2016, or 8.6%, from NT\$65,545 million in 2015, after an increase of NT\$8,716 million in 2015, or 15.3%, from \$56,829 million in 2014. The increases were mainly due to a higher level of research activities for 7-nanometer in 2016, as we continue to advance to smaller processing nodes, partially offset by a lower level of research activities for 10-nanometer in 2016 compared to 2015. While in 2015, we had a higher level of research activities for 10-nanometer and a lower level of research activities for 16-nanometer compared to 2014. In both 2016 and 2015, there was also an increase in employee profit sharing expenses and bonus due to higher net income.

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We plan to continue investing a significant amount in research and development in 2017.

General and Administrative and Marketing Expenses

General and administrative, and marketing expenses in 2016 increased by NT\$2,774 million, or 12.1%, from 2015, primarily driven by higher fab opening expenses for 10-nanometer and higher employee profit sharing expenses and bonus due to higher net income.

General and administrative, and marketing expenses in 2015 decreased by NT\$1,098 million, or 4.6%, from 2014, mainly reflecting lower fab opening expenses for 16-nanometer; partially offset by higher employee profit sharing expenses and bonus due to higher net income.

Other Operating Income and Expenses

Net other operating income and expenses in 2016 increased by NT\$1,910 million from 2015 to a net gain of NT\$30 million, mainly due to the absence of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets compared to 2015, when the amount was NT\$2,604 million in 2015, and lower gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment by NT\$387 million, which was NT\$47 million in 2016 compared to NT\$434 million in 2015.

Net other operating income and expenses in 2015 decreased by NT\$878 million, or 87.6% from 2014, mainly due to impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of NT\$2,604 million in 2015, partially offset by gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment of NT\$434 million in 2015, gain from lease agreement modification of NT\$430 million in 2015, and the absence of an impairment loss on noncurrent assets held for sale of NT\$735 million in 2014. For further details concerning the impairment losses, including the cessation of TSMC Solar, please see Item 5. Operating and Financial Reviews and Prospects Critical Accounting Policies and Judgments Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets Other than Goodwill, and Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale for further details.

Non-Operating Income and Expenses

	For the year ended December 31,					% Change in NT\$ from 2015
	2014 NT\$	2015 NT\$	% Change in NT\$ from 2014	2016 NT\$	US\$	
	(in millions, except percentages)					
Share of profits of associates and joint venture	3,920	4,196	7.0%	3,458	107	(17.6)%
Other income	3,380	4,751	40.6%	6,455	199	35.9%
Foreign exchange gain, net	2,111	2,481	17.5%	1,161	36	(53.2)%
Finance costs	(3,236)	(3,190)	(1.4)%	(3,306)	(102)	3.6%
Other gains and losses	28	22,192	79,157.1%	196	6	(99.1)%
Net non-operating income	6,203	30,430	390.6%	7,964	246	(73.8)%

Net non-operating income in 2016 decreased by NT\$22,466 million, or 73.8%, from NT\$30,430 million in 2015, primarily attributed to the absence of gain from the disposal of ASML shares, which was NT\$22,070 million in 2015.

Net non-operating income in 2015 increased by NT\$24,227 million, or 390.6%, from NT\$6,203 million in 2014, mainly reflecting the disposal gains of NT\$22,070 million on ASML shares and higher interest income of NT\$1,399 million. For further details concerning our business arrangements with ASML, please see Item 10. Additional Information Material Contracts .

Table of Contents*Income Tax Expense*

	For the year ended December 31,					% Change in NT\$ from 2015
	2014 NT\$	2015 NT\$	% Change from 2014 in NT\$	2016 NT\$	US\$	
	(in millions, except percentages)					
Income tax expense	(47,890)	(47,645)	(0.5%)	(54,125)	(1,670)	13.6%
Net income	254,184	302,833	19.1%	331,797	10,241	9.6%
Net income attributable to shareholders of the parent	254,302	302,851	19.1%	331,714	10,238	9.5%
Net margin attributable to shareholders of the parent	33.3%	35.9%		35.0%	35.0%	

Income tax expenses increased by NT\$6,480 million in 2016, or 13.6%, from 2015. The increase was mainly attributed to higher taxable income.

Income tax expenses decreased by NT\$245 million in 2015, or 0.5%, from 2014. The decrease was mainly due to lower tax on unappropriated earnings resulting from lower unappropriated earnings in 2015, partially offset by the increase of taxable income.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our sources of liquidity include cash flow from operations, cash and cash equivalents, and short-term investments. Issuance of corporate bonds is another source of fund.

Our primary source of liquidity is cash flow from operations. Cash flow from operations for 2016 was NT\$539,835 million (US\$16,662 million), an increase of NT\$9,955 million from 2015.

Our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments in financial instruments increased to NT\$632,110 million (US\$19,509 million) as of December 31, 2016, from NT\$586,163 million as of December 31, 2015 and NT\$436,924 million as of December 31, 2014. The short-term investments in financial instruments primarily consisted of fixed income securities and publicly-traded stocks.

We believe that our cash generated from operations, cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, and ability to access capital market will be sufficient to fund our working capital needs, capital expenditures, debt repayments, dividend payments and other business requirements associated with existing operations over the next 12 months.

For the year ended December 31,			
2014 NT\$	2015 NT\$	2016 NT\$	US\$

	(in millions)			
Net cash generated by operating activities	421,524	529,879	539,835	16,661
Net cash used in investing activities	(282,421)	(217,246)	(395,440)	(12,205)
Net cash used in financing activities	(32,328)	(116,734)	(157,800)	(4,870)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	8,979	8,341	(8,030)	(248)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	115,754	204,240	(21,435)	(662)

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by NT\$21,435 million in 2016, following an increase of NT\$204,240 million and NT\$115,754 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Operating Activities

In 2016, we generated NT\$539,835 million (US\$16,661 million) net cash from operating activities, as compared to NT\$529,879 million and NT\$421,524 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively. The net cash generated from operating activities was primarily from NT\$385,922 million in income before income tax and NT\$223,828 million in non-cash depreciation and amortization expenses, partially offset by change in working capital and others of NT\$69,915 million. The higher depreciation and amortization expenses in 2016 were mainly the result of expansion of production capacity in advanced technologies.

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In 2015, net cash generated from operating activities was primarily from NT\$350,478 million in income before income tax and NT\$222,506 million in non-cash depreciation and amortization expenses, partially offset by change in working capital and others of NT\$43,105 million.

In 2014, net cash generated from operating activities was primarily from NT\$302,074 million in income before income tax and NT\$200,252 million in non-cash depreciation and amortization expenses, partially offset by change in working capital and others of NT\$80,802 million.

Investing Activities

In 2016, net cash used in investing activities was NT\$395,440 million (US\$12,205 million), as compared to NT\$217,246 million and NT\$282,421 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively. The net cash used in investing activities was primarily for capital expenditures of NT\$328,045 million, which was mainly for 10-nanometer and below, and net purchase of NT\$76,756 million in marketable financial instruments primarily in fixed income securities.

In 2015, net cash used in investing activities was primarily for capital expenditures of NT\$257,517 million, partially offset by NT\$56,176 million of proceeds from sale of ASML shares.

In 2014, net cash used in investing activities was primarily for capital expenditures of NT\$288,540 million and net purchases of investment in financial assets of NT\$2,020 million, partially offset by NT\$3,472 million of proceeds from sale of VIS shares.

With respect to capital expenditures, our capital expenditures for 2016 were primarily related to:

acquisition of tools to develop our capacity for 300mm wafer fabs;

developing new process technologies including 16-nanometer, 10-nanometer and below;

expanding buildings/facilities for Fab 12, Fab 14, and Fab 15, and 300mm wafer fab in Nanjing, China;

other research and development projects; and

capacity expansion for backend and mask operations.

Our capital expenditures for 2014, 2015 and 2016 were funded by operating cash flow. The capital expenditures for 2017 are expected to be funded mainly by our operating cash flow. See Item 3. Risk Factors section for the risks associated with the inability of raising the requisite funding for our expansion programs. Please also see Item 4. Information on The Company Capacity Management and Technology Upgrade Plans for discussion of our capacity management and capital expenditures.

Financing Activities

In 2016, net cash used by financing activities was NT\$157,800 million (US\$4,870 million), as compared to net cash used of NT\$116,734 million in 2015 and NT\$32,328 million in 2014. The net cash used by financing activities was mainly for cash dividend payment and repayment of corporate bonds, partially offset by the increase in short-term loans.

In 2015, net cash used by financing activities was NT\$116,734 million, as compared to net cash used of NT\$32,328 million in 2014. In 2015, cash used by financing activities was mainly for cash dividend payment.

In 2014, cash used by financing activities was mainly for cash dividend payment NT\$77,786 million, partially offset by an increase of short-term loans of NT\$18,564 million and receipt of capacity guarantee deposit of NT\$30,132 million.

As of December 31, 2016, our short-term loans were NT\$57,958 million (US\$1,800 million, translated from an exchange rate of NT\$32.20 to US\$1.00). The short-term loans were denominated in U.S. dollars. As a substantial portion of our receivables was denominated in U.S. dollars, we use short-term loans denominated in U.S. dollars to naturally hedge the fluctuation of foreign exchanges rates. See Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk for a discussion of the hedging instruments used. Our aggregate long-term debt was NT\$191,225 million (US\$5,902 million), of which NT\$38,110 million (US\$1,176 million) was classified as current. The long-term debt primarily included NT\$191,194 million of long-term corporate bonds with fixed interest rates ranging from 1.23% to 2.10% and tenors ranging from 4 years to 10 years.

Table of Contents*Cash Requirements*

The following table sets forth the maturity of our long-term debt (bank loans and bonds) including relevant interest payments outstanding as of December 31, 2016:

	Long-term debt (in NT\$ millions)
During 2017	40,680
During 2018	63,132
During 2019	36,050
During 2020	32,341
During 2021 and thereafter	25,981

The following table sets forth information on our material contractually obligated payments (including principals and interests) for the periods indicated as of December 31, 2016:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	More than 5 Years
		(in NT\$ millions)			
Short-Term Loans ⁽¹⁾	57,975	57,975			
Long-Term Debt ⁽²⁾	198,184	40,680	99,182	35,343	22,979
Operating Leases ⁽³⁾	11,623	1,322	2,032	1,645	6,624
Other Obligations ⁽⁴⁾	28,115	13,626	12,879	1,610	
Capital Purchase or Other Purchase Obligations ⁽⁵⁾	262,067	258,234	2,561	1,080	192
Total Contractual Cash Obligations	557,964	371,837	116,654	39,678	29,795

- (1) The maximum amount and average amount of short-term loans outstanding during the year ended December 31, 2016 were NT\$57,958 million and NT\$40,474 million, respectively. See note 18 to our consolidated financial statements for further information regarding interest rates and future repayment dates.
- (2) Includes corporate bonds payable and bank loans payable. See note 20 to our consolidated financial statements for further information regarding interest rates and future repayment of long-term debts.
- (3) Operating lease obligations are described in note 39 to our consolidated financial statements.
- (4) Other obligations represent payables for our commitment of EUR47 million to ASML's research and development programs in 2017 and refundable customer deposit. See Item 4. Information on The Company Commitments by Customers and note 22 to our consolidated financial statements for further information regarding deposit.
- (5) Represents commitments for construction or purchase of equipment, raw material and other property or services. These commitments are not recorded on our statement of financial position as of December 31, 2016, as we have not received related goods or taken title of the property.

During 2016, we used derivative financial instruments to partially hedge the exposures related to foreign-currency denominated receivables or payables and interest rate risk of our fixed income investments. As of December 31, 2016, we anticipated our cash requirements in 2017 for outstanding forward exchange agreements and cross currency swaps of approximately NT\$12,708 million and US\$1,035 million with our expected cash receipts of approximately JPY26,552 million, NT\$19,626 million, EUR163 million and RMB2,908 million. See Item 11. Quantitative and

Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk for more information regarding our derivative financial instruments transactions. See also note 5 to the consolidated financial statements for our accounting policy of derivative financial instruments, and note 8, note 11 and note 36 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details regarding our derivative financial instruments transactions.

Generally, we do not provide letters of credit to, or guarantees for any entity other than our consolidated subsidiaries.

Significant amount of capital is required to build, expand, and upgrade our production facilities and equipment. Our capital expenditures for 2017 are expected to be approximately US\$10.0 billion, which, depending on market conditions, may be adjusted later.

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Taxation

The corporate income tax rate in R.O.C. is 17%. We are eligible for five-year tax holidays for income generated from construction and capacity expansions of production facilities according to regulations under the Statute for Upgrading Industries of the R.O.C. The exemption period may begin at any time within five years, as applicable, following the completion of a construction or expansion of production facilities. The Statute for Upgrading Industries expired at the end of 2009. However, under the Grandfather Clause, we can continue to enjoy five-year tax holidays if the relevant investment plans were approved by R.O.C. tax authority before the expiration of the Statute. Pursuant to the Grandfather Clause, we commenced the exemption period for part of Fab 12 (Phase IV) and part of Fab 14 (Phase III and IV) in 2011, part of Fab 12 (Phase IV) and part of Fab 14 (Phase III to VI) in 2014, and part of Fab 12 (Phase IV to V) and part of Fab 14 (Phase III to IV) in 2015. The aggregate tax benefits of such exemption periods in, 2014, 2015 and 2016 were NT\$20,416 million, NT\$22,144 million and NT\$19,595 million (US\$605 million), respectively.

Pursuant to regulations promulgated under the R.O.C. Statute for Industries Innovation, we are eligible for tax credit for specified percentages of research and development expenditures. The tax credit rate of research and development expenditures is 15% during the period from 2010 to 2019.

The alternative minimum tax (AMT) imposed under the R.O.C. AMT Act is a supplemental income tax which applies if the amount of regular income tax calculated pursuant to the R.O.C. Income Tax Act and relevant laws and regulations is below the amount of basic tax prescribed under the R.O.C. AMT Act. The taxable income for calculating AMT includes most income that is exempt from income tax under various legislations, such as tax holidays. However, the R.O.C. AMT Act grandfathered certain tax exemptions granted prior to the enactment of the R.O.C. AMT Act. The prevailing AMT rate for business entities is 12%.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors.

Inflation & Deflation

During 2016, neither inflation nor deflation had a material impact on our operations, or the business operations of our customers and suppliers.

However, in light of the uncertain global political and economic outlook, we cannot assure that there will be no significant variations in the future, which may have a material impact on our results of operations. For example, recent political uncertainty in Europe, negative interest rate policies adopted by some major world economies and the possible changes in economic, fiscal and/or trade policies in the U.S. have exacerbated global fluctuations in inflationary and deflationary expectations. In addition, any increase in electricity and water prices in Taiwan may negatively affect our operating margins, resulting in lower margins on our products and services.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Please refer to note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

Climate Change Related Issues

The manufacturing, assembling and testing of our products require the use of chemicals and materials that are subject to environmental, climate related, health and safety laws and regulations issued worldwide as well as international accords such as the Paris Agreement. Climate change related laws or regulations currently are too indefinite for us to assess the impact on our future financial condition with any degree of reasonable certainty. For example, the Taiwan Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act became effective on July 1, 2015. Although certain of its relevant regulations have been promulgated since then, we expect to see more of its relevant regulations be promulgated by the regulators in the future. Also, the R.O.C. legislative authority is reviewing, at all times, various environmental issues to develop laws and regulations relating to environmental protection and climate related changes. The impact of such laws and regulations is indeterminable at the moment. Please see detailed risk factors related to the impact of climate change regulations and international accords, and business trends on our operations in Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Business . Please also see our compliance record with Taiwan and international environmental and climate related laws and regulations in Item 4. Information on The Company Environmental Regulations .

Table of Contents**ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES****Directors and Executive Officers****MANAGEMENT**

Members of our board of directors are elected by our shareholders. Our board of directors is currently composed of eight directors. Of our current eight directors, five are independent directors. Our Chairman has been authorized by our board of directors to nominate two additional candidates for directors to stand for election at our 2017 Annual Shareholders Meeting. After which, our board of directors will be composed of ten directors after our 2017 Annual Shareholders Meeting. The chairman of the board of directors is elected by the directors. The chairman of the board of directors presides at all meetings of the board of directors, and also has the authority to act as our representative. The term of office for directors is three years.

Pursuant to R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law, effective from January 1, 2007, a public company is required to either establish an audit committee or to have supervisors. A public company's audit committee should be composed of all of its independent directors but not less than three, of which at least one member should have accounting or related financial management expertise, and the relevant provisions under the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law, the R.O.C. Company Act and other laws applicable to the supervisors are also applicable to the audit committee. Pursuant to R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law, effective from March 18, 2011, we are also required to establish a compensation committee which must be composed of qualified independent members as defined under local law. TSMC established its audit committee and compensation committee in 2002 and 2003, respectively (several years before being legally required to do so), which are now composed entirely of independent directors.

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, a person may serve as our director in his personal capacity or as the representative of another legal entity. A director who serves as the representative of a legal entity may be removed or replaced at any time at the discretion of that legal entity, and the replacement director may serve the remainder of the term of office of the replaced director. For example, the National Development Fund of Taiwan, R.O.C., one of our largest shareholders, has served as our director since our founding. As a corporate entity, the National Development Fund is required to appoint a representative to act on its behalf. Mr. Johnsee Lee has been the representative of the National Development Fund since August 6, 2010.

The following table sets forth the name of each director and executive officer, their positions, the year in which their term expires and the number of years they have been with us as of February 28, 2017. The business address for each of our directors and executive officers is No. 8, Li Hsin Road 6, Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu, Taiwan, Republic of China.

Name	Position with our company	Term Expires	Years with our company
Morris Chang	Chairman	2018	30
F.C. Tseng	Vice Chairman	2018	30
Johnsee Lee	Director (Representative of the National Development Fund)	2018	7
Stan Shih	Independent Director	2018	17
Sir Peter Leahy Bonfield	Independent Director	2018	15
Thomas J. Engibous	Independent Director	2018	8
Kok-Choo Chen	Independent Director	2018	6

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Michael R. Splinter	Independent Director	2018	2
Mark Liu	President & Co-Chief Executive Officer		23
C.C. Wei	President & Co-Chief Executive Officer		19
Stephen T. Tso	Senior Vice President, Information Technology & Chief Information Officer		20
Lora Ho	Senior Vice President, Finance & Chief Financial Officer / Spokesperson		18
Wei-Jen Lo	Senior Vice President, Research & Development / Technology Development		13
Rick Cassidy	Senior Vice President & President of TSMC North America		20
Y.P. Chin	Senior Vice President, Operations / Product Development		30
Y.J. Mii	Senior Vice President, Research & Development / Technology Development		23
M.C. Tzeng	Vice President, Operations / Affiliate Fabs		30
Jack Sun	Vice President, Research & Development / Corporate Research & Chief Technology Officer		20
N.S. Tsai	Vice President, Quality & Reliability		28

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Name	Position with our company	Term Expires	Years with our company
J.K. Lin	Vice President, Operations / Mainstream Fabs & Manufacturing Technology		30
J.K. Wang	Vice President, Operations / 300mm Fabs		30
Irene Sun	Vice President, Corporate Planning Organization		13
Cliff Hou	Vice President, Research & Development / Design and Technology Platform		20
Been-Jon Woo	Vice President, Business Development		8
Sylvia Fang	Vice President, Legal & General Counsel		22
Connie Ma	Vice President, Human Resources		3
Y.L. Wang	Vice President, Research & Development / Technology Development		25
Douglas Yu	Vice President, Research & Development / Integrated Interconnect & Packaging		23
Alexander Kalnitsky	Vice President, Research & Development / More-than-Moore Technologies		8
Kevin Zhang	Vice President, Research & Development / Design and Technology Platform		1

Morris Chang is the Chairman. He has been the founding Chairman of our board of directors since our establishment and was our Chief Executive Officer from March 1998 to June 2005. He again served as our Chief Executive Officer since June 2009 before retiring as Chief Executive Officer on November 12, 2013. From 1985 to 1994, he was President and then Chairman of the board of directors of ITRI. Prior to that, Dr. Chang was President and Chief Operating Officer of General Instrument Corporation; Group Vice-President for Texas Instruments. He is also a member of National Academy of Engineering in the U.S., Life Member Emeritus of MIT Corporation in the U.S., fellow of the Computer History Museum in the U.S. and Laureate of ITRI. He holds a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in mechanical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a Ph.D. in electrical engineering from Stanford University and has been active in the international semiconductor industry for over 61 years.

F.C. Tseng is the Vice Chairman. He has been our Vice Chairman since July 2005. He was Deputy Chief Executive Officer from August 2001 to June 2005. He is also the Chairman of TSMC China Co., Ltd. and Global Unichip Corp., and the Vice Chairman of VIS. He also serves as an independent director, Chairman of Audit Committee and a member of Compensation Committee of Acer Inc. He formerly served as the President of VIS from 1996 to 1998 and our President from May 1998 to August 2001. Prior to his presidency at VIS, Dr. Tseng served as our Senior Vice President of Operations. He holds a Ph.D. in electrical engineering from National Cheng-Kung University and has been active in the semiconductor industry for over 45 years.

Johnsee Lee, the representative of the National Development Fund, is a director. He is the Chief Executive Officer of Personal Genomics, Inc. He also serves as the Managing Director of Development Center for Biotechnology, the Honorary Chairman of Taiwan Bio Industry Organization and an independent director of Zhen Ding Technology Holding Ltd., Far Eastern New Century Corp., Everlight Electronics Co., Ltd. and San Fu Chemical Co., Ltd. He was the President of ITRI from 2003 to 2010 and has also served on many government and industrial boards and committees. Before returning to Taiwan, he held various technical and managerial positions at Argonne National Laboratory and Johnson Matthey Inc. in the U.S. from 1981 to 1990. He holds a Ph.D. in chemical engineering from the Illinois Institute of Technology, and a MBA from the University of Chicago. He is also a graduate of Harvard Business School's Advanced Management Program.

Stan Shih is an independent director. He is the co-founder and Chairman Emeritus of the Acer Group. He served as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Acer Group from 1976 to 2004. He is currently the Director and Honorary Chairman of Acer Inc., and the Chairman of Stans Foundation and a director of Qisda Corp., Wistron Corp., Nan Shan Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Egis Technology Inc., Digitimes Inc. and Chinese Television System Inc. Mr. Shih holds a bachelor's degree, a master's degree and an honorary Ph.D. in electrical engineering from National Chiao Tung University. He also holds an honorary doctoral degree in technology from the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, an honorary fellowship from the University of Wales and an honorary doctoral degree in international law from the Thunderbird, American Graduate School of International Management.

Sir Peter Leahy Bonfield is an independent director. Sir Peter Bonfield was the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Executive Committee of British Telecommunications from January 1996 to January 2002, and the Vice President of the British Quality Foundation from its creation in 1993 until 2012. He is currently the Chairman of the Board of Directors of NXP Semiconductor N.V. in the Netherlands and Global Logic Inc. in the U.S. He is also a member of the Longreach Group Advisory Board. He also serves as a board mentor of CMi and a senior advisor to Alix Partners and G3 Good Governance Group in London. He is a fellow of The Royal Academy of Engineering and the Chair of Council and Senior Pro-Chancellor at Loughborough University in UK. He holds an honors degree in engineering from Loughborough University.

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Thomas J. Engibous is an independent director. He joined Texas Instruments (TI) in 1976 and served there until retirement in 2008. During his 32-year career at TI, his duties included Chairman from 2004 to 2008, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer from 1998 to 2004, President and Chief Executive Officer from 1996 to 1998 and Executive Vice President and President of the company's Semiconductor Group from 1993 to 1996. Mr. Engibous served as the Chairman of J.C. Penney Company Inc. from 2012 to 2015 and its Lead Director from 2015 to 2016. He serves as Honorary Trustee of the Southwestern Medical Foundation. He is also a member of National Academy of Engineering and Texas Business Hall of Fame. He received the Woodrow Wilson Award in 2004. He holds a master's degree in electrical engineering and an honorary doctorate in engineering from Purdue University.

Kok-Choo Chen is an independent director. Ms. Chen served as the Chairman of National Performing Arts Center from 2014 to January 2017, and an advisor to the R.O.C. Executive Yuan from 2009 to 2016. She was the founder and Executive Director of Taipei Story House from 2003 to 2015. She served as our Senior Vice President and General Counsel from 1997 to 2001. Currently, Ms. Chen is the Founder and Executive Director of the Museum207 located in Taipei. Ms. Chen has over 24 years of experience working in international law firms. She has also taught law at Soochow University, National Chengchi University and National Tsing-Hua University in Taiwan for over 28 years. Ms. Chen is licensed to practice law in England, Singapore and California.

Michael R. Splinter is an independent director. Mr. Splinter served as Chief Executive Officer of Applied Materials from 2003 to 2012 and as Chairman of the Board of Directors since 2009 and retired in June 2015. Prior to that, he served at Intel Corp. as Executive Vice President of Sales and Marketing from 2001 to 2003, and Executive Vice President of Technology and Manufacturing group from 1996 to 2001. Mr. Splinter currently serves as Director of The NASDAQ OMX Group, Inc. and Pica8, Inc. He is also a General Partner of WISC Partners LP. Mr. Splinter obtained his Bachelor and Master Degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Wisconsin Madison, and he was also bestowed an honorary Ph.D. in Engineering from the University of Wisconsin Madison in May 2015.

Mark Liu is our President and Co-Chief Executive Officer. Prior to that, he was our Executive Vice President and Co-Chief Operating Officer. From October 2009 to March 2012, he was Senior Vice President of Operations. From March 2008 to October 2009, he served as Senior Vice President of Advanced Technology Business. From January 2002 to March 2008, he was Senior Vice President of Operations II. He was Vice President of our Fab 8 and Fab 12 Sites Operations from July 2000 to January 2002 and Vice President of South-Site Operations from 1999 to July 2000. Dr. Liu joined us in 1993 and held the positions as Director of Fab 3 Operations and Senior Director of South-Site Operations. He holds a Ph.D. in electrical engineering and computer science from University of California, Berkeley.

C.C. Wei is our President and Co-Chief Executive Officer. Prior to that, he was our Executive Vice President and Co-Chief Operating Officer. From October 2009 to March 2012, he was Senior Vice President of Business Development. From March 2008 to October 2009, he was Senior Vice President of Mainstream Technology Business. From January 2002 to March 2008, Dr. Wei was Senior Vice President of Operations I. He was Vice President of South-Site Operations from April 2000 to January 2002 and Vice President of North-Site Operations from February 1998 to April 2000. Prior to joining us in 1998, he was Senior Vice President at Chartered Semiconductor Manufacturing Ltd. in Singapore starting from 1993. He holds a Ph.D. in electrical engineering from Yale University.

Stephen T. Tso is our Senior Vice President of Information Technology, Material Management and Risk Management and Chief Information Officer. From October 1998 to January 2003, he was Senior Vice President of Operations and was assigned as the President of WaferTech from April 2000 to October 2004. He was Senior Vice President of Worldwide Marketing & Sales from May 1997 to October 1998. Prior to joining us as Vice President of Research & Development in December 1996, he was General Manager of Metal CVD Products in Applied Materials. Dr. Tso holds a Ph.D. in material science and engineering from University of California, Berkeley.

Lora Ho is our Senior Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer / Spokesperson. Prior to joining us in 1999 as controller, she had served as Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer at Acer Semiconductor Manufacturing Inc. since 1990. Ms. Ho holds an MBA from National Taiwan University.

Wei-Jen Lo is our Senior Vice President of Research & Development / Technology Development. He was promoted to Senior Vice President of Research & Development in February 2014. He was Vice President of Research & Development from February 2013 to February 2014, Vice President of Operations/Manufacturing Technology from October 2009 to February 2013, Vice President of Advanced Technology Business from September 2009 to October 2009, Vice President of Research & Development from June 2006 to September 2009, and Vice President of Operations from July 2004 to June 2006. Prior to joining us in 2004, he was Director in charge of advanced technology development with Intel Corporation. Dr. Lo holds a Ph.D. in solid state physics & surface chemistry from University of California, Berkeley.

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Rick Cassidy is our Senior Vice President and President of TSMC North America. He was promoted to Senior Vice President in February 2014. He was Vice President from February 2008 to February 2014. He has led TSMC North America from January 2005. He joined us in 1997 and has held various positions in TSMC North America, including Business Operations, Field Technical Support, and Business Management. He holds a B.A. degree in engineering technology from United States Military Academy at West Point.

Y.P. Chin is our Senior Vice President of Operations / Product Development. He was promoted to Senior Vice President in November 2016. He was Vice President of Operations from October 2009 to November 2016, Vice President of Advanced Technology Business from March 2008 to October 2009. Prior to that, he was Senior Director of Operations II from June 2006 to March 2008 and Product Engineering & Services from 2000 to 2006. He joined us in 1987 and has held various positions in product and engineering functions. He holds a master degree in electrical engineering from National Cheng Kung University.

Y.J. Mii is our Senior Vice President of Research & Development / Technology Development. He was promoted to Senior Vice President in November 2016. He was Vice President of Research & Development from August 2011 to November 2016. Prior to that, he was our Senior Director of Platform I Division from 2006 to 2011. He joined us in 1994 and has been involved continuously in the development and manufacturing of advanced CMOS technologies in both Operations and Research & Development. He holds a Ph.D. in electrical engineering from the University of California, Los Angeles.

M.C. Tzeng is our Vice President of Operations / Affiliate Fabs. From March 2008 to October 2009, he was Vice President of Mainstream Technology Business and Vice President of Operations I from January 2002 to March 2008. Prior to that, he was the Senior Director of Fab 2 Operations from 1997 to January 2002. He joined us in 1987 and has held various positions in manufacturing functions. He holds a master degree in applied chemistry from Chung Yuan University.

Jack Sun is our Vice President of Research & Development / Corporate Research and Chief Technology Officer. He was promoted to Vice President of Research & Development in 2006. Prior to that, he was Senior Director of Logic Technology Development Division from 2000 to 2006. Prior to joining us as Director of Advanced Module Technology Division in 1997, he served at International Business Machines for 14 years in Research & Development. Dr. Sun holds a Ph.D. in electrical engineering from University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

N.S. Tsai is our Vice President of Quality & Reliability. He was promoted to Vice President of Quality & Reliability in February 2008. Prior to that, he was Senior Director of Quality & Reliability since 2004, Senior Director of Assembly Test Technology & Service from 2002 to 2004. Dr. Tsai also served as a Vice President of VIS from 1997 to 2000. He joined us in 1989 and held various positions in research and development and manufacturing functions. He holds a Ph.D. in material science from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

J.K. Lin is our Vice President of Operations / Mainstream Fabs and Manufacturing Technology. He was promoted to Vice President of Operations in August 2010. Prior to that, he was Senior Director of Mainstream Fabs from May to August in 2010. He joined us in 1987 and held various positions in manufacturing functions. He holds a B.S. degree from National Changhua University of Education.

J.K. Wang is our Vice President of Operations /300mm Fabs. He was promoted to Vice President of Operations in August 2010. Prior to that, he was Senior Director of 300mm Fabs from May to August in 2010. He joined us in 1987 and held various positions in manufacturing and research and development functions. He holds a master degree in chemical engineering from National Cheng-Kung University.

Irene Sun is our Vice President of Corporate Planning Organization. She was promoted to Vice President of Corporate Planning Organization in August 2010. Prior to that, she was Senior Director of Corporate Planning Organization from 2009 to 2010. She joined us in 2003 and held various positions in Corporate Planning Organization. She holds a Ph.D. in materials science and engineering from Cornell University.

Cliff Hou is our Vice President of Research & Development / Design and Technology Platform. He was promoted to Vice President of Research & Development in August 2011. Prior to that, he was Senior Director of Design and Technology Platform from 2010 to 2011. He joined us in 1997 and established the Company's technology design kit and reference flow development organizations. He holds a Ph.D. in electrical and computer engineering from Syracuse University.

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Been-Jon Woo is our Vice President of Business Development. She was promoted to Vice President of Business Development in November 2013. Prior to that, she was Director of Business Development from March 2013 to November 2013. She joined us in 2009 and was in charge of advanced technology roadmap and technology definition for 28/20-nanometer for high performance and low power applications. She holds a Ph.D. in chemistry from University of Southern California.

Sylvia Fang is our Vice President of Legal and General Counsel. She was promoted to Vice President and General Counsel of Legal Organization in August 2014. She joined us in 1995 and held various positions in legal functions. She holds a master degree in comparative law from University of Iowa. Ms. Fang is licensed to practice law in Taiwan.

Connie Ma is our Vice President of Human Resources. She was promoted to Vice President of Human Resources in August, 2014. Prior to joining us as Director of Human Resources in June 2014, she was a Senior Vice President of Global Human Resources at Trend Micros, Inc. She holds an EMBA from National Taiwan University.

Y.L. Wang is our Vice President of Research & Development / Technology Development. He was promoted to Vice President in November 2015. Prior to that, he was our Senior Director of Fab 14B from January to November in 2015. He joined us in 1992 and held various positions in manufacturing functions. He holds a Ph.D. in electronics engineering from National Chiao Tung University.

Douglas Yu is our Vice President of Research & Development / Integrated Interconnect & Packaging. He was promoted to Vice President of Research & Development in November 2016. Prior to that, he was our Senior Director of Integrated Interconnect & Packaging Division. He joined us in 1994 and was in charge of development of interconnect technology for integrated circuits. He holds a Ph.D. in materials engineering from Georgia Institute of Technology.

Alexander Kalnitsky is our Vice President of Research & Development / More-than-Moore Technologies. He was promoted to Vice President of Research & Development in November 2016. Prior to that, he was our Senior Director of More-than-Moore Technologies Division. He joined us in 2009 and was in charge of HV/Power/Analog/RF/CIS/MEMS processes development. He holds a Ph.D. in electrical engineering from Carleton University.

Kevin Zhang is our Vice President of Research & Development / Design and Technology Platform. Prior to joining us in November 2016, he was a Vice President of Technology and Manufacturing Group of Circuit Technology at Intel. He holds a Ph.D. in electrical engineering from Duke University.

There is no family relationship between or amongst any of our directors or executive officers.

Share Ownership

The following table sets forth certain information as of February 28, 2017 with respect to our common shares owned by our directors and executive officers.

Name of Shareholders ⁽¹⁾	Number of Common Shares Owned ⁽²⁾	Percentage of Outstanding Common
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		Shares⁽²⁾
Morris Chang, Chairman	125,137,914	0.48%
F.C. Tseng, Vice Chairman	34,472,675	0.13%
Johnsee Lee, Director ⁽³⁾	1,653,709,980	6.38%
Stan Shih, Independent Director	1,480,286	0.01%
Sir Peter Leahy Bonfield, Independent Director		
Thomas J. Engibous, Independent Director		
Kok-Choo Chen, Independent Director		
Michael R. Splinter, Independent Director		
Mark Liu, President and Co-Chief Executive Officer	12,977,114	0.05%
C.C. Wei, President and Co-Chief Executive Officer	7,179,207	0.03%
Stephen T. Tso, Senior Vice President & Chief Information Officer	12,897,064	0.05%
Lora Ho, Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer & Spokesperson	4,481,080	0.02%
Wei-Jen Lo, Senior Vice President	1,464,127	0.01%
Rick Cassidy, Senior Vice President of TSMC & President of TSMC North America		
Y.P. Chin, Senior Vice President	6,971,122	0.03%

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Name of Shareholders ⁽¹⁾	Number of Common Shares Owned ⁽²⁾	Percentage of Outstanding Common Shares ⁽²⁾
Y.J. Mii, Senior Vice President	1,000,419	0.00%
M.C. Tzeng, Vice President	7,405,595	0.03%
Jack Sun, Vice President & Chief Technology Officer	3,981,831	0.02%
N.S. Tsai, Vice President	1,988,180	0.01%
J.K. Lin, Vice President	12,498,018	0.05%
J.K. Wang, Vice President	2,553,947	0.01%
Irene Sun, Vice President	420,709	0.00%
Cliff Hou, Vice President	352,532	0.00%
Been-Jon Woo, Vice President	320,000	0.00%
Sylvia Fang, Vice President & General Counsel	700,285	0.00%
Connie Ma, Vice President	80,000	0.00%
Y.L. Wang, Vice President	218,535	0.00%
Douglas Yu, Vice President	225,000	0.00%
Alexander Kalnitsky, Vice President		
Kevin Zhang, Vice President		

(1) None of our directors and executive officers owned any stock option as of February 28, 2017.

(2) Except for the number of shares held by the National Development Fund of the Executive Yuan, the disclosed number of shares owned by the directors and executive officers does not include any common shares held in the form of ADS by such individuals as such individual ownership of ADSs has not been disclosed or otherwise made public. The disclosed number of share owned by the directors and executive officers also does not include shares owned by their related parties. Each of these individuals owned less than one percent of all common shares outstanding as of February 28, 2017.

(3) Represents shares held by the National Development Fund of the Executive Yuan.

Compensation

According to our Articles of Incorporation, not more than 0.3 percent of our annual profits (defined under local law), after recovering any losses incurred in prior years, if any, may be distributed as compensation to our directors and at least one percent of our annual profits may be distributed as profit sharing bonuses to employees, including executive officers. Compensation to directors is always paid in cash, while bonuses to our executive officers may be granted in cash, stock, or stock options or the combination of all these three. Individual awards are based on each individual's job responsibility, contribution and performance. See note 37 to our consolidated financial statements. Under our Articles of Incorporation, directors who also serve as executive officers are not entitled to any director compensation.

Remuneration Paid to Directors

The following table presents the remuneration paid and benefits in kind granted to our directors in 2016:

Name/Title	Fees Earned or			Total
	Paid in Cash	Stock Awards	All Other Compensation ⁽²⁾	

	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$ (in millions)	NT\$	US\$
Morris Chang, Chairman	309.0		2.5	311.5	9.6
F.C. Tseng ⁽¹⁾ , Vice Chairman	22.2		2.1	24.3	0.7
Sir Peter Leahy Bonfield, Independent Director	15.5			15.5	0.5
Stan Shih, Independent Director	12.0			12.0	0.4
Thomas J. Engibous, Independent Director	15.5			15.5	0.5
Kok-Choo Chen, Independent Director	12.0			12.0	0.4
Michael R. Splinter, Independent Director	15.5			15.5	0.5
Johnsee Lee, Director (Representative of National Development Fund, Executive Yuan)	9.6			9.6	0.3
Total	411.3		4.6	416.0	12.8

(1) In addition to the above, F.C. Tseng received NT\$4.5 million of compensation from non-consolidated affiliates.

(2) Included pensions funded/paid according to applicable law and expenses for company cars, but did not include compensation paid to car drivers.

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The following table presents the compensation paid and benefits in kind granted to our executive officers in 2016:

Name	Title	Salary	Bonus ⁽²⁾	Stock	All Other	Total	US\$
		NT\$	NT\$	Awards	Compensation ⁽³⁾		
		(in millions)				NT\$	
Mark Liu	President and Co-Chief Executive Officer	8.1	204.5		1.1	213.7	6.6
C.C. Wei	President and Co-Chief Executive Officer	8.1	204.5		1.5	214.1	6.6
Lora Ho	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Spokesperson	5.2	95.5		1.1	101.8	3.1
Stephen T. Tso	Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer						
Wei-Jen Lo	Senior Vice President, Research & Development / Technology Development						
Rick Cassidy	Senior Vice President & President of TSMC North America						
Y.P. Chin	Senior Vice President, Operations / Product Development						
Y.J. Mii	Senior Vice President, Research & Development / Technology Development						
M.C. Tzeng	Vice President, Operations / Affiliate Fabs						
Jack Sun	Vice President, Research &						

	Development / Corporate Research & Chief Technology Officer					
N.S. Tsai	Vice President, Quality & Reliability					
J.K. Lin ⁽⁵⁾	Vice President, Operations / Mainstream Fabs & Manufacturing Technology	79.6	979.9		1,074.1 ⁽⁴⁾	33.2 ⁽⁴⁾
J.K. Wang	Vice President, Operations / 300mm Fabs			14.6		
Irene Sun	Vice President, Corporate Planning Organization					
Cliff Hou	Vice President, Research & Development / Design and Technology Platform					
Been-Jon Woo	Vice President, Business Development					
Sylvia Fang ⁽⁵⁾	Vice President, Legal & General Counsel					
Connie Ma	Vice President, Human Resources					
Y.L. Wang	Vice President, Research & Development / Technology Development					
Douglas Yu	Vice President, Research & Development / Integrated Interconnect & Packaging					
Alexander Kalnitsky	Vice President, Research & Development / More-than-Moore Technologies					
Kevin Zhang	Vice President, Research & Development /					

Design and
Technology
Platform

Total	101.1	1,484.4	18.3	1,603.7	49.5
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- (1) The total compensation paid to Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and General Counsel was proposed by Chairman. The total compensation paid to other executive officers was proposed by Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. The proposals were reviewed by the Compensation Committee before submitting to the Board of Directors for final approval.
- (2) Included cash bonus and profit sharing bonus.
- (3) Included pensions funded/paid according to applicable law and expenses for company cars, but did not include compensation paid to car drivers.
- (4) Aggregate amount for executive officers other than Mark Liu, C.C. Wei, and Lora Ho.
- (5) In addition to the above, J.K. Lin and Sylvia Fang received NT\$0.1 million of compensation from non-consolidated affiliates.

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Board Practices

General

For a discussion of the term of office of the board of directors, see [Directors and Executive Officers](#) [Management](#) . No benefits are payable to members of the Board upon termination of their relationship with us.

Audit Committee

Our Audit Committee was established on August 6, 2002 to assist our board of directors in the review and monitoring of our financial and accounting matters, and the integrity of our financial reporting process and controls.

All members of the Audit Committee must have a basic understanding of finance and accounting and at least one member must have accounting or related financial management expertise.

Currently, the Audit Committee consists of five members comprising all of our independent directors. The members of the Audit Committee are Sir Peter L. Bonfield, the Chairman of our Audit Committee, Mr. Stan Shih, Mr. Thomas J. Engibous, Ms. Kok-Choo Chen and Mr. Michael R. Splinter. In addition, Mr. Jan C. Lobbezoo was appointed to serve as a financial expert consultant to the Audit Committee from February 14, 2006 onwards. See [Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert](#) . The Audit Committee is required to meet at least once every quarter. Our Audit Committee charter grants the Audit Committee the authority to conduct any investigation which it deems appropriate to fulfill its responsibilities. It has direct access to all our books, records, facilities, and personnel, as well as our registered public accountants. It has the authority to, among other things, appoint, terminate and approve all fees to be paid to our registered public accountants, subject to the approval of the board of directors as appropriate, and to oversee the work performed by the registered public accountants. The Audit Committee also has the authority to engage special legal, accounting, or other consultants it deems necessary in the performance of its duties. Beginning on January 1, 2007, the Audit Committee also assumed the responsibilities of supervisors pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law.

The Audit Committee convened four regular meetings and one special meeting in 2016. In addition to these meetings, the Audit Committee members and consultant participated in four telephone conferences to discuss our Annual Report to be filed with the Taiwan and U.S. authorities and investor conference materials with management.

Compensation Committee

Our board of directors established a Compensation Committee in June 2003 to assist our board of directors in discharging its responsibilities related to our compensation and benefit policies, plans and programs, and the compensation of our directors of the Board and executives.

The members of the Compensation Committee are appointed by the Board as required by R.O.C. law. The Compensation Committee, by its charter, shall consist of no fewer than three independent directors of the Board. Currently, the Compensation Committee is comprised of all five independent directors. The members of the Compensation Committee are Mr. Stan Shih, the Chairman of our Compensation Committee, Sir Peter L. Bonfield, Mr. Thomas J. Engibous, Ms. Kok-Choo Chen and Mr. Michael R. Splinter.

The Compensation Committee convened four regular meetings in 2016.

Employees

The following table sets out, as of the dates indicated, the number of our full-time employees serving in the capacities indicated.

Function	As of December 31,		
	2014	2015	2016
Managers	4,385	4,669	4,909
Professionals	18,552	19,645	20,719
Assistant Engineers/Clericals	3,530	3,789	3,934
Technicians	17,124	17,169	17,406
Total	43,591	45,272	46,968

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The following table sets out, as of the dates indicated, a breakdown of the number of our full-time employees by geographic location:

Location of Facility and Principal Offices	As of December 31,		
	2014	2015	2016
Hsinchu Science Park, Taiwan	22,329	23,583	22,960
Southern Taiwan Science Park, Taiwan	12,577	12,415	11,715
Central Taiwan Science Park, Taiwan	4,480	4,003	6,003
Taoyuan County, Taiwan		996	1,842
China	2,669	2,707	2,868
North America	1,450	1,479	1,487
Europe	50	53	55
Japan	32	32	33
Korea	4	4	5
Total	43,591	45,272	46,968

As of December 31, 2016, our total employee population was 46,968 with an educational makeup of 4.5% Ph.Ds, 40.3% masters, 26.7% university bachelors, 11.6% college degrees and 16.9% others. Among this employee population, 54.6% were at a managerial or professional level. Continuous learning is the cornerstone of our employee development strategy. Individual development plans are tailor-made to individual development needs for each employee. Employee development is further supported and enforced by a comprehensive network of resources including on- job training, coaching, mentoring, job rotation, classroom training, e-learning and external learning opportunities.

Pursuant to our Articles of Incorporation, our employees participate in our profits sharing program by way of a bonus. Employees in the aggregate are entitled to not less than 1% of our annual profits (defined under local law), after recovering any losses incurred in prior years, if any. Our practice in the past has been to determine the amount of the bonus based on our operating results and industry practice in the R.O.C. In 2015 and 2016, we distributed an employees cash bonus of NT\$20,557 million and an employees cash profit sharing bonus of NT\$20,557 million to our employees in relation to year 2015 profits. In 2016 and 2017, we also distributed an employees cash bonus of NT\$22,418 million (US\$692 million) to our employees in relation to year 2016 profits. Employee cash profit sharing bonus of NT\$22,418 million (US\$692 million) in relation to year 2016 profits will be distributed in July 2017.

As to employee relations, we value two-way communication and are committed to keeping our communication channels open and transparent between the management level and their subordinates. In addition, we are dedicated to providing diverse employee engagement programs, which support our goals in reinforcing close rapport with employees and maintaining harmonious labor relations.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**Major Shareholders**

The following table sets forth certain information as of February 28, 2017, with respect to our common shares owned by (i) each person who, according to our records, beneficially owned five percent or more of our common shares and

by (ii) all directors and executive officers as a group.

Names of Shareholders	Number of Common Shares Owned	Percentage of Total Outstanding Common Shares
National Development Fund	1,653,709,980	6.38%
Capital World Investors ⁽¹⁾	1,585,996,314	6.12%
BlackRock, Inc. ⁽²⁾	1,322,067,760	5.10%
Directors and executive officers as a group ⁽³⁾	238,805,640	0.92%

- ⁽¹⁾ According to the Schedule 13G of Capital World Investors filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 13, 2017, Capital World Investors is deemed to be the beneficial owner of the number of common shares listed above as a result of Capital Research and Management Company acting as investment adviser to various investment companies registered under Section 8 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. We do not have further information with respect to Capital World Investors' ownership in us subsequent to its Schedule 13G filed on February 13, 2017.

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(2) According to the Schedule 13G of BlackRock, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 30, 2017, BlackRock, Inc. is the parent holding company or control person of several entities with interests in TSMC. We do not have further information with respect to BlackRock, Inc.'s ownership in us subsequent to its Schedule 13G filed on January 30, 2017.

(3) Excluded ownership of the National Development Fund.

As of February 28, 2017 a total of 25,930,380,458 common shares were outstanding. With certain limited exceptions, holders of common shares that are not R.O.C. persons are required to hold their common shares through their custodians in the R.O.C. As of February 28, 2017, 5,360,968,188 common shares were registered in the name of a nominee of Citibank, N.A., the depository under our ADS deposit agreement. Citibank, N.A., has advised us that, as of February 28, 2017, 1,072,193,632 ADSs, representing 5,360,968,188 common shares, were held of record by Cede & Co. and 193 other registered shareholders domiciled in and outside of the United States. We have no further information as to common shares held, or beneficially owned, by U.S. persons.

Our major shareholders have the same voting rights as our other shareholders. For a description of the voting rights of our shareholders see Item 10. Additional Information Description of Common Shares Voting Rights .

We are currently not aware of any arrangement that may at a subsequent date result in a change of control of us.

Related Party Transactions***Vanguard International Semiconductor Corporation (VIS)***

In 1994, we, the R.O.C. Ministry of Economic Affairs and other investors established VIS, then an integrated DRAM manufacturer. VIS commenced volume commercial production in 1995 and listed its shares on the R.O.C.

Over-the-Counter (Taipei Exchange) in March 1998. In 2004, VIS completely terminated its DRAM production and became a dedicated foundry company. As of February 28, 2017, we owned approximately 28.3% of the equity interest in VIS.

On April 1, 2004, we entered into an agreement with VIS with an initial term of two years. During the term of this agreement, VIS is obligated to use its best commercial efforts to manufacture wafers at specified yield rates for us up to a fixed amount of reserved capacity per month, and TSMC is required to use its best commercial efforts to maintain utilization of such reserved capacity within a specified range of wafers per month. Pursuant to its terms, upon expiration of its initial two-year term, this agreement is to be automatically renewed for additional one year periods unless earlier terminated by the parties. This Agreement has been so renewed per its terms. We pay VIS at a fixed discount to the actual selling price as mutually agreed between the parties in respect of each purchase order. We also agreed to license VIS certain of our process technologies and transfer certain technical know-how and information. TSMC receives from VIS certain royalty payments for granting such licenses. We leased office from VIS based on the lease terms and prices determined in the mutual agreement. The rental expenses were paid to VIS monthly and classified under manufacturing expenses. The lease agreement expired in May 2016. In 2016, we had total purchases of NT\$6,732 million (US\$208 million) from VIS, representing 1.4% of our total cost of revenue.

Systems on Silicon Manufacturing Company Pte. Ltd. (SSMC)

SSMC is a joint venture in Singapore that we established with Philips and EDB Investment Pte. Ltd. to produce integrated circuits by means of advanced submicron manufacturing processes. These integrated circuits are made pursuant to the product design specifications provided primarily by us and Philips under an agreement with Philips, and EDB Investment Pte. Ltd. (the SSMC Shareholders Agreement) in March 1999 and, primarily by us and NXP, subsequent to the assignment by Philips of its rights to NXP and NXP's assumption of Philips' obligations under the

SSMC Shareholders Agreement pursuant to the Assignment and Assumption Agreement effective September 25, 2006. SSMC's business is limited to manufacturing wafers for us, our subsidiaries, NXP and NXP's subsidiaries. In November 15, 2006, we and NXP exercised the option rights under the SSMC Shareholders Agreement to purchase all of the SSMC shares owned by EDB Investment Pte. Ltd. As a result, we now own 38.8%, and NXP owns 61.2% of SSMC. While we, together with NXP, have the right to purchase up to 100% of SSMC's annual capacity, we and NXP are required to purchase, in the aggregate, at least 70% of SSMC's full capacity; we, alone, are required to purchase up to 28% of the annual installed capacity. See below for a detailed discussion of the contract terms we entered into with SSMC.

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We entered into a technology cooperation agreement with SSMC effective March 30, 1999 in which SSMC agreed to base at least a major part of its production activities on processes compatible to those in use in our metal oxide semiconductor (MOS) integrated circuits wafer volume production fabs. In return, we have agreed to provide SSMC with access to and benefit of the technical knowledge and experience relating to certain processes in use in our MOS integrated circuits wafer volume production fabs and to assist SSMC by rendering certain technical services in connection with its production activities. In addition, we granted to SSMC limited licenses of related intellectual property rights owned or controlled by us for the purpose of MOS integrated circuit production for the sole use in manufacturing products for us. SSMC pays to us during, and up to three years after, the term of this agreement a remuneration of a fixed percentage of the net selling price of all products manufactured by SSMC. In 2016, we had total purchases of NT\$3,376 million (US\$104 million) from SSMC, representing 0.7% of our total cost of revenue.

Global Unichip Corporation (GUC)

In January 2003, we acquired 52.0% equity interest in GUC, a System-on-Chip (SoC) design service company that provides large scale SoC implementation services. GUC has been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since November 3, 2006. Since July 2011, we were no longer deemed to be a controlling entity of GUC and its subsidiaries due to the termination of a Shareholders Agreement. As a result, we no longer consolidated GUC and its subsidiaries in our financial statements. As of February 28, 2017, we owned approximately 34.8% of the equity interest in GUC.

In 2016, we had total sales of NT\$5,851 million (US\$181 million) to GUC, representing 0.6% of our total revenue.

Xintec, Inc. (Xintec)

In January 2007, we acquired a 51.2% equity interest in Xintec, a supplier of wafer level packaging service, to support our CMOS image sensor manufacturing business. Since June 2013, we no longer consolidated Xintec in our financial statements as the number of our appointed directors on Xintec's board consisted less than a majority. On March 30, 2015, Xintec listed its shares on the R.O.C. Over-the-Counter (Taipei Exchange). Subsequent to Xintec's IPO, our shareholding in Xintec was diluted to approximately 41.2%. On November 20, 2015, we obtained additional 10.2% beneficial equity interest in Xintec from OmniVision Technologies Inc. (OVT) when OVT was acquired by a Chinese consortium, and subsequently sold 5.1% of the equity interest in Xintec each on November 30, 2015 and April 11, 2016, respectively. As of February 28, 2017, we owned approximately 41.2% of the equity interest in Xintec.

In 2016, we incurred total manufacturing expenses of NT\$1,387 million (US\$43 million) from Xintec, representing 0.3% of our total cost of revenue.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Consolidated Financial Statements and Other Financial Information**

Please see Item 18. Financial Statements . Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, no significant change has occurred since the date of the annual consolidated financial statements.

Legal Proceedings

As is the case with many companies in the semiconductor industry, we have received from time to time communications from third parties asserting that our technologies, our manufacturing processes, or the design of the semiconductors made by us or the use of those semiconductors by our customers may infringe upon their patents or

other intellectual property rights. These assertions have at times resulted in litigation by or against us and settlement payments by us. Irrespective of the validity of these claims, we could incur significant costs in the defense thereof or could suffer adverse effects on our operations.

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In June 2010, Keranos, LLC. filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas alleging that TSMC, TSMC North America, and several other leading technology companies infringe three expired U.S. patents. In response, TSMC, TSMC North America, and several co-defendants in the Texas case filed a lawsuit against Keranos in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California in November 2010, seeking a judgment declaring that they did not infringe the asserted patents, and that those patents were invalid. These two litigations have been consolidated into a single lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. In February 2014, the Court entered a final judgment in favor of TSMC and TSMC North America, dismissing all of Keranos' claims against TSMC and TSMC North America with prejudice. Keranos appealed the final judgment to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, and in August 2015, the Federal Circuit remanded the case back to the Texas court for further proceedings. In January 2017, the Texas court dismissed all of Keranos' claims against TSMC and TSMC North America with prejudice, and dismissed TSMC's and TSMC North America's counterclaims without prejudice. The case is over as to TSMC and TSMC North America.

In December 2010, Ziptronix, Inc. filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California accusing TSMC, TSMC North America and one other company of infringing several U.S. patents. In September 2014, the Court granted summary judgment of noninfringement in favor of TSMC and TSMC North America. Ziptronix, Inc. could appeal the Court's order. In August 2015, Tessa Technologies, Inc. announced it had acquired Ziptronix. In February 2017, the Court dismissed all of Ziptronix's claims against TSMC and TSMC North America with prejudice.

In March 2014, DSS Technology Management, Inc. (DSS) filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas alleging that TSMC, TSMC North America, TSMC Development, Inc., and several other companies infringe one U.S. patent. TSMC Development, Inc. has subsequently been dismissed. In May 2015, the Court entered a final judgment of noninfringement in favor of TSMC and TSMC North America. DSS appealed the final judgment to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (Federal Circuit). In November 2015, the Patent Trial and Appeal Board (PTAB) determined after concluding an Inter Partes Review (IPR) that the patent claims asserted by DSS in the District Court litigation are unpatentable. DSS appealed the PTAB's decision to the Federal Circuit in January 2016. In March 2016, the District Court's judgment of noninfringement was affirmed by the Federal Circuit. In April 2016, the District Court litigation between the parties and the related Federal Circuit appeal were dismissed, and the appeal proceeding of the PTAB's decision is also over as to TSMC.

Other than the matters described above, we were not involved in any other material litigation in 2016 and are not currently involved in any other material litigation.

Dividends and Dividend Policy

The following table sets forth the dividends per share paid during each of the years indicated in respect of common shares outstanding on the record dates eligible to the payments of those dividends. During 2014, 2015 and 2016, we paid cash dividends in the amounts of NT\$77,785,851,420, NT\$116,683,480,962 and NT\$155,582,282,748 (US\$4,801,922,307), respectively.

	Cash Dividends Per Share NT\$	Outstanding common shares at year end
2014	2.9999	25,929,662,436
2015	4.4999	25,930,380,458

2016	6.0000	25,930,380,458
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Our dividend policy is set forth in our Articles of Incorporation. Except as otherwise specified in the Articles of Incorporation or under the R.O.C. law, we will not pay dividends or make other distributions to shareholders in respect of any year in which we have no earnings or retained earnings. The R.O.C. Company Act also requires that 10% of annual net income (less prior years' losses and outstanding taxes) be set aside as legal reserve until the accumulated legal reserve equals our paid-in capital.

Our profits may be distributed by way of cash dividend, stock dividend, or a combination of cash and stock.

On December 21, 2004, our shareholders approved amendments to our Articles of Incorporations pursuant to which distributions of profits shall be made preferably by way of cash dividend. In addition, pursuant to the amendments, the ratio for stock dividends shall not exceed 50% of the total distribution.

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Holders of outstanding common shares on a dividend record date will be entitled to the full dividend declared without regard to any subsequent transfer of the common shares. Payment of dividends (including in cash and in common shares) in respect of the prior year is made following approval by our shareholders at the annual general meeting of shareholders. Distribution of stock dividends is subject to approval by the R.O.C. FSC.

Holders of ADRs evidencing ADSs are entitled to receive dividends, subject to the terms of the deposit agreement, to the same extent as the holders of common shares. Cash dividends will be paid to the depositary and, after deduction of any applicable R.O.C. taxes and except as otherwise provided in the deposit agreement, will be paid to holders. Stock dividends will be distributed to the depositary and, except as otherwise provided in the deposit agreement, will be distributed to holders by the depositary in the form of additional ADSs.

For information relating to R.O.C. withholding taxes payable on cash and stock dividends, see Item 10. Additional Information Taxation R.O.C. Taxation Dividends .

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

The principal trading market for our common shares is the Taiwan Stock Exchange. Our common shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange under the symbol 2330 since September 5, 1994, and the ADSs have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol TSM since October 8, 1997. The outstanding ADSs are identified by the CUSIP number 874039100. The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing prices and the average daily volume of trading activity on the Taiwan Stock Exchange for the common shares and the high and low closing prices and the average daily volume of trading activity on the New York Stock Exchange for the common shares represented by ADSs.

	Taiwan Stock Exchange Closing price per common share ⁽²⁾		Average daily trading volume (in thousands of shares)	New York Stock Exchange ⁽¹⁾ Closing price per ADS ⁽²⁾		Average daily trading volume (in thousands of ADSs)
	High (NT\$)	Low (NT\$)		High (US\$)	Low (US\$)	
2012	88.01	64.17	39,620	15.3488	11.173	10,581
2013	102.48	86.10	34,841	17.9617	14.3876	10,372
2014	131.96	91.67	36,510	21.9197	15.0362	11,066
2015	144.09	110.66	40,085	23.7316	18.0737	12,245
First Quarter	144.09	121.24	50,312	23.386	19.4167	14,164
Second Quarter	142.22	129.17	38,537	23.7316	21.1539	12,658
Third Quarter	137.12	110.66	40,250	22.3031	18.0737	13,811
Fourth Quarter	139.53	127.02	32,724	22.6885	20.0005	8,444
2016	193.00	126.54	32,817	31.55	19.7308	7,094
First Quarter	155.89	126.54	38,372	25.492	19.7308	8,482

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Second Quarter	162.50	138.57	37,189	26.23	21.9852	7,412
Third Quarter	187.50	161.50	29,874	30.66	26.15	6,403
Fourth Quarter	193.00	178.00	26,555	31.55	28.55	6,128
October	193.00	186.00	25,829	31.55	30.39	6,514
November	189.50	180.00	29,013	31.35	28.85	6,500
December	187.50	178.00	24,756	30.36	28.55	5,369
2017						
January	185.50	179.50	33,106	31.31	29.29	7,393
February	190.00	183.50	36,380	32.34	30.21	6,380
March	195.00	183.50	28,288	33.35	30.85	5,713
April (through April 12, 2017)	193.00	190.00	21,033	32.9	32.28	4,735

Source: Bloomberg

- (1) Each ADS represents the right to receive five common shares.
- (2) As adjusted for a NT\$2.9995 cash dividend per share in July 2012 , a NT\$2.9995 cash dividend per share in July 2013 , a NT\$2.9999 cash dividend per share in July 2014 a NT\$4.4999 cash dividend per share in July 2015 and a NT\$6.0000 cash dividend per share in July 2016.

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ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Description of Common Shares

We are organized under the laws of the R.O.C. Set forth below is a description of our common shares, including summaries of the material provisions of our Articles of Incorporation, the R.O.C. Company Act, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

General

Our authorized share capital is NT\$280,500,000,000, divided into 28,050,000,000 common shares of which 500,000,000 common shares are reserved for the issuance for our employee stock options and among which 25,930,380,458 and 25,930,380,458 common shares were issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2016 and February 28, 2017, respectively. No employee stock options are outstanding as of December 31, 2016 and February 28, 2017.

The R.O.C. Company Act, the R.O.C. Act for Establishment and Administration of Science Parks and the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law provide that any change in the issued share capital of a public company, such as us, requires the approval of its board of directors, (or, for capital reduction, a resolution of its shareholders meeting), the approval of, or the registration with, the R.O.C. FSC and the Ministry of Economic Affairs or the Science Park Administration (as applicable) and/or an amendment to its articles of incorporation (if such change also involves a change in the authorized share capital).

There are no provisions under either R.O.C. law or the deposit agreement under which holders of ADSs would be required to forfeit the common shares represented by ADSs.

Dividends and Distributions

An R.O.C. company is generally not permitted to distribute dividends or to make any other distributions to shareholders in respect of any year for which it did not have either earnings or retained earnings. In addition, before distributing a dividend to shareholders following the end of a fiscal year, the company must recover any past losses, pay all outstanding taxes and set aside in a legal reserve, until such time as its legal reserve equals its paid-in capital, 10% of its net income for that fiscal year (less any past losses and outstanding tax), and may set aside a special reserve.

At the annual general meeting of our shareholders, the board of directors submits to the shareholders for their approval of our financial statements for the preceding fiscal year and any proposal for the distribution of a dividend or the making of any other distribution to shareholders from our earnings or retained earnings (subject to compliance with the requirements described above) at the end of the preceding fiscal year. All common shares outstanding and fully paid as of the relevant record date are entitled to share equally in any dividend or other distribution so approved. Dividends may be distributed in cash, in the form of common shares or a combination thereof, as determined by the shareholders at the meeting.

In addition to permitting dividends to be paid out of earnings or retained earnings, the R.O.C. Company Act permits us to make distributions to our shareholders in cash or in the form of common shares from capital surplus and the legal reserve. However, dividend distribution out of our legal reserve can only be effected to the extent of the excessive amount of the accumulated legal reserve over 25% of our paid-in capital.

For information as to R.O.C. taxes on dividends and distributions, see [Taxation](#) [R.O.C. Taxation](#) .

Preemptive Rights and Issues of Additional Common Shares

Under the R.O.C. Company Act, when a public company, such as us, issues new shares of common stock for cash, 10% to 15% of the issue must be offered to its employees. The remaining new shares must be offered to existing shareholders in a preemptive rights offering, subject to a requirement under the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law that at least 10% of these issuances must be offered to the public. This percentage can be increased by a resolution passed at a shareholders meeting, thereby limiting or waiving the preemptive rights of existing shareholders. The preemptive rights provisions do not apply to limited circumstances, such as:

issuance of new shares upon conversion of convertible bonds; and

offerings of new shares through a private placement approved at a shareholders meeting.

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Authorized but unissued shares of any class may be issued at such times and, subject to the above-mentioned provisions of the R.O.C. Company Act and the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law, upon such terms as the board of directors may determine. The shares with respect to which preemptive rights have been waived may be freely offered, subject to compliance with applicable R.O.C. law.

Meetings of Shareholders

Meetings of our shareholders may be general meetings or special meetings. General meetings of shareholders are generally held in Hsinchu, Taiwan, within six months after the end of each fiscal year. Special meetings of shareholders may be convened by resolution of the board of directors whenever it deems necessary, or under certain circumstances, by shareholders or the audit committee. For a public company such as us, notice in writing of shareholders' meetings, stating the place, time and purpose thereof, must be sent to each shareholder at least thirty days (in the case of general meetings) and fifteen days (in the case of special meetings) prior to the date set for each meeting.

Voting Rights

A holder of common shares has one vote for each common share. Except as otherwise provided by law, a resolution may be adopted by the holders of a simple majority of the total issued and outstanding common shares represented at a shareholders' meeting at which a majority of the holders of the total issued and outstanding common shares are present. The election of directors at a shareholders' meeting is by cumulative voting. As authorized under the R.O.C. Company Act, we have adopted a nomination procedure for election of our directors in our Articles of Incorporation. According to our Articles of Incorporation, ballots for the election of directors and independent directors are cast separately.

The R.O.C. Company Act also provides that in order to approve certain major corporate actions, including but not limited to, (i) any amendment to the articles of incorporation (which is required for, among other actions, any increase in authorized share capital), (ii) execution, modification or termination of any contracts regarding leasing of all business or joint operations or mandate of the company's business to other persons, (iii) the dissolution, amalgamation or spin-off of a company or the transfer of the whole or an important part of its business or its properties or the taking over of the whole of the business or properties of any other company which would have a significant impact on the acquiring company's operations or (iv) the removal of directors or supervisors or (v) the distribution of any stock dividend, a meeting of the shareholders must be convened with a quorum of holders of at least two-thirds of all issued and outstanding shares of common stock at which the holders of at least a majority of the common stock represented at the meeting vote in favor thereof. However, in the case of a publicly held company such as us, such a resolution may be adopted by the holders of at least two-thirds of the shares of common stock represented at a meeting of shareholders at which holders of at least a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock are present.

A shareholder may be represented at a shareholders' meeting by proxy. A valid proxy must be delivered to us at least five days prior to the commencement of the shareholders' meeting.

Holders of ADSs will not have the right to exercise voting rights with respect to the common shares represented thereby, except as described in "Voting of Deposited Securities".

Other Rights of Shareholders

Under the R.O.C. Company Act, dissenting shareholders are entitled to appraisal rights in the event of amalgamation, spin-off or certain other major corporate actions. A dissenting shareholder may request us to redeem all of the shares

owned by that shareholder at a fair price to be determined by mutual agreement or a court order if agreement cannot be reached. A shareholder may exercise these appraisal rights by serving a written notice on us prior to the related shareholders' meeting and by raising an objection at the shareholders' meeting. In addition to appraisal rights, any shareholder has the right to sue for the annulment of any resolution adopted at a shareholders' meeting where the procedures were legally defective within thirty days after the date of such shareholders' meeting. One or more shareholders who have held more than three percent of the issued and outstanding shares for over a year may require audit committee to bring a derivative action against a director for that director's liability to us as a result of that director's unlawful actions or failure to act. In addition, one or more shareholders who have held more than three percent of our issued and outstanding shares for over a year may require the board of directors to convene a special shareholders' meeting by sending a written request to the board of directors.

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The R.O.C. Company Act allows shareholder(s) holding 1% or more of the total issued shares of a company to, during the period of time prescribed by the company, submit one proposal in writing containing no more than three hundred words (Chinese characters) for discussion at the general meeting of shareholders. In addition, if a company adopts a nomination procedure for election of directors or supervisors in its articles of incorporation, shareholders representing 1% or more of the total issued shares of such company may submit a candidate list in writing to the company along with relevant information and supporting documents.

Register of Shareholders and Record Dates

Our share registrar, CTBC Bank Co., Ltd., maintains the register of our shareholders at its office in Taipei, Taiwan. Under the R.O.C. Company Act, the transfer of common shares in registered form is effected by endorsement of the transferor's and transferee's seals on the share certificates and delivery of the related share certificates. In order to assert shareholders' rights against us, however, the transferee must have his name and address registered on the register of shareholders. Shareholders are required to file their respective specimen signatures or seals with us. The settlement of trading in the common shares is carried out on the book-entry system maintained by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation and therefore, the share transfer will follow the procedures of the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation.

The R.O.C. Company Act permits us to set a record date and close the register of shareholders for a specified period in order for us to determine the shareholders or pledgees that are entitled to certain rights pertaining to common shares by giving advance public notice. Under the R.O.C. Company Act, our register of shareholders should be closed for a period of sixty days, thirty days and five days immediately before each general meeting of shareholders, special meeting of shareholders and record date of dividend distribution, respectively.

Annual Financial Statements

Under the R.O.C. Company Act, ten days before the general meeting of shareholders, our annual financial statements must be available at our principal office in Hsinchu for inspection by the shareholders.

Acquisition of Common Shares by Us

With minor exceptions, we may not acquire our common shares under the R.O.C. Company Act. However, under the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law, we may, by a board resolution adopted by majority consent at a meeting with two-thirds of our directors present, purchase our common shares on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or by a tender offer, in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the R.O.C. FSC, for the following purposes: (i) to transfer shares to our employees; (ii) to satisfy our obligations to provide our common shares upon exercise or conversion of any warrants, convertible bonds or convertible preferred shares; and (iii) if necessary, to maintain our credit and our shareholders' equity (such as for the purpose of supporting the trading price of our common shares during market dislocations), provided that the common shares so purchased shall be cancelled thereafter.

We are not allowed to purchase more than ten percent of our total issued and outstanding common shares. In addition, we may not spend more than the aggregate amount of our retained earnings, premium from issuing stock and the realized portion of the capital reserve to purchase our common shares.

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

Liquidation Rights

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

Transaction Restrictions

The R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law (i) requires each director, supervisor, manager or shareholder holding more than ten percent of the shares of a public company to report the amount of that person's shareholding to that company and (ii) limits the number of shares that can be sold or transferred on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or on the R.O.C. Over-the-Counter (Taipei Exchange) by that person per day.

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Material Contracts

TSMC joined the Customer Co-Investment Program of ASML Holding N.V. (ASML) in August 2012. As part of this program, TSMC and ASML signed a research and development funding agreement whereby TSMC shall provide EUR276 million to ASML's research and development programs from 2013 to 2017.

TSMC is not currently a party to any other material contract, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of our business.

Foreign Investment in the R.O.C.

Since 1983, the R.O.C. government has periodically enacted legislation and adopted regulations to permit foreign investment in the R.O.C. securities market.

On September 30, 2003, the R.O.C. Executive Yuan approved an amendment to Regulations Governing Investment in Securities by Overseas Chinese and Foreign National, or the Regulations, which took effect on October 2, 2003. According to the Regulations, the R.O.C. FSC abolished the mechanism of the so-called "qualified foreign institutional investors" and "general foreign investors" as stipulated in the Regulations before the amendment.

Under the Regulations, foreign investors are classified as either "onshore foreign investors" or "offshore foreign investors" according to their respective geographical location. Both onshore and offshore foreign investors are allowed to invest in R.O.C. securities after they register with the Taiwan Stock Exchange. The Regulations further classify foreign investors into foreign institutional investors and foreign individual investors. Foreign institutional investors refer to those investors incorporated and registered in accordance with foreign laws outside of the R.O.C. (i.e., offshore foreign institutional investors) or their branches set up and recognized within the R.O.C. (i.e., onshore foreign institutional investors). Offshore overseas Chinese and foreign individual investors may be subject to a maximum investment ceiling that will be separately determined by the R.O.C. FSC after consultation with the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan). Currently, there is no maximum investment ceiling for offshore overseas Chinese and foreign individual investors. On the other hand, foreign institutional investors are not subject to any ceiling for investment in the R.O.C. securities market.

Except for certain specified industries, such as telecommunications, investments in R.O.C.-listed companies by foreign investors are not subject to individual or aggregate foreign ownership limits. Custodians for foreign investors are required to submit to the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the Taiwan Stock Exchange a monthly report of trading activities and status of assets under custody and other matters. Capital remitted to the R.O.C. under these guidelines may be remitted out of the R.O.C. at any time after the date the capital is remitted to the R.O.C. Capital gains and income on investments may be remitted out of the R.O.C. at any time.

Foreign investors (other than foreign investors who have registered with the Taiwan Stock Exchange for making investments in the R.O.C. securities market) who wish to make direct investments in the shares of R.O.C. companies are required to submit a foreign investment approval application to the Investment Commission of the R.O.C. Ministry of Economic Affairs or other applicable government authority. The Investment Commission or such other government authority reviews each foreign investment approval application and approves or disapproves each application after consultation with other governmental agencies (such as the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the R.O.C. FSC).

Under current R.O.C. law, any non-R.O.C. person possessing a foreign investment approval may repatriate annual net profits, interest and cash dividends attributable to the approved investment. Stock dividends attributable to this

investment, investment capital and capital gains attributable to this investment may be repatriated by the non-R.O.C. person possessing a foreign investment approval after approvals of the Investment Commission or other government authorities have been obtained.

In addition to the general restriction against direct investment by non-R.O.C. persons in securities of R.O.C. companies, non-R.O.C. persons (except in certain limited cases) are currently prohibited from investing in certain industries in the R.O.C. pursuant to a negative list, as amended by the R.O.C. Executive Yuan. The prohibition on foreign investment in the prohibited industries specified in the negative list is absolute in the absence of a specific exemption from the application of the negative list. Pursuant to the negative list, certain other industries are restricted so that non-R.O.C. persons (except in limited cases) may invest in these industries only up to a specified level and with the specific approval of the relevant competent authority that is responsible for enforcing the relevant legislation that the negative list is intended to implement.

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The R.O.C. FSC announced on April 30, 2009 the Regulations Governing Mainland Chinese Investors' Securities Investments (P.R.C. Regulations) and amended the same on October 6, 2010. According to the P.R.C. Regulations, a P.R.C. qualified domestic institutional investor (QDII) is allowed to invest in R.O.C. securities (including less than 10% shareholding of an R.O.C. company listed on Taiwan Stock Exchange or R.O.C. Over-the-Counter (Taipei Exchange)). Nevertheless, the total investment amount of QDIIs cannot exceed US\$500 million. For each QDII, the custodians of such QDIIs must apply with the Taiwan Stock Exchange for the remittance amount for each QDII, which cannot exceed US\$100 million, and QDII can only invest in the R.O.C. securities market with the amount approved by the Taiwan Stock Exchange. In addition, QDIIs are currently prohibited from investing in certain industries, and their investment of certain other industries in a given company is restricted to a certain percentage pursuant to a list promulgated by the FSC and amended from time to time. P.R.C. investors other than QDII, however, are prohibited from making investments in an R.O.C. company listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or the R.O.C. Over-the-Counter (Taipei Exchange), unless with approval from the Investment Commission of the R.O.C. Ministry of Economic Affairs for its investment of 10% or more (or other percentage applicable to certain restricted industries) of the equity interest of such R.O.C. company.

In addition to investments permitted under the P.R.C. Regulations, P.R.C. investors who wish to make (i) direct investment in the shares of R.O.C. private companies or (ii) investments, individually or aggregately, in 10% or more (or other percentage applicable to certain restricted industries) of the equity interest of an R.O.C. company listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or R.O.C. Over-the-Counter (Taipei Exchange) are required to submit an investment approval application to the Investment Commission of the R.O.C. Ministry of Economic Affairs or other government authority. The Investment Commission of the R.O.C. Ministry of Economic Affairs or such other government authority reviews Investment Approval application and approves or disapproves each application after consultation with other governmental agencies. Furthermore, P.R.C. investor who wishes to be elected as an R.O.C. company's director or supervisor shall also submit an investment approval application to the Investment Commission of the R.O.C. Ministry of Economic Affairs or other government authority for approval.

Depository Receipts

In April 1992, the R.O.C. FSC enacted regulations permitting R.O.C. companies with securities listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange, with the prior approval of the R.O.C. FSC, to sponsor the issuance and sale to foreign investors of depository receipts. Depository receipts represent deposited shares of R.O.C. companies. In December 1994, the R.O.C. FSC allowed companies whose shares are listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or traded on the R.O.C. Over-the-Counter (Taipei Exchange), upon approval of the R.O.C. FSC, to sponsor the issuance and sale of depository receipts.

Our deposit agreement has been amended and restated on November 16, 2007 to: (i) make our ADSs eligible for the direct registration system, as required by the New York Stock Exchange, by providing that ADSs may be certificated or uncertificated securities, (ii) enable the distribution of our reports by electronic means and (iii) reflect changes in R.O.C. laws in connection with the nomination of candidates for independent directors, for voting at the meeting of the shareholders. A copy of our amended and restated deposit agreement has been filed under the cover of Form F-6 on November 16, 2007.

A holder of depository receipts (other than citizens of the P.R.C. and entities organized under the laws of the P.R.C. save for QDII or those which otherwise obtain the approval of the Investment Commission of the R.O.C. Ministry of Economic Affairs) may request the depository to either cause the underlying shares to be sold in the R.O.C. and to distribute the sale proceeds to the holder or to withdraw from the depository receipt facility the shares represented by the depository receipts to the extent permitted under the deposit agreement (for depository receipts representing existing shares, immediately after the issuance of the depository receipts; and for depository receipts representing new

shares, in practice four to seven business days after the issuance of the depositary receipts) and transfer the shares to the holder.

We, or the foreign depositary bank, may not increase the number of depositary receipts by depositing shares in a depositary receipt facility or issuing additional depositary receipts against these deposits without specific R.O.C. FSC approval, except in limited circumstances. These circumstances include issuances of additional depositary receipts in connection with:

dividends or free distributions of shares;

the exercise by holders of existing depositary receipts of their pre-emptive rights in connection with capital increases for cash; or

if permitted under the deposit agreement and custody agreement, the deposit of common shares purchased by any person directly or through a depositary bank on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or the R.O.C. Over-the-Counter (Taipei Exchange) (as applicable) or held by such person for deposit in the depositary receipt facility.

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However, the total number of deposited shares outstanding after an issuance under the circumstances described in the third clause above may not exceed the number of deposited shares previously approved by the R.O.C. FSC plus any depositary receipts created under the circumstances described in the first two clauses above. Issuances of additional depositary receipts under the circumstances described in the third clause above will be permitted to the extent that previously issued depositary receipts have been canceled and the underlying shares have been withdrawn from the depositary receipt facility.

Under current R.O.C. law, a non-R.O.C. holder of ADSs who withdraws and holds the underlying shares must register with the Taiwan Stock Exchange and appoint an eligible local agent to:

open a securities trading account with a local securities brokerage firm;

open an NT dollars bank account;

pay taxes;

remit funds; and

exercise rights on securities and perform other matters as may be designated by the holder.

Under existing R.O.C. laws and regulations, without this account, holders of ADSs that withdraw and hold the common shares represented by the ADSs would not be able to hold or subsequently transfer the common shares, whether on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or otherwise. In addition, a withdrawing non-R.O.C. holder must appoint a local custodian for handling confirmation and settlement of trades, safekeeping of securities and cash proceeds and reporting of information.

Holders of ADSs who are non-R.O.C. persons withdrawing common shares represented by ADSs are required under current R.O.C. law and regulations to appoint an agent in the R.O.C. for filing tax returns and making tax payments. This agent, a tax guarantor, must meet certain qualifications set by the R.O.C. Ministry of Finance and, upon appointment, becomes a guarantor of the withdrawing holder's R.O.C. tax payment obligations. In addition, under current R.O.C. law, repatriation of profits by a non-R.O.C. withdrawing holder is subject to the submission of evidence of the appointment of a tax guarantor to, and approval thereof by, the tax authority, or submission of tax clearance certificates or submission of evidencing documents issued by such agent (so long as the capital gains from securities transactions are exempt from R.O.C. income tax).

Under existing R.O.C. laws and regulations relating to foreign exchange control, a depositary may, without obtaining further approvals from the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) or any other governmental authority or agency of the R.O.C., convert NT dollars into other currencies, including U.S. dollars, in respect of the following: proceeds of the sale of shares represented by depositary receipts, proceeds of the sale of shares received as stock dividends and deposited into the depositary receipt facility and any cash dividends or cash distributions received. In addition, a depositary, also without any of these approvals, may convert inward remittances of payments into NT dollars for purchases of underlying shares for deposit into the depositary receipt facility against the creation of additional depositary receipts. A depositary may be required to obtain foreign exchange approval from the Central

Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on a payment-by-payment basis for conversion from NT dollars into other currencies relating to the sale of subscription rights for new shares. Proceeds from the sale of any underlying shares by holders of depositary receipts withdrawn from the depositary receipt facility may be converted into other currencies without obtaining Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) approval. Proceeds from the sale of the underlying shares withdrawn from the depositary receipt facility may be used for reinvestment in the Taiwan Stock Exchange or the R.O.C. Over-the-Counter (Taipei Exchange), subject to compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Direct Share Offerings

Since 1997, the R.O.C. government has amended regulations to permit R.O.C. companies listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or R.O.C. Over-the-Counter (Taipei Exchange) to issue shares directly (not through depositary receipt facility) overseas.

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Overseas Corporate Bonds

Since 1989, the R.O.C. FSC has approved a series of overseas bonds issued by R.O.C. companies listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or the R.O.C. Over-the-Counter (Taipei Exchange) in offerings outside the R.O.C. Under current R.O.C. law, these overseas corporate bonds can be:

converted by bondholders, other than citizens of the P.R.C. and entities organized under the laws of the P.R.C. save for QDII or those that have obtained the approval of the Investment Commission of the R.O.C. Ministry of Economic Affairs, into shares of R.O.C. companies; or

subject to R.O.C. FSC approval, converted into depositary receipts issued by the same R.O.C. company or by the issuing company of the exchange shares, in the case of exchangeable bonds.

The relevant regulations also permit public companies to issue corporate debt in offerings outside the R.O.C. Proceeds from the sale of the shares converted from overseas convertible bonds may be used for reinvestment in securities listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or traded on the R.O.C. Over-the-Counter (Taipei Exchange), subject to compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Exchange Controls in the R.O.C.

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

Trade aside, R.O.C. companies and resident individuals may, without foreign exchange approval, remit to and from the R.O.C. foreign currency of up to US\$50 million (or its equivalent) and US\$5 million (or its equivalent), respectively, in each calendar year. Furthermore, any remittance of foreign currency into the R.O.C. by a R.O.C. company or resident individual in a year will be offset by the amount remitted out of R.O.C. by such company or individual (as applicable) within its annual quota and will not use up its annual inward remittance quota to the extent of such offset. The above limits apply to remittances involving a conversion of NT dollars to a foreign currency and vice versa. A requirement is also imposed on all enterprises to register medium- and long-term foreign debt with the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan).

In addition, foreign persons may, subject to certain requirements, but without foreign exchange approval of the Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan), remit outside and into the R.O.C. foreign currencies of up to US\$100,000 (or its equivalent) for each remittance. The above limit applies to remittances involving a conversion of NT dollars to a foreign currency and vice versa. The above limit does not, however, apply to the conversion of NT dollars into other currencies, including U.S. dollars, in respect of the proceeds of sale of any underlying shares withdrawn from a depositary receipt facility.

Voting of Deposited Securities

Holders may direct the exercise of voting rights with respect to the common shares represented by the ADSs only in accordance with the provisions of the deposit agreement as described below and applicable R.O.C. law. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Ownership of ADSs Your voting rights as a holder of ADSs will be limited .

Except as described below, the holders will not be able to exercise the voting rights attaching to the common shares represented by the ADSs on an individual basis. According to provisions of the deposit agreement, the voting rights attaching to the common shares represented by ADSs must be exercised as to all matters subject to a vote of shareholders by the depositary bank or its nominee, who represents all holders of ADSs, collectively in the same manner, except in the case of an election of directors. Directors are elected by cumulative voting unless our Articles of Incorporation stipulate otherwise.

In the deposit agreement, the holders will appoint the depositary bank as their representative to exercise the voting rights with respect to the common shares represented by the ADSs.

We will provide the depositary bank with copies (including English translations) of notices of meetings of our shareholders and the agenda of these meetings, including a list of the director candidates, if an election of directors is to be held at the meeting. The depositary bank will mail these materials, together with a voting instruction form to holders as soon as practicable after the depositary bank receives the materials from us. In order to validly exercise its voting rights, the holder of ADSs must complete, sign and return to the depositary bank the voting instruction form by a date specified by the depositary bank.

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Subject to the provisions described in the second succeeding paragraph, which will apply to the election of directors done by means of cumulative voting, if persons together holding at least 51% of the ADSs outstanding at the relevant record date instruct the depositary bank to vote in the same manner in respect of one or more resolutions to be proposed at the meeting (other than the election of directors), the depositary bank will notify the instructions to the chairman of our board of directors or a person he may designate. The depositary bank will appoint the chairman or his designated person to serve as the voting representative of the depositary bank or its nominee and the holders. The voting representative will attend such meeting and vote all the common shares represented by ADSs to be voted in the manner so instructed by such holders in relation to such resolution or resolutions.

If, for any reason, the depositary bank has not by the date specified by it received instructions from persons together holding at least 51% of all the ADSs outstanding at the relevant record date to vote in the same manner in respect of any resolution specified in the agenda for the meeting (other than the election of directors), then the holders will be deemed to have instructed the depositary bank or its nominee to authorize and appoint the voting representative as the representative of the depositary bank and the holders to attend such meeting and vote all the common shares represented by all ADSs as the voting representative deems appropriate with respect to such resolution or resolutions, which may not be in your interests; provided, however, that the depositary bank or its nominee will not give any such authorization and appointment unless it has received an opinion of R.O.C. counsel addressed to the depositary bank and in form and substance satisfactory to the depositary bank, at its sole expense, to the effect that, under R.O.C. law (i) the deposit agreement is valid, binding and enforceable against us and the holders and (ii) the depositary bank will not be deemed to be authorized to exercise any discretion when voting in accordance with the deposit agreement and will not be subject to any potential liability for losses arising from such voting. We and the depositary bank will take such actions, including amendment of the provisions of the deposit agreement relating to voting of common shares, as we deem appropriate to endeavor to provide for the exercise of voting rights attached to the common shares represented by all ADSs at shareholders meetings in a manner consistent with applicable R.O.C. law.

The depositary bank will notify the voting representative of the instructions for the election of directors received from holders and appoint the voting representative as the representative of the depositary bank and the holders to attend such meeting and vote the common shares represented by ADSs as to which the depositary bank has received instructions from holders for the election of directors, subject to any restrictions imposed by R.O.C. law and our Articles of Incorporation. Holders who by the date specified by the depositary bank have not delivered instructions to the depositary bank will be deemed to have instructed the depositary bank to authorize and appoint the voting representative as the representative of the depositary bank or its nominee and the holders to attend such meeting and vote all the common shares represented by ADSs as to which the depositary bank has not received instructions from the holders for the election of directors as the voting representative deems appropriate, which may not be in your best interests. Candidates standing for election as representatives of a shareholder may be replaced by such shareholder prior to the meeting of the shareholders, and the votes cast by the holders for such candidates shall be counted as votes for their replacements.

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

There can be no assurance that the holders will receive notice of shareholders meetings sufficiently prior to the date established by the depositary bank for receipt of instructions to enable you to give voting instructions before the cutoff date.

Moreover, in accordance with the deposit agreement, as further amended and restated as of November 16, 2007 and pursuant to R.O.C. Company Act, holders that individually or together with other holders hold at least 51% of the

ADSs outstanding at the relevant record date are entitled to submit each year one written proposal for voting at the general meeting of shareholders; provided, that (i) such proposal is in Chinese language and does not exceed 300 Chinese characters, (ii) such proposal is submitted to the depository bank at least two business days prior to the expiry of the relevant submission period, which shall be publicly announced by us each year in a report on Form 6-K filed with the Securities Exchange Commission prior to the commencement of the 60 days closed period for general meetings of shareholders, (iii) such proposal is accompanied by a written certificate to the depository bank, in the form required by the depository bank, certifying that such proposal is being submitted by holders that individually or together with other holders hold at least 51% of the ADSs outstanding at the date of the submission and, if the date of the submission is on or after the relevant record date, also certifying that the holders who submitted the proposal held at least 51% of the ADSs outstanding as of the relevant record date, (iv) if the date of the submission is prior to the relevant record date, the holders who submitted the proposal must also provide, within five business days after the relevant record date, a second written certificate to the depository bank, in the form required by the depository bank, certifying that the holders who submitted the proposal continued to hold at least 51% of the ADSs outstanding at the relevant record date, (v) such proposal is accompanied by a joint and several irrevocable undertaking of all submitting holders to pay all fees and expenses incurred in relation to the submission (including the costs and expenses of the depository bank or its agent to attend the general meeting of the shareholders) as such fees and expenses may be reasonably determined and documented by the depository bank or us, and (vi) such proposal shall only be voted upon at the general meeting of shareholders if such proposal is accepted by our board of directors as eligible in accordance with applicable law for consideration at a shareholders meeting.

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Taxation

R.O.C. Taxation

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

an individual who is not an R.O.C. citizen, who owns ADSs and who is not physically present in the R.O.C. for 183 days or more during any calendar year; or

a corporation or a non-corporate body that is organized under the laws of a jurisdiction other than the R.O.C. and has no fixed place of business or business agent in the R.O.C.

Holders of ADSs should consult their own tax advisors as to the particular R.O.C. tax consequences of owning the ADSs which may affect them.

Dividends. Dividends declared by us out of our retained earnings and distributed to the holders are subject to R.O.C. withholding tax, currently at the rate of 20%, on the amount of the distribution in the case of cash dividends or on the par value of the common shares in the case of stock dividends unless a lower withholding rate is provided under a tax treaty between the R.O.C and the jurisdiction where the holders are residents. However, a 10% R.O.C. retained earnings tax paid by us on our undistributed after-tax earnings, if any, would provide a credit of up to 5% of the gross amount of any dividends declared out of those earnings that would reduce the withholding tax imposed on those distributions.

Distribution of common shares or cash out of our capital reserves is not subject to R.O.C. withholding tax, except under limited circumstances.

Capital Gains. Starting from January 1, 2016, capital gains realized from the sale or disposal of the common shares are exempt from R.O.C. income tax under Article 4-1 of the R.O.C. Income Tax Act.

Subscription Rights. Distributions of statutory subscription rights for common shares in compliance with R.O.C. law are not subject to any R.O.C. tax. Proceeds derived from sales of statutory subscription rights evidenced by securities are subject to securities transaction tax at the rate of 0.3% of the gross amount received. Holders are exempt from income tax on capital gains from the sale of statutory subscription rights evidenced by securities. Proceeds derived from sales of statutory subscription rights that are not evidenced by securities are subject to capital gains tax at the rate of 20%.

Subject to compliance with R.O.C. law, we, at our sole discretion, can determine whether statutory subscription rights shall be evidenced by issuance of securities.

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

Estate and Gift Tax. R.O.C. estate tax is payable on any property within the R.O.C. left by a deceased, and R.O.C. gift tax is payable on any property within the R.O.C. donated by an individual. Estate tax and gift tax are currently

payable at the rate of 10%. Under R.O.C. estate and gift tax laws, common shares issued by R.O.C. companies are deemed located in the R.O.C. regardless of the location of the holder. It is unclear whether a holder of ADSs will be considered to hold common shares for this purpose.

Tax Treaty. The R.O.C. does not have a double taxation treaty with the United States. On the other hand, the R.O.C. has double taxation treaties with Indonesia, Singapore, South Africa, Australia, Vietnam, New Zealand, Malaysia, Macedonia, Israel, Gambia, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Senegal, Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, Paraguay, Hungary, France, Swaziland, India, Slovakia, Switzerland, Germany, Thailand, Luxembourg, Kiribati, Austria, Italy, Japan, Canada and Poland which may limit the rate of R.O.C. withholding tax on dividends paid with respect to common shares in R.O.C. companies. The ADS holders may or may not be considered to hold common shares for the purposes of these treaties. The holders should consult their tax advisors concerning their eligibility for the benefits with respect to the ADSs.

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United States Federal Income Taxation

This section discusses the material United States federal income tax consequences to U.S. holders (as defined below) of owning and disposing of our common shares or ADSs. It applies to you only if you hold your common shares or ADSs as capital assets for United States federal income tax purposes. This section does not apply to you if you are a member of a special class of holders subject to special rules, including:

dealers or traders in securities or foreign currencies;

banks and certain other financial institutions;

brokers;

traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities holdings;

tax-exempt organizations, retirement plans, individual retirement accounts and other tax-deferred accounts;

life insurance companies;

persons liable for alternative minimum tax;

persons that actually or constructively own 10% or more of our voting stock;

persons that hold common shares or ADSs as part of a straddle or a hedging or conversion or integrated transaction for United States federal income tax purposes;

persons who are former citizens or former long-term residents of the United States, or

persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

This section is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, its legislative history, existing and proposed Treasury regulations, and published rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect. These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. In addition, this section is based in part upon the representations of the depositary and the assumption that each obligation in the Deposit Agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms. In general, for United States federal income tax purposes, if you hold ADRs evidencing ADSs, you will be treated as the owner of the shares represented by those ADSs. Exchanges of shares for ADRs, and ADRs for shares, generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

Further, this section is based on the depositary's representation that it will not, by reason of existing Taiwanese legal and regulatory limitations applicable to depositary receipt programs, engage in the issuance of ADRs prior to the receipt of shares or the release of shares prior to the cancellation of ADRs (pre-release transactions). The depositary has not represented that it will not engage in pre-release transactions if such Taiwanese legal and regulatory limitations change. If the depositary engages in such pre-release transactions, there may be material adverse United States federal income tax consequences to holders of ADRs.

You are a U.S. holder if you are a beneficial owner of common shares or ADSs and you are:

a citizen or resident of the United States;

a United States domestic corporation, or other entity subject to United States federal income tax as a domestic corporation;

an estate whose income is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source; or

a trust if a United States court can exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more United States persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

If a partnership (including any entity treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of the common shares or ADSs, the United States tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A holder of the common shares or ADSs that is a partnership and partners in such a partnership should consult their own tax advisors concerning the United States federal income tax consequences of purchasing, owning and disposing of common shares or ADSs.

You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the United States federal, state, local income tax and other tax consequences of owning and disposing of common shares or ADSs in your particular circumstances.

Table of Contents***Taxation of Dividends***

Subject to the passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, rules discussed below, if you are a U.S. holder, the gross amount of any dividend we pay in respect of your common shares or ADSs out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for United States federal income tax purposes) including the amount of any R.O.C. tax withheld reduced by any credit against such withholding tax on account of the 10% retained earnings tax imposed on us, is subject to United States federal income taxation. Because we do not intend to calculate our earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles, a U.S. Holder should expect that any distribution made by us to such holder will generally be treated as a dividend. If you are a noncorporate U.S. holder, under existing law any dividends paid to you that constitute qualified dividend income will be taxable to you at a maximum tax rate of 20% (plus, if applicable, the Medicare Tax discussed below) provided that you hold the common shares or ADSs for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date and meet other holding period requirements. Dividends we pay with respect to the common shares or ADSs will be qualified dividend income provided that, in the year that you receive the dividend, the common shares or ADSs are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. The dividend is taxable to you when you, in the case of common shares, or the Depository, in the case of ADSs, receive the dividend actually or constructively. The dividend will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to United States corporations in respect of dividends received from other United States corporations. The amount of the dividend distribution that you must include in your income as a U.S. holder will be the U.S. dollar value of the NT Dollar payments made, determined at the spot NT Dollar/U.S. dollar rate on the date the dividend distribution is includible in your income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date you include the dividend payment in income to the date you convert the payment into U.S. dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss and will not be eligible for the special tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income. The gain or loss generally will be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for United States federal income tax purposes, will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of your basis in the common shares or ADSs and thereafter as capital gain.

Subject to generally applicable limitations and restrictions, the R.O.C. taxes withheld from dividend distributions and paid over to the R.O.C. (reduced by any credit against such withholding tax on account of the 10% retained earnings tax) will be eligible for credit against your U.S. federal income tax liabilities. Special rules apply in determining the foreign tax credit limitation with respect to dividends that are subject to the maximum 20% tax rate. Dividends will be income from sources outside the United States. Dividends will, depending on your circumstances, be passive or general income which, in either case, is treated separately from other types of income for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit allowable to you. The rules applicable to the United States foreign tax credit are complex, and you should consult your own tax adviser concerning the availability of the credit in your particular circumstances.

Pro rata distributions of common shares by us to holders of common shares or ADSs will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income tax. Accordingly, such distributions will generally not give rise to U.S. federal income tax against which the R.O.C. tax imposed on such distributions may be credited.

In the event that the ex-dividend date on The New York Stock Exchange or other securities exchange or market for a dividend or distribution that gives rise to R.O.C. withholding tax is after the record date for such dividend or distribution (during which period such ADSs may trade with due bills), a purchaser of ADSs during the period from the record date to the ex-dividend date likely would not be entitled to a foreign tax credit for R.O.C. taxes paid in respect of such ADSs even if (i) the purchaser receives the equivalent of such dividend or distribution on the relevant distribution date, and (ii) an amount equivalent to the applicable R.O.C. withholding tax is withheld therefrom or otherwise charged to the account of such purchaser.

Taxation of Capital Gains

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, if you are a U.S. holder and you sell or otherwise dispose of your common shares or ADSs, you will recognize capital gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount that you realize and your tax basis, determined in U.S. dollars, in your common shares or ADSs. Capital gain of a noncorporate U.S. holder is generally taxed under existing law at a maximum rate of 20% where the property is held more than one year. The gain or loss will generally be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Table of Contents***Medicare Tax***

A United States person that is an individual or estate, or a trust that does not fall into a special class of trusts that is exempt from such tax, is subject to a 3.8% tax on the lesser of (1) the United States person's net investment income for the relevant taxable year and (2) the excess of the United States person's modified adjusted gross income for the taxable year over a certain threshold (which in the case of individuals is between \$125,000 and \$250,000, depending on the individual's circumstances). A holder's net investment income will generally include its gross dividend income and its net gains from the disposition of common shares or ADSs, unless such dividends or net gains are derived in the ordinary course of the conduct of a trade or business (other than a trade or business that consists of certain passive or trading activities). If you are a United States person that is an individual, estate or trust, you should consult your tax advisors regarding the applicability of the Medicare tax to your income and gains in respect of your investment in the common shares or ADSs.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

We believe that common shares and ADSs should not be treated as stock of a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes for the current taxable year and for future taxable years, but this conclusion is a factual determination that is made annually, based on the categories and amounts of income that we earn and the categories and valuation of our assets (including goodwill) for each taxable year, and thus may be subject to change. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the Company will not be considered by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service to be a PFIC in the current or future years.

In general, if you are a U.S. holder, we will be a PFIC with respect to you if for any taxable year in which you held our common shares or ADSs:

at least 75% of our gross income for the taxable year is passive income; or

at least 50% of the value, determined on the basis of a quarterly average, of our assets is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income.

Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents (other than certain rents and royalties derived in the active conduct of a trade or business), annuities and gains from assets that produce passive income. If a foreign corporation owns directly or indirectly at least 25% by value of the stock of another corporation, the foreign corporation is treated for purposes of the PFIC tests as owning its proportionate share of the assets of the other corporation, and as receiving directly its proportionate share of the other corporation's income.

If we are treated as a PFIC, and you are a U.S. holder that does not make a mark-to-market election, as described below, you will be subject to special rules with respect to:

any gain you realize on the sale or other disposition of your common shares or ADSs; and

any excess distribution that we make to you (generally, any distributions to you during a single taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received by you in respect of the common

shares or ADSs during the three preceding taxable years or, if shorter, your holding period for the common shares or ADSs).

Under these rules:

the gain or excess distribution will be allocated ratably over your holding period for the common shares or ADSs,

the amount allocated to the taxable year in which you realized the gain or excess distribution will be taxed as ordinary income,

the amount allocated to each prior year, with certain exceptions, will be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for that year, and

the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed in respect of the tax attributable to each such year.

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Special rules apply for calculating the amount of the foreign tax credit with respect to excess distributions by a PFIC.

If you own common shares or ADSs in a PFIC that are treated as marketable stock, you may make a mark-to-market election. If you make this election, you will not be subject to the PFIC rules described above. Instead, in general, you will include as ordinary income each year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of your common shares or ADSs at the end of the taxable year over your tax basis in your common shares or ADSs. These amounts of ordinary income will not be eligible for the favorable tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income or long-term capital gains. You will also be allowed to take an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the tax basis of your common shares or ADSs over their fair market value at the end of the taxable year (but only to the extent of the net amount of previously included income as a result of the mark-to-market election). Your tax basis in the common shares or ADSs will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts. Your gain, if any, recognized upon the sale of your common shares or ADSs will be taxed as ordinary income.

Also, where a company that is a PFIC meets certain reporting requirements, a U.S. holder could avoid certain adverse PFIC consequences described herein by making a qualified electing fund (QEF) election to be taxed currently on its proportionate share of the PFIC's ordinary income and net capital gains. U.S. holders will not be able to treat a company as a QEF if the company does not prepare the information that U.S. holders would need to make a QEF election. We do not intend to prepare or provide the information that would enable U.S. holders to make a QEF election.

In addition, notwithstanding any election you make with regard to the common shares or ADSs, dividends that you receive from us will not constitute qualified dividend income to you if we are a PFIC either in the taxable year of the distribution or the preceding taxable year. Moreover, your common shares or ADSs will be treated as stock in a PFIC if we were a PFIC at any time during your holding period in your shares or ADSs, even if we are not currently a PFIC. For purposes of this rule, if you make a mark-to-market election with respect to your shares or ADSs, you will be treated as having a new holding period in your shares or ADSs beginning on the first day of the first taxable year beginning after the last taxable year for which the mark-to-market election applies. Dividends that you receive that do not constitute qualified dividend income are not eligible for taxation at the 20% maximum rate applicable to qualified dividend income. Instead, you must include the gross amount of any such dividend paid by us out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for United States federal income tax purposes) in your gross income, and it will be subject to tax at rates applicable to ordinary income as well as the special rules provided with respect to excess distributions, if applicable, as described above.

If you own common shares or ADSs during any year that we are a PFIC with respect to you, you must file Internal Revenue Service Form 8621.

The rules dealing with PFICs and with the QEF and mark-to-market elections are very complex and are affected by various factors in addition to those described above, including the Company's ownership of any non-U.S. subsidiaries. As a result, U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors concerning the PFIC rules.

Non-U.S. Holders

Except as described in the section titled "Information Reporting and Backup Withholding" below, a non-U.S. holder will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on the payment of dividends and the proceeds from the disposition of shares or ADSs unless: such item is effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. holder of a trade or business in the United States and, in the case of a resident of a country which has a treaty with the United States and is eligible for the benefits of the treaty with the United States, such item is attributable to a permanent establishment or, in the case of an individual, a fixed place of business, in the United States; or the non-U.S. holder is

an individual who holds the shares or ADSs as a capital asset and is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the disposition, certain other conditions are met, and such non-U.S. holder does not qualify for an exemption. If the first exception applies, the non-U.S. holder generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax with respect to such item in the same manner as a U.S. holder unless otherwise provided in an applicable income tax treaty; a non-U.S. holder that is a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes may also be subject to a branch profits tax with respect to such item at a rate of 30% (or at a reduced rate under an applicable income tax treaty). If the second exception applies, the non-U.S. holder generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or at a reduced rate under an applicable income tax treaty) on the amount by which such non-U.S. holder's capital gains allocable to U.S. sources exceed capital losses allocable to U.S. sources during the taxable year of disposition of the shares or ADSs.

Table of Contents***Information Reporting and Backup Withholding***

U.S. holders generally are subject to information reporting requirements with respect to dividends paid on shares or ADSs and on the proceeds from the sale, exchange or disposition of shares or ADSs unless the holder is a corporation or otherwise establishes a basis for exemption. In addition, U.S. holders are subject to back-up withholding (currently at a rate of 28%) on dividends paid on shares or ADSs, and on the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares or ADSs, unless each such U.S. holder provides a taxpayer identification number and a duly executed IRS Form W-9 or otherwise establishes an exemption. Non-U.S. holders generally are not subject to information reporting or backup withholding with respect to dividends, or the proceeds from the sale, exchange or other disposition of shares or ADSs, provided that each such non-U.S. holder certifies as to its foreign status on the applicable duly executed IRS Form W-8 or otherwise establishes an exemption. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and the amount of any backup withholding will be allowed as a credit against a U.S. holder's or non-U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle such holder to a refund, provided that certain required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Information with Respect to Foreign Financial Assets

Individuals that own specified foreign financial assets with an aggregate value in excess of \$50,000 will generally be required to file an information report with respect to such assets with their tax returns. Specified foreign financial assets include any financial accounts maintained by foreign financial institutions, as well as any of the following, but only if they are not held in accounts maintained by financial institutions: (i) stocks and securities issued by non-U.S. persons, (ii) financial instruments and contracts held for investment that have non-U.S. issuers or counterparties and (iii) interests in foreign entities. U.S. holders that are individuals should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of these rules to their ownership of ADSs.

Documents on Display

We are subject to the information requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. In accordance with these requirements, we file reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These materials, including this annual report and the exhibits thereto, may be inspected and copied at the Commission's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Commission's Public Reference Room by calling the Commission in the United States at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Commission also maintains a web site at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the Commission. In addition, material filed by us can be inspected at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange at 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISKS

We are exposed to financial market risks, primarily changes in currency exchange rates, interest rates and equity investment prices. A portion of these risks is hedged.

Foreign Currency Risk: Substantial portions of our revenues and expenses are denominated in currencies other than NT dollar. As a result, as of December 31, 2016, the majority of our receivables and payables were denominated in currencies other than NT dollar, primarily in U.S. dollar, Euro, Japanese Yen and Chinese Yuan. To protect against reductions in value and the volatility of future cash flows caused by changes in foreign exchange rates, we use derivatives, such as currency forward contracts and cross currency swaps, and non-derivative financial instruments,

such as foreign currency-denominated debt, to partially hedge our currency exposure. These hedges will offset only a portion of, but do not eliminate, the financial impact from movements in foreign currency exchange rates. Based on a sensitivity analysis performed on our financial position as of December 31, 2016, a hypothetical, unfavorable 10% movement in the levels of foreign currency exchange rates relative to the NT dollar, after taking into account hedging and offsetting positions, would have increased our net unrealized losses by NT\$111 million (US\$3 million).

The table below presents our outstanding foreign currency derivative contracts as of December 31, 2016. These contracts all had a maturity date of not more than 12 months. For further information, please refer to note 36 to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Forward****Exchange**

Agreements (in millions)	As of December 31, 2016 Expected Maturity Dates					Total	Aggregate Fair Value ⁽¹⁾
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 and thereafter		
(Sell US\$/Buy JPY) Contract amount	US\$0.43					US\$0.43	NT\$0.1
Average contractual exchange rate (against Japanese Yen)	116.76					116.76	
(Sell US\$/Buy EUR) Contract amount	US\$4.18					US\$4.18	NT\$2.8
Average contractual exchange rate (against Euro)	1.05					1.05	
(Sell US\$/Buy RMB) Contract amount	US\$421.75					US\$421.75	NT\$(121.91)
Average contractual exchange rate (against RMB)	6.90					6.90	
(Sell US\$/Buy NT\$) Contract amount	US\$439					US\$439	NT\$(40.5)
Average contractual exchange rate (against	32.21					32.21	

NT\$ dollars) (Sell NT\$/Buy JPY) Contract amount	NT\$7,314.84		NT\$7,314.84	NT\$36.8
Average contractual exchange rate (against NT\$ dollars) (Sell NT\$/Buy EUR) Contract amount	0.28		0.28	
Average contractual exchange rate (against NT\$ dollars)	33.84		33.84	

Cross Currency

SWAP (in millions) (Sell US\$/Buy NT\$) Contract amount	As of December 31, 2016 Expected Maturity Dates					Total	Aggregate Fair Value ⁽¹⁾
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 and thereafter		
Range of interest rate paid	US\$170					US\$170	NT\$11.0
Range of interest rate received	3.98%					3.98%	
	0%					0%	

(1) Fair value represents the amount of the receivable from or payable to the counter-parties if the contracts had been terminated at the end of the reporting period.

For further information, please refer to note 8 and note 36 to the consolidated financial statements. Also see Item 3. Key Information Exchange Rates for a summary of the movements between the NT dollar and the U.S. dollar during recent years.

Interest Rate Risks: We are exposed to interest rate risks primarily related to our outstanding debt and investment portfolio. Our interest income and expenses are most sensitive to fluctuations in R.O.C. and U.S. interest rates. Changes in R.O.C. and U.S. interest rates affect the interest earned on our cash, cash equivalent and marketable securities and the fair value of those securities as well as interest paid on and the fair value of our outstanding debt.

The table below presents annual principal amounts due and related interest rates by year of maturity for our outstanding debt obligations as of December 31, 2016.

	As of December 31, 2016 Expected Maturity Dates					Total	Aggregate Fair Value ⁽¹⁾
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 and thereafter		
Long-term debt (in millions)							
NT\$ denominated debt							
Variable rate	NT\$10	NT\$10	NT\$10	NT\$2		NT\$32	NT\$32
Average interest rate	3.47%	3.52%	3.52%	3.52%		3.50% ⁽²⁾	
Fixed rate	NT\$38,100	NT\$24,300	NT\$34,900	NT\$31,800	NT\$25,100	NT\$154,200	NT\$155,930
Average interest rate	1.30%	1.35%	1.45%	1.41%	1.75%	1.44%	
US\$ denominated debt							
Fixed rate		US\$1,150				US\$1,150	US\$1,146
Average interest rate		1.63%				1.63%	

- (1) Represents the then quoted market price.
(2) Weighted average implied forward interest rates

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Our investment policy is to achieve a return that will allow us to preserve capital and maintain liquidity requirements. Such policy requires our investments generally made in investment grade securities, with the primary objective of minimizing the potential risk of principal loss. We use a combination of internal and external management to execute our investment strategy. We typically invest in investment grade fixed income securities across various sectors, and limit the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. Our investments in both fixed rate and floating rate interest earning securities carry a degree of interest rate risk. Majority of our fixed rate securities are classified as available-for-sale, and may have their fair market value adversely impacted due to a rise in interest rates, while floating rate securities may produce less income than predicted if interest rates fall. We have entered, and may enter in the future, into interest rate futures to partially hedge the interest rate risk on our fixed income investments. These hedges may offset only a portion of, but do not eliminate, the financial impact from movements in interest rates.

As of December 31, 2016, we had outstanding floating- and fixed-rate fixed income securities with varying maturities for an aggregate carrying amount of NT\$103,510 million (US\$3,195 million), of which, NT\$64,592 million (US\$1,994 million) were classified as available-for-sale and NT\$38,918 million (US\$1,201 million) were classified as held-to-maturity. Based on a sensitivity analysis performed on our financial position as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, a hypothetical 100 basis points (1.00%) increase in interest rates across all maturities would have resulted in a decrease in the fair market value of our available-for-sale fixed income securities of approximately NT\$1,601 million (US\$49 million) and NT\$272 million, respectively, after taking into account interest rate hedges. The higher decrease in the fair market value of December 31, 2016 versus December 31, 2015 was primarily driven by the increase of NT\$51,664 million investments in available-for-sale fixed income securities. For more information, please refer to note 23 and note 36 to the consolidated financial statements.

The table below presents our outstanding interest rate futures contracts as of December 31, 2016. For further information, please refer to note 11 to the consolidated financial statements.

<u>Interest Rate Futures</u>	As of December 31, 2016					Aggregate Fair Value⁽¹⁾	
	Expected Maturity Dates						
(in millions)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 and thereafter	Total	
Contract notional amount	US\$53.6					US\$53.6	NT\$5.6
Range of contract price	US\$108-150					US\$108-150	

(1) Fair value represents the amount of gains or losses if the contracts had been sold at the end of the reporting period.

Other Market Risk: As of December 31, 2016, we had investments in public equity securities in the amount of NT\$3,197 million (US\$99 million). We also had investments in private equity securities mostly through a number of investment funds with a carrying value of NT\$4,102 million (US\$127 million). The carrying value of these investments is subject to fluctuations and their fair market value may be significantly different from the carrying value. We experienced declines in the value of certain publicly traded securities and privately held investments and recorded impairment losses of NT\$211 million, NT\$155 million and NT\$122 million (US\$4 million), respectively, in 2014, 2015 and 2016. For further information, please refer to note 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 12D. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Depository Fees and Charges

Under the terms of the Depository Agreement for the TSMC American Depositary Shares (ADSs), an ADS holder may have to pay the following service fees to the depository bank:

Service	Fees
Issuance of ADS	Up to US\$0.05 (or fractions thereof) per ADS issued
Cancellation of ADS	Up to US\$0.05 (or fractions thereof) per ADS cancelled
Distribution of cash proceeds (i.e. upon sale of rights and other entitlements)	Up to US\$0.02 per ADS held
Distribution of ADS rights or other free distributions of Stock (excluding stock dividends)	Up to US\$0.05 (or fractions thereof) per ADS issued

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

Depository Payment

In 2016, we received reimbursement of proxy related expenses (printing, postage and distribution) of US\$241,381 from Citibank, N.A., the Depository Bank for our ADR program.

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PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Pursuant to Rule 13(a)-15(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive and principal financial officers of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon that evaluation, the Co-Chief Executive Officers and Chief Financial Officer concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2016.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of our principal executive and principal financial officers to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of our financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with IFRSs as issued by the IASB. Our internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets; provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as issued by the IASB, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

As of the end of 2016, management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management has determined that our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 was effective.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche, independently assessed the effectiveness of our company's internal control over financial reporting. Deloitte & Touche has issued an attestation report, which is included at the end of this Item 15.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. During 2016, there was no material change to our internal control over financial reporting.

Attestation Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016 of the Company and our report dated April 13, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and included an explanatory paragraph regarding the convenience translation of New Taiwan dollar amounts into U.S. dollar amounts.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
The Republic of China
April 13, 2017

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our Audit Committee is currently comprised of five independent directors. Since June 1, 2005, no Audit Committee member has served as audit committee financial expert. Instead, our Audit Committee has engaged a financial expert consultant who our board of directors determined has the attributes required of an audit committee financial expert as defined under the applicable rules of the U.S. SEC issued pursuant to Section 407 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. In particular, our board of directors appointed Mr. J.C. Lobbezoo to serve as an independent financial expert consultant to our Audit Committee from February 14, 2006 onwards. Our board of directors believes that the Audit Committee members along with the advisors of the Audit Committee, including the financial expert consultant, possess sufficient financial knowledge and experience.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a Ethics and Business Conduct Policy for employees, officers and directors, which also applies to our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Controller, and any other persons performing similar functions.

We will provide to any person without charge, upon request, a copy of our Ethics and Business Conduct Policy . Any request should be made per email to our Investor Relations Division at invest@tsmc.com.

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The table below summarizes the fees that we paid for services provided by Deloitte & Touche and its affiliated firms (the Deloitte Entities) for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2016.

	2015	2016
	NT\$	NT\$
	(In thousands)	
Audit Fees	60,363	57,926
Audit-Related Fees	90	
All Other Fees	2,076	2,182
Total	62,529	60,108

Audit Fees. This category includes the audit of our annual financial statements and internal control over financial reporting, review of quarterly financial statements and services that are normally provided by the independent auditors in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for those fiscal years. This category also includes advice on audit and accounting matters that arose during, or as a result of, the audit or the review of quarterly financial statements and statutory audits required by non-U.S. jurisdictions, including statutory audits required by the Tax Bureau of the R.O.C., Customs Bureau of the R.O.C., and the FSC of the R.O.C.

Audit-Related Fees. This category consists of assurance and related services by the Deloitte Entities that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and are not reported above under Audit Fees. The services for the fees disclosed under this category include review of certain regulatory filings with the FSC of the R.O.C.

All Other Fees. This category consists of human resources related knowledge database and benchmark platform, along with accounting research tool.

We have not established any pre-approval policies and procedures, and, accordingly, all non-audit services need to be pre-approved by the Audit Committee on a case-by-case basis. The Audit Committee agreed to delegate to the Chairman of the Audit Committee authority to pre-approve non-material unanticipated non-audit services and to report any such actions to the Audit Committee for ratification at its next scheduled meeting. All audit and non-audit services performed by Deloitte & Touche in 2015 and 2016 were pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

TSMC's corporate governance practices are governed by applicable Taiwan law, specifically, the R.O.C. Company Act and R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law, and also TSMC's Articles of Incorporation. Also, because TSMC securities are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (U.S. SEC) and are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), TSMC is subject to corporate governance requirements applicable to NYSE-listed foreign private issuers.

Under Section 303A of the NYSE Listed Company Manual, NYSE-listed non-US companies may, in general, follow their home country corporate governance practices in lieu of most of the new NYSE corporate governance requirements. However, all NYSE-listed foreign private issuers must comply with NYSE Sections 303A.06, 303A.11, 303A.12(b) and 303A.12(c).

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Item 16G as well as NYSE Section 303A.11 requires that foreign private issuers disclose any significant ways in which their corporate governance practices differ from US companies under NYSE listing standards. This requirement is not intended to suggest that one country's corporate governance practices are better or more effective than another. A NYSE-listed foreign private issuer is required to provide to its US investors, a brief, general summary of the significant differences, either: (a) on the company website in English, or (b) in its annual report distributed to its US investors. To comply with NYSE Section 303A.11, TSMC has prepared the comparison in the table below.

The most relevant differences between TSMC corporate governance practices and NYSE standards for listed companies are as follows:

NYSE Standards for US Companies
under Listed Company Manual
Section 303A

NYSE Section 303A.01 requires a NYSE-listed company to have a majority of independent directors on its board of directors.

NYSE Section 303A.02 establishes general standards to evaluate directors' independence (no director qualifies as independent unless the board of directors affirmatively determines that the director has no material relationship with the listed company either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the listed company).

NYSE Section 303A.03 requires non-management directors to meet at regularly scheduled executive meetings that are not attended by management.

TSMC Corporate Practices

Taiwan law does not require a board of directors of publicly traded companies to consist of a majority of independent directors. Taiwan law requires public companies meeting certain criteria to have at least two independent directors but no less than one fifth of the total number of directors on its board of directors. In addition, Taiwan law requires public companies to disclose information pertaining to their directors, including their independence status. Please see TSMC's annual report and Form 20-F for the relevant year filed with the Taiwan authorities and the U.S. SEC (both of which are available online at www.tsmc.com) for information on the total number of TSMC directors and directors who would be considered independent under NYSE Section 303A.02 and Taiwan law.

Taiwan law establishes comparable standards to evaluate director independence. For further information, please consult TSMC's Taiwan annual report for the relevant year.

Taiwan law does not contain such a requirement. Except for meetings of sub-committees of the board of directors and those held by managing directors, Taiwan law does not allow separate board meetings of part but not all of the board of directors.

NYSE Section 303A.04 requires listed companies to have a nominating/corporate governance committee comprised entirely of independent directors which committee shall have a written charter establishing certain minimum responsibilities as set forth in NYSE Section 303A.04(b)(i) and providing for an annual evaluation of the committee's performance.

NYSE Section 303A.05(a) requires listed companies to have a compensation committee comprised entirely of independent directors.

NYSE Section 303A.05(b) requires a compensation committee's charter to establish certain minimum responsibilities and to provide for an annual evaluation of the committee's performance.

Taiwan law does not contain such a requirement. Taiwan law requires directors to be nominated (if nomination is provided in its articles of incorporation) either by the shareholders or by the entire board of directors.

Taiwan law requires certain public companies, such as us, to establish a compensation committee by September 30, 2011. TSMC, however, has established its compensation committee since 2003, which has met the requirements under the Taiwan law. Please see TSMC's annual report and Form 20-F for the relevant year filed with the Taiwan authorities and the U.S. SEC (both of which are available online at www.tsmc.com) for further information regarding the composition and functions of its compensation committee.

Taiwan law requires certain public companies, such as us, to establish a compensation committee by September 30, 2011. TSMC, however, has established its compensation committee since 2003, which has met the requirements under the Taiwan law, and TSMC's compensation committee charter contains the same responsibilities as those provided under NYSE Section 303A.05(b)(i) and mandates the committee to review the adequacy of its charter annually.

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NYSE Section 303A.06 requires listed companies to have an audit committee that satisfies the requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act). Foreign private issuers must satisfy the requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act by July 31, 2005.

NYSE Section 303A.07(a) requires an audit committee to consist of at least three board members. All of its members shall be financially literate or must acquire such financial knowledge within a reasonable period and at least one of its members shall have experience in accounting or financial administration.

NYSE Section 303A.07(a) requires that if an audit committee member is simultaneously a member of the audit committee of more than three public companies, and the listed company does not limit the number of audit committees on which its members may serve, then, in each case the board of that company shall determine whether the simultaneous service would prevent such member from effectively serving on the listed company's audit committee, and shall report its decision in the annual proxy statement of the company or in the company's annual report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC.

NYSE Section 303A.07(a) All members of the audit committee are required to be independent.

NYSE Section 303A.07(b) requires an audit committee to have a written charter establishing the duties and responsibilities of its members, including the duties and responsibilities required, at a minimum, by Rule 10A-3(b)(2), (3), (4) & (5) of the Exchange Act.

TSMC voluntarily established its audit committee before the promulgation of related Taiwan law. Our audit committee fully complies with both local law requirements and corporate governance standards. Please see TSMC's annual report and Form 20-F for the relevant year filed with the Taiwan authorities and the U.S. SEC (both of which are available online at www.tsmc.com) for further information regarding the composition of its audit committee. TSMC's audit committee members are all financially literate and are assisted by a financial expert consultant.

Taiwan law requires all independent directors of a public company to be members of the audit committee if the company has established such a committee of which at least one shall have accounting or financial expertise. Please see TSMC's annual report and Form 20-F for the relevant year filed with the Taiwan authorities and the U.S. SEC (both of which are available online at www.tsmc.com) for further information regarding the composition of its audit committee. TSMC's audit committee members are all financially literate and are assisted by a financial expert consultant.

Taiwan law does not contain such requirement. Taiwan law requires all independent directors of a public company to be members of the audit committee if the company has established such a committee. Taiwan law forbids an independent director from serving as an independent director on a total of more than four Taiwan public companies.

Taiwan law requires all independent directors of a public company to be members of the audit committee if the company has established such a committee.

Taiwan law requires comparable standards. TSMC currently has a written audit committee charter containing the same duties and responsibilities as those provided under Section 10A-3(b)(1) of the Exchange Act.

NYSE Section 303A.07(b)(iii)(B) and (C) establishes audit committee objectives: (i) to discuss the annual audited financial statements and the quarterly financial statements of the company with management and the independent auditor, including the information disclosed under the heading "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations"; and (ii) to discuss the company's press releases relating to its earnings as well as the financial information and guidelines relating to its earnings that are supplied to analysts and rating agencies.

TSMC's written audit committee charter establishes the same audit committee objectives.

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NYSE Section 303A.07(b)(iii)(G) requires an audit committee to establish clear policies for hiring external auditor s employees.

Taiwan law does not contain such requirement.

NYSE Section 303A.07(c) requires each company to have an internal audit function that provides to the management and to the audit committee ongoing assessments on the company s risk management processes and internal control system.

Taiwan law requires public companies to establish an internal audit department. Internal auditors are subject to strict qualification standards under Taiwan law, which require the board of directors to approve the head of a company s internal audit department. TSMC s internal audit department has substantially the same responsibilities as provided under NYSE Section 303A.07(d).

NYSE Section 303A.08 requires each company to give to shareholders the opportunity to vote on all equity based compensation plans and material revisions thereto with certain exceptions.

Taiwan law imposes a similar requirement. TSMC currently has in place an equity based compensation plan. TSMC s employee stock option plans (ESOPs) are required to be approved by the board of directors. Shareholders approval is not required if the number of options granted under the relevant ESOP does not exceed the reservation made in TSMC s Articles of Incorporation and if the exercise price is not below the price as determined by relevant regulations. Otherwise, any change to such reservation in the Articles requires shareholders approval.

NYSE Section 303A.09 requires public companies to adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines, including several issues for which such reporting is mandatory, and to include such information on the company s website (which website should also include the charters of the audit committee, the nominating committee, and the compensation committee.)

Under Taiwan law, if a listed company has adopted corporate governance guidelines, it must inform investors how to access such guidelines.

NYSE Section 303A.09 requires the board of directors to make a self-assessment of its performance at least once a year to determine if it or its committees function effectively and report thereon.

Taiwan law does not contain such requirement.

NYSE Section 303A.10 provides for the adoption of a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and sets out the topics that such code must contain.

Taiwan law does not contain such requirement. But, because of sound corporate governance principles, TSMC has adopted a Ethics and Business Conduct Policy , which complies with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act s requirements concerning financial officers and CEO accountability.

NYSE Section 303A.12(a) requires the CEO, on a yearly basis, to certify to the NYSE that he or she knows of no

Taiwan law does not contain such a requirement. But, in order to comply with relevant SEC regulations, each

violation by the company of NYSE rules relating to corporate governance.

NYSE Section 303A.12(b) requires the CEO to notify the NYSE in writing whenever any executive officer of the company becomes aware of any substantial non-fulfillment of any applicable provision under NYSE Section 303A.

NYSE Section 303A.12(c) requires each listed company to submit an executed Written Affirmation annually to the NYSE and Interim Written Affirmation each time a specified change occurs in the board or any of the committees subject to Section 303A.

ITEM 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

of TSMC's Co-CEOs is required to certify in TSMC's 20-F annual report that, to his or her knowledge the information contained therein fairly represents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operation of TSMC.

Taiwan law does not contain such requirement. But, in order to be consistent with the corporate governance principles established under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, TSMC's Co-CEOs comply with the notice provision as set forth under NYSE Section 303A.12(b).

Taiwan law does not contain such requirement. But, in order to comply with the corporate governance principles established under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, TSMC complies with NYSE Section 303A.12(c).

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PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company has elected to provide the financial statements and related information specified in Item 18 in lieu of Item 17.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Refer to the consolidated financial statements on page F-1.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

- (a) See page F-1 for an index of the financial statements filed as part of this annual report.
- (b) Exhibits to this Annual Report:
 - 1.1⁽¹⁾ Articles of Incorporation of Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited, as amended and restated on June 12, 2012.
 - 2b.1 The Company hereby agrees to furnish to the Securities and Exchange Commission, upon request, copies of instruments defining the rights of holders of long-term debt of the Company and its subsidiaries.
 - 3.1⁽¹⁾ Rules for Election of Directors, as amended and restated on June 12, 2012.
 - 3.2⁽¹⁾ Rules and Procedures of Board of Directors Meetings, as amended and restated on November 13, 2012.
 - 3.3⁽²⁾ Rules and Procedures of Shareholders Meetings, as amended and restated on May 7, 2002.
 - 4.1⁽³⁾ Land Lease with Southern Taiwan Science Park Administration (formerly Tainan Science Park Administration) relating to the fabs located in Southern Taiwan Science Park (effective August 1, 1997 to July 31, 2017) (in Chinese with English summary).
 - 4.2⁽³⁾ Land Lease with Southern Taiwan Science Park Administration (formerly Tainan Science Park Administration) relating to the fabs located in Southern Taiwan Science Park (effective May 1, 1998 to April 30, 2018) (in Chinese with English summary).
 - 4.3⁽³⁾ Land Lease with Southern Taiwan Science Park Administration (formerly Tainan Science Park Administration) relating to the fabs located in Southern Taiwan Science Park (effective November 1, 1999 to October 31, 2019) (in Chinese with English summary).
 - 4.4⁽⁴⁾ Land Lease with Hsinchu Science Park Administration relating to Fab 3 and F12 (Phase III) (effective December 4, 2009 to December 31, 2028) (English summary).
 - 4.5⁽⁵⁾ Land Lease with Hsinchu Science Park Administration relating to the Fab 3 and F12 (Phase III) (effective July 1, 2015 to December 31, 2034) (in Chinese with English summary).

- 4.6 Land Lease with Hsinchu Science Park Administration relating to Fab 8 (effective March 15, 2017 to March 14, 2037) (English summary).
- 4.7⁽³⁾ Land Lease with Hsinchu Science Park Administration relating to Fab 12 (Phase I) and Corporate Headquarters (effective December 1, 1999 to November 30, 2019) (in Chinese with English summary).
- 4.9⁽⁶⁾ Shareholders Agreement, dated as of March 15, 1999, by and among EDB Investments Pte. Ltd., Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V. and Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Ltd.
- 4.10⁽⁴⁾ Land Lease with Hsinchu Science Park Administration relating to Fabs 2 and 5 (effective April 1, 2008 to December 31, 2027) (English summary).
- 4.11⁽⁴⁾ Land Lease with Hsinchu Science Park Administration relating to Fabs 3 (effective May 16, 2013 to December 31, 2032) (English summary).
- 4.12⁽⁷⁾ Land Lease with Hsinchu Science Park Administration relating to Fab 12 and Corporate Headquarters (Phase II) (effective May 1, 2001 to December 31, 2020) (English summary).
- 4.13⁽¹⁾ Land Lease with Central Science Industrial Park Administration relating to fabs located in Taichung Science Park (effective September 1, 2009 to September 1, 2029) (English summary).

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- 4.14⁽⁴⁾ Land Lease with Southern Taiwan Science Park Administration relating to the fabs located in Southern Taiwan Science Park (effective May 14, 2005 to December 31, 2024) (English summary).
- 4.15⁽⁴⁾ Land Lease with Southern Taiwan Science Park Administration relating to the fabs located in Southern Taiwan Science Park (effective April 15, 2006 to December 31, 2024) (English summary).
- 4.16⁽⁴⁾ Land Lease with Southern Taiwan Science Park Administration relating to the fabs located in Southern Taiwan Science Park (effective December 1, 2009 to November 30, 2029) (English summary).
- 4.17⁽⁴⁾ Land Lease with Southern Taiwan Science Park Administration relating to the fabs located in Southern Taiwan Science Park (effective December 15, 2006 to December 31, 2024) (English summary).
- 4.18⁽⁴⁾ Land Lease with Southern Taiwan Science Park Administration relating to the fabs located in Southern Taiwan Science Park (effective October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2030) (English summary).
- 4.19⁽⁴⁾ Land Lease with Southern Taiwan Science Park Administration relating to the fabs located in Southern Taiwan Science Park (effective August 1, 2012 to July 31, 2032) (English summary).
- 4.20⁽⁸⁾ Land Lease with Southern Taiwan Science Park Administration relating to the fabs located in Southern Taiwan Science Park (effective January 22, 2014 to July 31, 2032) (English summary).
- 4.21⁽⁴⁾ Land Lease with Southern Taiwan Science Park Administration relating to the fabs located in Southern Taiwan Science Park (effective February 1, 2012 to January 31, 2032) (English summary).
- 4.22⁽⁴⁾ Land Lease with Hsinchu Science Park Administration relating to Fab 12 (Phase IV and Phase V) (effective November 10, 2007 to December 31, 2026) (English summary).
- 4.23⁽⁴⁾ Land Lease with Hsinchu Science Park Administration relating to Fab 12 (Phase VI) (effective August 20, 2010 to December 31, 2028) (English summary).
- 4.24⁽⁴⁾ Land Lease with Hsinchu Science Park Administration relating to Fab 12 (Phase VII) (effective March 17, 2011 to December 31, 2027) (English summary).
- 4.25⁽⁴⁾ Land Lease with Hsinchu Science Park Administration relating to Fabs 2 and 5 (effective April 1, 2010 to December 31, 2029) (English summary)
- 4.26⁽⁴⁾ Land Lease with Hsinchu Science Park Administration relating to Fab 12 (Phase IV and Phase VI bridge) (effective July 21, 2008 to December 31, 2027) (English summary).
- 4.27⁽⁴⁾ Land Lease with Hsinchu Science Park Administration relating to Fab 8 (effective June 14, 2001 to May 14, 2019) (English summary).
- 4.28⁽⁸⁾ Land Lease with Hsinchu Science Park Administration relating to Fab 12 (effective December 1, 2014 to December 31, 2033) (English summary).
- 4.29⁽⁸⁾ Land Lease with Southern Taiwan Science Park Administration relating to the fabs located in Southern Taiwan Science Park (effective March 1, 2014 to February 28, 2034) (English summary).

- 4.30⁽⁸⁾ Land Lease with Southern Taiwan Science Park Administration relating to the fabs located in Southern Taiwan Science Park (effective August 1, 2014 to July 31, 2034) (English summary).
- 4.31⁽⁵⁾ Land Lease with Hsinchu Science Park Administration relating to BP03 located in Longtan Science Park (effective April 15, 2015 to December 31, 2034) (English summary).
- 4.32⁽⁵⁾ Land Lease with Southern Taiwan Science Park Administration relating to the fabs (BP2B and F6 bridge) located in Southern Taiwan Science Park (effective March 16, 2015 to March 15, 2035) (English summary).
- 4.33⁽⁵⁾ Land Lease with Central Science Industrial Park Administration relating to F15B located in Taichung Science Park (effective March 25, 2015 to December 31, 2034) (English summary).
- 4.34⁽⁵⁾ Land Lease with Central Science Industrial Park Administration relating to CP03 located in Taichung Science Park (effective December 14, 2015 to July 26, 2031) (English summary).

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12.1	Certification of Co-Chief Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) under the Exchange Act.
12.2	Certification of Co-Chief Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) under the Exchange Act.
12.3	Certification of Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) under the Exchange Act.
13.1	Certification of Co-Chief Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(b) under the Exchange Act.
13.2	Certification of Co-Chief Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(b) under the Exchange Act.
13.3	Certification of Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(b) under the Exchange Act.
99.1	Consent of Deloitte & Touche.

- (1) Previously filed in TSMC s annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, filed by TSMC on April 2, 2013.
- (2) Previously filed in TSMC s annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001, filed by TSMC on May 9, 2002.
- (3) Previously filed in TSMC s annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999, filed by TSMC on June 29, 2000.
- (4) Previously filed in TSMC s annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, filed by TSMC on April 14, 2014.
- (5) Previously filed in TSMC s annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015, filed by TSMC on April 11, 2016.
- (6) Previously filed in TSMC s annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998, filed by TSMC on April 30, 1999.
- (7) Previously filed in TSMC s annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003, filed by TSMC on May 28, 2004.
- (8) Previously filed in TSMC s annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, filed by TSMC on April 13, 2015.

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SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant certifies that it meets all the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned.

Date: April 13, 2017

TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING

COMPANY LIMITED

By: /s/ Lora Ho

Name: Lora Ho

Title: Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer &

Spokesperson

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited (a Republic of China corporation) and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2015 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016 (all expressed in New Taiwan dollars). These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2016, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Our audits also comprehended the translation of New Taiwan dollar amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made in conformity with the basis stated in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements. Such U.S. dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of the readers outside the Republic of China.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated April 13, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche

Taipei, Taiwan

The Republic of China

April 13, 2017

Table of Contents**Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

(In Millions of New Taiwan Dollars or U.S. Dollars)

ASSETS	Notes	December 31, 2015 NT\$	December 31, 2016 NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	7	\$ 562,688.9	\$ 541,253.8	\$ 16,705.4
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	6.0	6,451.1	199.1
Available-for-sale financial assets	9, 14	14,299.4	67,788.8	2,092.2
Held-to-maturity financial assets	10	9,166.5	16,610.1	512.7
Hedging derivative financial assets	11	1.7	5.6	0.2
Notes and accounts receivable, net	12	85,059.7	128,335.3	3,961.0
Receivables from related parties	37	505.7	969.5	29.9
Other receivables from related parties	37	125.0	146.8	4.5
Inventories	6, 13, 41	67,052.3	48,682.2	1,502.5
Other financial assets	38, 41	4,305.4	4,100.5	126.6
Other current assets	17	3,533.4	3,385.4	104.5
Total current assets		746,744.0	817,729.1	25,238.6
NONCURRENT ASSETS				
Available-for-sale financial assets	9	3,990.9	4,102.5	126.6
Held-to-maturity financial assets	10	6,910.9	22,307.6	688.5
Investments accounted for using equity method	6, 14	23,971.0	19,585.3	604.5
Property, plant and equipment	6, 15	853,470.3	997,777.7	30,795.6
Intangible assets	6, 16, 33	14,065.9	14,614.8	451.0
Deferred income tax assets	6, 30	6,385.0	8,271.4	255.3
Refundable deposits		430.8	407.9	12.6
Other noncurrent assets	17	1,428.6	1,500.4	46.4
Total noncurrent assets		910,653.4	1,068,567.6	32,980.5
TOTAL		\$ 1,657,397.4	\$ 1,886,296.7	\$ 58,219.1

Table of Contents**Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

(In Millions of New Taiwan Dollars or U.S. Dollars)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Notes	December 31, 2015 NT\$	December 31, 2016 NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term loans	18	\$ 39,474.0	\$ 57,958.2	\$ 1,788.8
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	8	72.6	191.1	5.9
Accounts payable		18,575.3	26,062.3	804.4
Payables to related parties	37	1,150.0	1,262.2	39.0
Salary and bonus payable		11,702.0	13,681.8	422.3
Accrued profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors and supervisors	23, 32	20,958.9	22,894.0	706.6
Payables to contractors and equipment suppliers		26,012.2	63,154.5	1,949.2
Income tax payable	6, 30	60,444.7	70,352.8	2,171.4
Provisions	6, 19	10,163.5	18,037.8	556.7
Long-term liabilities - current portion	20	23,517.6	38,109.7	1,176.2
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	22	27,701.3	36,581.6	1,129.1
Total current liabilities		239,772.1	348,286.0	10,749.6
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES				
Bonds payable	20	191,965.1	153,093.6	4,725.1
Long-term bank loans		32.5	21.8	0.7
Deferred income tax liabilities	6, 30	31.3	141.2	4.3
Net defined benefit liability	6, 21	7,448.0	8,551.4	263.9
Guarantee deposits	22	21,564.8	14,670.4	452.8
Others	19	1,613.5	1,686.5	52.1
Total noncurrent liabilities		222,655.2	178,164.9	5,498.9
Total liabilities		462,427.3	526,450.9	16,248.5
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PARENT				
Capital stock	23	259,303.8	259,303.8	8,003.2

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Capital surplus	23	56,300.2	56,272.3	1,736.8
Retained earnings	23			
Appropriated as legal capital reserve		177,640.6	208,298.0	6,429.0
Unappropriated earnings		688,989.0	833,512.7	25,725.7
		866,629.6	1,041,810.7	32,154.7
Others	23	11,774.1	1,663.9	51.4
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent		1,194,007.7	1,359,050.7	41,946.1
NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS		962.4	795.1	24.5
Total equity		1,194,970.1	1,359,845.8	41,970.6
TOTAL		\$ 1,657,397.4	\$ 1,886,296.7	\$ 58,219.1

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

(Concluded)

Table of Contents**Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

(In Millions of New Taiwan Dollars or U.S. Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share that are in New Taiwan or U.S. Dollars)

	Notes	2014 NT\$	2015 NT\$	2016 NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
NET REVENUE	6, 25, 37, 42	\$ 762,806.5	\$ 843,497.4	\$ 947,938.3	\$ 29,257.4
COST OF REVENUE	6, 13, 32, 37, 41	385,113.0	433,117.6	473,077.1	14,601.1
GROSS PROFIT BEFORE REALIZED (UNREALIZED) GROSS PROFIT ON SALES TO ASSOCIATES		377,693.5	410,379.8	474,861.2	14,656.3
REALIZED (UNREALIZED) GROSS PROFIT ON SALES TO ASSOCIATES		28.5	15.1	(29.1)	(0.9)
GROSS PROFIT		377,722.0	410,394.9	474,832.1	14,655.4
OPERATING EXPENSES	6, 32, 37				
Research and development		56,828.8	65,544.6	71,207.7	2,197.8
General and administrative		18,933.4	17,257.2	19,795.6	611.0
Marketing		5,087.4	5,664.7	5,900.8	182.1
Total operating expenses		80,849.6	88,466.5	96,904.1	2,990.9
OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES, NET	15, 16, 26, 32	(1,002.1)	(1,880.6)	29.8	0.9
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	42	295,870.3	320,047.8	377,957.8	11,665.4
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES					
Share of profits of associates and joint venture	14, 42	3,919.8	4,196.4	3,457.9	106.7

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Other income	27	3,380.4	4,750.8	6,454.9	199.2
Foreign exchange gain , net		2,111.3	2,481.4	1,161.3	35.8
Finance costs	28	(3,236.3)	(3,190.3)	(3,306.1)	(101.9)
Other gains and losses	29	28.0	22,191.5	195.9	6.0
Total non-operating income and expenses		6,203.2	30,429.8	7,963.9	245.8
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		302,073.5	350,477.6	385,921.7	11,911.2
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	6, 30, 42	47,889.9	47,644.7	54,124.4	1,670.5
NET INCOME		254,183.6	302,832.9	331,797.3	10,240.7
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	14, 21, 23, 30				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		258.5	(827.7)	(1,057.2)	(32.6)
Share of other comprehensive loss of associates and joint venture		(15.7)	(2.5)	(20.0)	(0.6)
Income tax benefit (expense) related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently		(31.9)	99.3	126.9	3.9
		210.9	(730.9)	(950.3)	(29.3)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		11,771.1	6,604.7	(9,379.5)	(289.5)
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		(36.6)	(20,489.0)	(692.5)	(21.4)

(Continued)

Table of Contents**Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

(In Millions of New Taiwan Dollars or U.S. Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share that are in New Taiwan or U.S. Dollars)

	Notes	2014 NT\$	2015 NT\$	2016 NT\$	US\$ (Note 3)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint venture		\$ (135.3)	\$ (83.0)	\$ 16.3	\$ 0.5
Income tax expense related to items that may be reclassified subsequently		(5.1)	(16.0)	(61.2)	(1.9)
		11,594.1	(13,983.3)	(10,116.9)	(312.3)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax		11,805.0	(14,714.2)	(11,067.2)	(341.6)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		\$ 265,988.6	\$ 288,118.7	\$ 320,730.1	\$ 9,899.1
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Shareholders of the parent		\$ 254,301.4	\$ 302,850.9	\$ 331,713.7	\$ 10,238.1
Noncontrolling interests		(117.8)	(18.0)	83.6	2.6
		\$ 254,183.6	\$ 302,832.9	\$ 331,797.3	\$ 10,240.7
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Shareholders of the parent		\$ 266,090.6	\$ 288,144.8	\$ 320,653.2	\$ 9,896.7
Noncontrolling interests		(102.0)	(26.1)	76.9	2.4
		\$ 265,988.6	\$ 288,118.7	\$ 320,730.1	\$ 9,899.1

		2014		2015		2016	
		Income		Income		Income	
		Attributable to		Attributable to		Attributable to	
		Shareholders of		Shareholders of		Shareholders of	
		the Parent		the Parent		the Parent	
		NT\$		NT\$		NT\$	US\$
							(Note 3)
EARNINGS PER SHARE	31						
Basic earnings per share		\$ 9.81		\$ 11.68		\$ 12.79	\$ 0.39
Diluted earnings per share		\$ 9.81		\$ 11.68		\$ 12.79	\$ 0.39
EARNINGS PER EQUIVALENT ADS							
Basic earnings per share		\$ 49.04		\$ 58.40		\$ 63.96	\$ 1.97
Diluted earnings per share		\$ 49.04		\$ 58.40		\$ 63.96	\$ 1.97

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

(Concluded)

Table of Contents**Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY****(In Millions of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Dividends Per Share)**

Stock - n Stock	Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent					Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Others Unrealized Gain/Loss from Available- for-sale Financial Assets	Cash Flow Hedges Reserve	Total	Total
	Capital Surplus	Legal Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings Special Capital Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Total					
\$ 259,286.2	\$ 55,858.6	\$ 132,436.0	\$ 2,785.8	\$ 369,309.4	\$ 504,531.2	\$ (7,140.4)	\$ 21,310.8	\$ (0.1)	\$ 14,170.3	\$ 8
		18,814.7		(18,814.7)						
			(2,785.8)	2,785.8						
				(77,785.9)	(77,785.9)					
		18,814.7	(2,785.8)	(93,814.8)	(77,785.9)					
				254,301.4	254,301.4					2
				210.2	210.2	11,642.5	(63.3)	(0.2)	11,579.0	
				254,511.6	254,511.6	11,642.5	(63.3)	(0.2)	11,579.0	2
10.4	36.6									
	(2.3)									
	67.0									

(32.7) (32.7)

3.5

259,296.6 55,963.4 151,250.7 529,973.5 681,224.2 4,502.1 21,247.5 (0.3) 25,749.3 1,

26,389.9 (26,389.9)

(116,683.5) (116,683.5)

26,389.9 (143,073.4) (116,683.5)

302,850.9 302,850.9

(730.9) (730.9) 6,537.8 (20,512.7) (0.3) (13,975.2)

302,120.0 302,120.0 6,537.8 (20,512.7) (0.3) (13,975.2)

7.2 131.0

(47.9)

257.2

(31.1) (31.1)

(3.5)

259,303.8	56,300.2	177,640.6		688,989.0	866,629.6	11,039.9	734.8	(0.6)	11,774.1	1,
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Table of Contents**Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY****(In Millions of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Dividends Per Share)**

Common Stock - Amount	Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent					Total	Others			Total
	Capital Surplus	Legal Capital Reserve	Special Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings Total Appropriated	Total		Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Unrealized Gain/Loss from Available- for-sale Financial Assets	Cash Flow Hedges Reserve	
\$	\$	\$ 30,657.4	\$	\$ (30,657.4)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
				(155,582.3)	(155,582.3)					(155,582.3)
		30,657.4		(186,239.7)	(155,582.3)					(155,582.3)
				331,713.7	331,713.7					331,713.7
				(950.3)	(950.3)	(9,378.7)	(732.2)	0.7	(10,110.2)	(11,060.2)
				330,763.4	330,763.4	(9,378.7)	(732.2)	0.7	(10,110.2)	320,653.2
		(56.1)								(56.1)
		21.2								21.2
		7.0								7.0

.3 \$ 259,303.8 \$ 56,272.3 \$ 208,298.0 \$ \$ 833,512.7 \$ 1,041,810.7 \$ 1,661.2 \$ 2.6 \$ 0.1 \$ 1,663.9 \$ 1,359,050.

\$ 8,003.2 \$ 1,736.8 \$ 6,429.0 \$ \$ 25,725.7 \$ 32,154.7 \$ 51.3 \$ 0.1 \$ \$ 51.4 \$ 41,946.

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

(Concluded)

Table of Contents**Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In Millions of New Taiwan Dollars or U.S. Dollars)**

	2014	2015	2016	
	NT\$	NT\$	NT\$	US\$
				(Note 3)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Income before income tax	\$ 302,073.5	\$ 350,477.6	\$ 385,921.7	\$ 11,911.2
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation expense	197,645.2	219,303.4	220,085.0	6,792.7
Amortization expense	2,606.3	3,202.2	3,743.4	115.5
Finance costs	3,236.3	3,190.3	3,306.1	101.9
Share of profits of associates and joint venture	(3,919.8)	(4,196.4)	(3,457.9)	(106.7)
Interest income	(2,730.7)	(4,129.3)	(6,317.5)	(195.0)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	(14.5)	(433.5)	(46.5)	(1.4)
Impairment loss on noncurrent assets held for sale	735.5			
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	239.9	2,545.6		
Impairment loss on intangible assets		58.5		
Impairment loss on financial assets	211.5	154.7	122.2	3.8
Gain on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, net	(362.4)	(22,157.9)	(33.2)	(1.0)
Loss (gain) on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method, net	(2,054.4)	(2,492.1)	260.0	8.0
Loss from liquidation of subsidiaries	0.1	138.2	36.1	1.1
Unrealized (realized) gross profit on sales to associates	(28.5)	(15.1)	29.1	0.9
Loss (gain) on foreign exchange, net	3,615.5	2,563.4	(2,656.4)	(82.0)
Dividend income	(649.7)	(621.5)	(137.4)	(4.2)
Income from receipt of equity securities in settlement of trade receivables	(1.2)			
Loss (gain) from hedging instruments	10,577.7	134.1	(12.7)	(0.4)
Loss (gain) arising from changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets in hedge effective portion	(10,088.6)	305.6	(4.2)	(0.1)
Gain from lease agreement modification		(430.0)		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	342.9	(228.6)	(6,326.6)	(195.3)
Notes and accounts receivable, net	(43,090.1)	26,630.1	(49,342.7)	(1,522.9)
Receivables from related parties	(26.4)	(192.8)	(463.8)	(14.3)
Other receivables from related parties	(11.8)	53.6	(21.8)	(0.7)

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Inventories	(28,871.6)	(655.2)	18,370.1	567.0
Other financial assets	(2,612.2)	720.3	(41.6)	(1.3)
Other current assets	(744.9)	263.4	94.5	2.9
Other noncurrent assets			(349.8)	(10.8)
Accounts payable	6,634.2	(2,693.4)	7,295.4	225.2
Payables to related parties	(194.9)	(369.1)	139.8	4.3
Salary and bonus payable	2,281.1	945.0	1,979.8	61.2

(Continued)

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Table of Contents**Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(In Millions of New Taiwan Dollars or U.S. Dollars)

	2014 NT\$	2015 NT\$	2016 NT\$	US\$
				(Note 3)
Accrued profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors and supervisors	\$ 5,314.0	\$ 2,860.3	\$ 1,935.1	\$ 59.8
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	8,432.5	(3,778.3)	3,693.6	114.0
Provisions	2,836.9	(382.8)	7,931.9	244.8
Net defined benefit liability	60.4	52.5	46.2	1.4
Cash generated from operations	451,441.8	570,822.8	585,777.9	18,079.6
Income taxes paid	(29,918.1)	(40,943.4)	(45,943.3)	(1,418.0)
Net cash generated by operating activities	421,523.7	529,879.4	539,834.6	16,661.6

**CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING
ACTIVITIES**

Acquisitions of:				
Available-for-sale financial assets	(115.1)	(15,978.5)	(83,809.3)	(2,586.7)
Held-to maturity financial assets	(5,882.3)	(28,181.9)	(33,625.4)	(1,037.8)
Property, plant and equipment	(288,540.0)	(257,516.8)	(328,045.3)	(10,124.8)
Intangible assets	(3,859.5)	(4,283.9)	(4,243.1)	(131.0)
Land use right			(805.3)	(24.9)
Proceeds from disposal or redemption of:				
Available-for-sale financial assets	776.9	57,861.8	30,128.5	929.9
Held-to-maturity financial assets	3,200.0	16,800.0	10,550.0	325.6
Investments accounted for using equity method	3,471.9	5,172.0		
Property, plant and equipment	200.3	816.9	98.1	3.0
Proceeds from return of capital of available-for-sale financial assets			65.1	2.0
Derecognition of hedging derivative financial instruments		2.7	8.9	0.3
Costs from entering into hedging transactions	(520.9)	(495.3)		
Interest received	2,578.7	3,641.9	6,353.2	196.1
			798.5	24.6

Proceeds from government grants - land use right and others				
Proceeds from government grants - property, plant and equipment			738.6	22.8
Net cash outflow from acquisition of subsidiary (Note 33)		(51.6)		
Net cash inflow from disposal of subsidiary (Note 34)		601.0		
Other dividends received	645.6	616.7	137.4	4.3
Dividends received from investments accounted for using equity method	3,223.1	3,407.1	5,478.8	169.1
Refundable deposits paid	(58.0)	(404.5)	(145.0)	(4.5)
Refundable deposits refunded	2,296.9	348.4	169.9	5.3
Decrease in receivables for temporary payments		398.2	706.7	21.8
Cash received from other long-term receivables	161.9			

Net cash used in investing activities	(282,420.5)	(217,245.8)	(395,439.7)	(12,204.9)
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(Continued)

Table of Contents**Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In Millions of New Taiwan Dollars or U.S. Dollars)**

	2014 NT\$	2015 NT\$	2016 NT\$	US\$
				(Note 3)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Increase in short-term loans	\$ 18,563.5	\$ 3,138.7	\$ 18,968.9	\$ 585.5
Repayment of bonds			(23,471.6)	(724.4)
Repayment of long-term bank loans			(8.5)	(0.3)
Interest paid	(3,192.9)	(3,156.2)	(3,302.4)	(101.9)
Decrease in obligations under finance leases	(28.4)	(29.1)		
Guarantee deposits received	30,142.8	754.9	6,354.7	196.1
Guarantee deposits refunded	(7.7)	(742.5)	(523.3)	(16.2)
Cash dividends	(77,785.9)	(116,683.5)	(155,582.3)	(4,801.9)
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	47.0	33.9		
Decrease in noncontrolling interests	(66.7)	(50.2)	(235.7)	(7.3)
Net cash used in financing activities	(32,328.3)	(116,734.0)	(157,800.2)	(4,870.4)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
	9,060.2	8,258.8	(8,029.8)	(247.8)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
	115,835.1	204,158.4	(21,435.1)	(661.5)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS INCLUDED IN NONCURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE, BEGINNING OF YEAR				
		81.5		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR				
	242,695.4	358,449.0	562,688.9	17,366.9
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR				
	358,530.5	562,688.9	541,253.8	16,705.4
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS INCLUDED IN NONCURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE				
	(81.5)			

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS ON CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION	\$ 358,449.0	\$ 562,688.9	\$ 541,253.8	\$ 16,705.4
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited (TSMC), a Republic of China (R.O.C.) corporation, was incorporated on February 21, 1987. TSMC is a dedicated foundry in the semiconductor industry which engages mainly in the manufacturing, selling, packaging, testing and computer-aided design of integrated circuits and other semiconductor devices and the manufacturing of masks.

On September 5, 1994, TSMC's shares were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE). On October 8, 1997, TSMC listed some of its shares of stock on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) in the form of American Depositary Shares (ADSs).

The address of its registered office and principal place of business is No. 8, Li-Hsin Rd. 6, Hsinchu Science Park, Taiwan. The principal operating activities of TSMC's subsidiaries are described in Note 5.

2. THE AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the management on April 13, 2017.

3. U.S. DOLLAR AMOUNTS

TSMC and its subsidiaries (collectively as the Company) maintain its accounts and express its consolidated financial statements in New Taiwan dollars. For convenience only, U.S. dollar amounts presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated from New Taiwan dollars at the exchange rate as set forth in the statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board of the United States, which was NT\$32.40 to US\$1.00 as of December 31, 2016. The convenience translations should not be construed as representations that the New Taiwan dollar amounts have been, could have been, or could in the future be, converted into U.S. dollars at this or any other rate of exchange.

4. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS), INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (IAS), IFRIC INTERPRETATIONS (IFRIC), AND SIC INTERPRETATIONS (SIC) ISSUED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (IASB) (collectively, IFRSs).

- a. Amendments to IFRSs and the new interpretation that are mandatorily effective for the current year

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB (Note 1)
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle	January 1, 2016 (Note 2)
Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 - Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	January 1, 2016

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New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB (Note 1)
Amendment to IFRS 11 Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations	January 1, 2016
Amendment to IAS 1 Disclosure Initiative	January 1, 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization	January 1, 2016
Amendment to IAS 27 Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	January 1, 2016 (Concluded)

Note 1: As of report date, the Company has applied a number of amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after January 1, 2016.

Note 2: The amendment to IFRS 5 is applied prospectively to changes in a method of disposal that occur in annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016; the remaining amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

The Company believes that the adoption of aforementioned standards or interpretations did not have a significant effect on the Company's accounting policies.

b. New and revised standards, amendments and interpretations in issue but not yet effective
As of the date that the accompanying consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the new, revised or amended IFRSs in issue but not yet adopted by the Company as well as the effective dates issued by the IASB are stated as follows.

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB (Note 3)
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle	Note 4
Amendment to IFRS 2 Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions	January 1, 2018
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Mandatory Effective Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosure	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	January 1, 2018
Amendment to IFRS 15 Clarifications to IFRS 15	January 1, 2018
IFRS 16 Leases	January 1, 2019
Amendment to IAS 7 Disclosure Initiative	January 1, 2017

Amendment to IAS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses January 1, 2017

IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration January 1, 2018

Note 3: The aforementioned new, revised or amended standards or interpretations are effective after fiscal year beginning on or after the effective dates, unless specified otherwise.

Note 4: The amendment to IFRS 12 is retrospectively applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017; the amendment to IAS 28 is retrospectively applied for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

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Except for the following items, the Company believes that the adoption of aforementioned standards or interpretations will not have a significant effect on the Company's accounting policies.

1) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

All recognized financial assets currently in the scope of IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, will be subsequently measured at either the amortized cost or the fair value. The classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9 are stated as follows:

For the debt instruments invested by the Company, if the contractual cash flows that are solely for payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, the classification and measurement requirements are stated as follows:

- a) If the objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows, such assets are measured at the amortized cost. Interest revenue should be recognized in profit or loss by using the effective interest method, continuously assessed for impairment and the impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss should be recognized in profit and loss.
- b) If the objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the financial assets, such assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and are continuously assessed for impairment. Interest revenue should be recognized in profit or loss by using the effective interest method. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income should be recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses. When such financial asset is derecognized or reclassified, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

The other financial assets which do not meet the aforementioned criteria should be measured at the fair value through profit or loss. However, the Company may irrevocably designate an investment in equity instruments that is not held for trading as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. All relevant gains and losses shall be recognized in other comprehensive income, except for dividends which are recognized in profit or loss. No subsequent impairment assessment is required, and the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income cannot be reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

IFRS 9 adds a new expected loss impairment model to measure the impairment of financial assets. A loss allowance for expected credit losses should be recognized on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company should measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition and is not deemed to be a low credit risk, the Company should measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. The Company should always measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables.

The main changes in hedge accounting amended the application requirements for hedge accounting to better reflect the entity's risk management activities. Compared with IAS 39, the main changes include: (1) enhancing types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the risks eligible for hedge accounting of non-financial items; (2) changing the way hedging derivative instruments are accounted for to reduce profit or loss volatility; and (3) replacing retrospective effectiveness assessment with the principle of economic relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item.

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2) IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers and related amendment
IFRS 15 establishes principles for recognizing revenue that apply to all contracts with customers, and will supersede IAS 18, Revenue, IAS 11, Construction Contracts, and a number of revenue-related interpretations.

When applying IFRS 15, the Company shall recognize revenue by applying the following steps:

Identify the contract with the customer;

Identify the performance obligations in the contract;

Determine the transaction price;

Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts; and

Recognize revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

When IFRS 15 and related amendment are effective, the Company may elect to apply this Standard either retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

3) IFRS 16, Leases

IFRS 16 sets out the accounting standards for leases that will supersede IAS 17 and a number of related interpretations.

Under IFRS 16, if the Company is a lessee, it shall recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases on the consolidated statements of financial position except for low-value and short-term leases. The Company may elect to apply the accounting method similar to the accounting for operating lease under IAS 17 to the low-value and short-term leases. On the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the Company should present the depreciation expense charged on the right-of-use asset separately from interest expense accrued on the lease liability; interest is computed by using effective interest method. On the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash payments for both the principal and interest portion of the lease liability are classified within financing activities.

When IFRS 16 becomes effective, the Company may elect to apply this Standard either retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of the initial application of this Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

Except for the aforementioned impact, as of the date that the accompanying consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company continues in evaluating the impact on its financial position and financial performance as a result of the initial adoption of the other standards or interpretations. The related impact will be disclosed when the Company completes the evaluation.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting policies are summarized as follows:

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs.

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Basis of Preparation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets.

Basis of Consolidation

The basis for the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of TSMC and entities controlled by TSMC (its subsidiaries).

Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the shareholders of the parent and to the noncontrolling interests even if this results in the noncontrolling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Company.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Company's interests and the noncontrolling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the noncontrolling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to shareholders of the parent.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between:

- a. the aggregate of the fair value of consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest at the date when control is lost; and
- b. the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any noncontrolling interest.

The Company shall account for all amounts recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets and liabilities.

The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate.

Table of Contents**The subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements**

The detail information of the subsidiaries at the end of reporting period was as follows:

Investor	Name of Investee	Main Businesses and Products	Establishment and Operating Location	Percentage of Ownership		Note
				December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	
	TSMC North America	Selling and marketing of integrated circuits and semiconductor devices	San Jose, California, U.S.A.	100%	100%	
	TSMC Japan Limited (TSMC Japan)	Marketing activities	Yokohama, Japan	100%	100%	a)
	TSMC Partners, Ltd. (TSMC Partners)	Investing in companies involved in the design, manufacture, and other related business in the semiconductor industry	Tortola, British Virgin Islands	100%	100%	a)
	TSMC Korea Limited (TSMC Korea)	Customer service and technical supporting activities	Seoul, Korea	100%	100%	a)
	TSMC Europe B.V. (TSMC Europe)	Marketing and engineering supporting activities	Amsterdam, the Netherlands	100%	100%	a)
	TSMC Global, Ltd. (TSMC Global)	Investment activities	Tortola, British Virgin Islands	100%	100%	
	TSMC China Company Limited (TSMC China)	Manufacturing and selling of integrated circuits at the order of and pursuant to product design specifications provided by customers	Shanghai, China	100%	100%	
	TSMC Nanjing Company Limited (TSMC Nanjing)	Manufacturing and selling of integrated circuits at the order of and pursuant to product design specifications provided by customers	Nanjing, China		100%	b)
	VentureTech Alliance Fund III, L.P. (VTAF III)	Investing in new start-up technology companies	Cayman Islands	98%	98%	a)
	VentureTech Alliance Fund II, L.P. (VTAF II)	Investing in new start-up technology companies	Cayman Islands	98%	98%	a)
			Cayman Islands	99.5%		a), c)

	Emerging Alliance Fund, L.P. (Emerging Alliance)	Investing in new start-up technology companies				
	TSMC Solar Europe GmbH	Selling of solar related products and providing customer service	Hamburg, Germany	100%	100%	a), d)
	Chi Cherng Investment Co., Ltd. (Chi Cherng)	Investment activities	Taipei, Taiwan	100%		e), f)
	VisEra Technologies Company Ltd. (VisEra Tech)	Engaged in manufacturing electronic spare parts and in researching, developing, designing, manufacturing, selling, packaging and testing of color filter	Hsin-Chu, Taiwan		87%	e), g)
Partners	TSMC Design Technology Canada Inc. (TSMC Canada)	Engineering support activities	Ontario, Canada	100%	100%	a)
	TSMC Technology, Inc. (TSMC Technology)	Engineering support activities	Delaware, U.S.A.	100%	100%	a)
	TSMC Development, Inc. (TSMC Development)	Investment activities	Delaware, U.S.A.	100%	100%	
	InveStar Semiconductor Development Fund, Inc. (ISDF)	Investing in new start-up technology companies	Cayman Islands	97%	97%	a), h)
	InveStar Semiconductor Development Fund, Inc. (II) LDC. (ISDF II)	Investing in new start-up technology companies	Cayman Islands	97%	97%	a), h)
	VisEra Holding Company (VisEra Holding)	Investing in companies involved in the design, manufacturing and other related businesses in the semiconductor industry	Cayman Islands	98%		a), e), g)
Joint	WaferTech, LLC (WaferTech)	Manufacturing, selling, testing and computer-aided designing of integrated circuits and other semiconductor devices	Washington, U.S.A.	100%	100%	
	Mutual-Pak Technology Co., Ltd. (Mutual-Pak)	Manufacturing of electronic parts, wholesaling and retailing of electronic materials, and researching, developing and	New Taipei, Taiwan	58%	58%	a)

		testing of RFID				
	Growth Fund Limited (Growth Fund)	Investing in new start-up technology companies	Cayman Islands	100%	100%	a)
, VTAF merging	VentureTech Alliance Holdings, LLC (VTA Holdings)	Investing in new start-up technology companies	Delaware, U.S.A.	100%		a), c)
, VTAF MC	VentureTech Alliance Holdings, LLC (VTA Holdings)	Investing in new start-up technology companies	Delaware, U.S.A.		100%	a), c)
olding	VisEra Tech	Engaged in manufacturing electronic spare parts and in researching, developing, designing, manufacturing, selling, packaging and testing of color filter	Hsin-Chu, Taiwan	87%		e), g)

Note a: This is an immaterial subsidiary for which the consolidated financial statements are not audited by the Company's independent accountants.

Note b: Under the investment agreement entered into with the municipal government of Nanjing, China on March 28, 2016, the Company will make an investment in Nanjing in the amount of approximately US\$3 billion to establish a subsidiary operating a 300mm wafer fab with the capacity of 20,000 12-inch wafers per month, and a design service center. TSMC Nanjing was established in May 2016.

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Note c: Due to the expiration of the investment agreement between Emerging Alliance and TSMC, Emerging Alliance completed the liquidation procedures in April 2016. Emerging Alliance's ownership in VTA Holdings is held directly by TSMC.

Note d: In August 2015, TSMC Solar Ltd. (TSMC Solar) ceased its manufacturing operations. TSMC Solar and TSMC Guang Neng Investment, Ltd. (TSMC GN) were incorporated into TSMC in December 2015. After the incorporation, TSMC Solar Europe GmbH, the subsidiary of TSMC Solar, is held directly by TSMC and TSMC Solar Europe GmbH has started the liquidation procedures. TSMC Solar North America, Inc. (TSMC Solar NA), the subsidiary of TSMC Solar, completed the liquidation procedures in December 2015.

Note e: The Company acquired OmniVision Technologies, Inc.'s (OVT's) 49.1% ownership in VisEra Holding and 100% ownership in Taiwan OmniVision Investment Holding Co. (OVT Taiwan) on November 20, 2015. As a result, the Company has obtained controls of VisEra Holding and OVT Taiwan; therefore the Company has consolidated VisEra Holding, OVT Taiwan and VisEra Tech, held directly by VisEra Holding, since November 20, 2015. Please refer to Note 33.

Note f: OVT Taiwan that originally acquired by the Company was renamed as Chi Cherng in December 2015. Chi Cherng was incorporated into TSMC in December 2016.

Note g: To simplify investment structure, VisEra Tech owned by VisEra Holding was transferred to TSMC in the third quarter of 2016. In October 2016, VisEra Holding was incorporated into TSMC Partners, the subsidiary of TSMC.

Note h: ISDF and ISDF II have started the liquidation procedures.

Foreign Currencies

The financial statements of each individual consolidated entity were expressed in the currency which reflected its primary economic environment (functional currency). The functional currency of TSMC and presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements are both New Taiwan Dollars (NT\$). In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the operating results and financial positions of each consolidated entity are translated into NT\$.

In preparing the financial statements of each individual consolidated entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Such exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they arise. Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the year except for exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations are translated into NT\$ using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (attributed to noncontrolling interests as appropriate).

Classification of Current and Noncurrent Assets and Liabilities

Current assets are assets held for trading purposes and assets expected to be converted to cash, sold or consumed within one year from the end of the reporting period. Current liabilities are obligations incurred for trading purposes and obligations expected to be settled within one year from the end of the reporting period. Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are noncurrent assets and liabilities, respectively.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents, for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments, consist of highly liquid time deposits and investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities shall be recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair values. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), held-to-maturity financial assets, available-for-sale financial assets and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. Regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date or settlement date basis for which financial assets were classified in the same way, respectively. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) held-to-maturity financial assets or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value. Interest income from available-for-sale monetary financial assets and dividends on available-for-sale equity investments are recognized in profit or loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of available-for-sale financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established.

Available-for-sale equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less any identified impairment losses at the end of each reporting period. Such equity instruments are subsequently remeasured at fair value when their fair value can be reliably measured, and the difference between the carrying amount and fair value is recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables including cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable and other receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment, except for those loans and receivables with immaterial discounted effect.

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Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those carried at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Those financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, their estimated future cash flows have been affected.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. The Company assesses the collectability of receivables by performing the account aging analysis and examining current trends in the credit quality of its customers.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the financial assets at the date the impairment loss is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment loss not been recognized.

When an available-for-sale financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the year.

In respect of available-for-sale equity instruments, impairment losses previously recognized in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to the recognition of an impairment loss is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of unrealized gains or losses from available-for-sale financial assets.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to another entity.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

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Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured either at amortized cost using effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is either held for trading or is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities other than those held for trading purposes and designated as at FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative financial instrument is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

Financial Instruments Designated as at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

A financial instrument may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) upon initial recognition. The financial instrument forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis.

Hedge Accounting

The Company designates certain hedging instruments, which include stock forward contracts and interest rate futures contracts in respect of foreign currency risk, as fair value hedge. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognized in profit or loss immediately. Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the Company revokes the designated hedging relationship, or when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedges reserve. Amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the period when the hedged item is recognized in profit or loss.

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Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventories are recorded at standard cost and adjusted to approximate weighted-average cost at the end of the reporting period. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale

Noncurrent assets or disposal groups are classified as noncurrent assets held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the noncurrent asset held for sale is available for immediate sale in its present condition. To meet the criteria for the sale being highly probable, the appropriate level of management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

When the committed sale plan involves loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale, regardless of whether a noncontrolling interest in its former subsidiary is retained after the sale.

Noncurrent assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Recognition of depreciation would cease.

Investments Accounted for Using Equity Method

Investments accounted for using the equity method include investments in associates and interests in joint venture.

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the Company and other parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The operating results and assets and liabilities of associates and joint venture are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate and joint venture as well as the distribution received. The Company also recognizes its share in the changes in the equities of associates and joint venture.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of an associate or a joint venture recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

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The Company discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the Company ceases to have significant influence over an associate. When the Company retains an interest in the former associate, the Company measures the retained interest at fair value at that date. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. In addition, the Company shall account for all amounts recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if the associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. If the Company's ownership interest in an associate is reduced as a result of disposal, but the investment continues to be an associate, the Company should reclassify to profit or loss only a proportionate amount of the gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income.

When the Company subscribes to additional shares in an associate or a joint venture at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Company's proportionate interest in the net assets of the associate or joint venture. The Company records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus. If the Company's ownership interest is reduced due to the additional subscription to the shares of associate or joint venture by other investors, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate or joint venture shall be reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the associate or joint venture had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

When a consolidated entity transacts with an associate or a joint venture, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not owned by the Company.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Costs include any incremental costs that are directly attributable to the construction or acquisition of the item of property, plant and equipment.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of the assets less their residual values over their useful lives, and it is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives: land improvements 20 years; buildings 5 to 20 years; machinery and equipment 2 to 5 years; office equipment 3 to 15 years; and leased assets 20 years. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis. Land is not depreciated.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount

of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

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Leases

Leases are classified as finance lease whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance lease are initially recognized as assets of the Company at the fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the consolidated statements of financial position as an obligation under finance lease.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expense and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Other intangible assets

Other separately acquired intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives: Technology license fees the estimated life of the technology or the term of the technology transfer contract; software and system design costs 3 years or contract period; patent and others the economic life or contract period. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortized and instead is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the cash generating unit may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the difference is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to such cash generating unit and then to the other assets of the cash generating unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the cash generating unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

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Other tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or a cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Provision

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

Guarantee Deposit

Guarantee deposit mainly consists of cash received under deposit agreements with customers to ensure they have access to the Company's specified capacity; and as guarantee of accounts receivable to ensure payment from customers. Cash received from customers is recorded as guarantee deposit upon receipt. Guarantee deposits are refunded to customers when terms and conditions set forth in the deposit agreements have been satisfied.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

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Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;

The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;

The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;

It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and

The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

In principle, payment term granted to customers is due 30 days from the invoice date or 30 days from the end of the month of when the invoice is issued. Due to the short term nature of the receivables from sale of goods with the immaterial discounted effect, the Company measures them at the original invoice amounts without discounting.

Royalties, dividend and interest income

Revenue from royalties is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for service rendered by employees.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution retirement benefit plans, payments to the benefit plan are recognized as an expense when the employees have rendered service entitling them to the contribution. For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefit is recognized based on actuarial calculations.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and rereasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Service cost (including current service cost), and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period they occur. Rereasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Rereasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liability represents the actual deficit in the Company's defined benefit plan.

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Share-based Payment Arrangements

The Company elected to take the optional exemption under IFRS 1 for the share-based payment transactions granted and vested before January 1, 2012, the date of transition to IFRSs. There were no stock options granted prior to but unvested at the date of transition.

The compensation costs of employee stock options that were granted after January 1, 2012 are measured at the fair value of the stock options at the grant date. The fair value of the stock option granted determined at the grant date of the stock options is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of the number of stock options that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus employee stock option. The estimate is revised if subsequent information indicates that the number of stock options expected to vest differs from original estimates.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Income tax on unappropriated earnings (excluding earnings from foreign consolidated subsidiaries) at a rate of 10% is expensed in the year the earnings arise and adjusted to the extent that distributions are approved by the shareholders in the following year.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, net operating loss carryforwards and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint venture, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered. The deferred tax assets which originally not recognized is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the liability is settled or the asset is realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Business Combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

Noncontrolling interests are initially measured at the noncontrolling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Company's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date, and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Insurance Claim

The Company recognizes insurance claim reimbursement for losses incurred related to disaster damages. Insurance claim reimbursements are recorded, net of any deductible amounts, at the time while there is evidence that the claim reimbursement is virtually certain to be received.

Government Grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets (mainly including land use right and depreciable assets) are recognized as a deduction from the carrying amount of the related assets and recognized as a reduced depreciation or amortization charge in profit or loss over the contract period or useful lives of the related assets. Government grants that are receivables as compensation for expenses already incurred are deducted from incurred expenses in the period in which they become receivables.

6. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION AND UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the aforementioned Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

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The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when the conditions described in Note 5 are satisfied. The Company also records a provision for estimated future returns and other allowances in the same period the related revenue is recorded. Provision for estimated sales returns and other allowances is generally made and adjusted based on historical experience and the consideration of varying contractual terms, and our management periodically reviews the adequacy of the estimation used.

Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets Other than Goodwill

In the process of evaluating the potential impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill, the Company is required to make subjective judgments in determining the independent cash flows, useful lives, expected future revenue and expenses related to the specific asset groups with the consideration of the nature of semiconductor industry. Any changes in these estimates based on changed economic conditions or business strategies could result in significant impairment charges or reversal in future years.

Impairment of Goodwill

The assessment of impairment of goodwill requires the Company to make subjective judgment to determine the identified cash-generating units, allocate the goodwill to relevant cash-generating units and estimate the recoverable amount of relevant cash-generating units.

Impairment Assessment on Investment Using Equity Method

The Company assesses the impairment of investments accounted for using the equity method whenever triggering events or changes in circumstances indicate that an investment may be impaired and carrying value may not be recoverable. The Company measures the impairment based on a projected future cash flow of the investees, including the underlying assumptions of sales growth rate and capacity utilization rate formulated by such investees' internal management team. The Company also takes into account market conditions and the relevant industry trends to ensure the reasonableness of such assumptions.

Realization of Deferred Income Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deferred tax assets can be utilized. Assessment of the realization of the deferred tax assets requires the Company's subjective judgment and estimate, including the future revenue growth and profitability, tax holidays, the amount of tax credits can be utilized and feasible tax planning strategies. Any changes in the global economic environment, the industry trends and relevant laws and regulations could result in significant adjustments to the deferred tax assets.

Valuation of Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the Company uses judgment and estimate to determine the net realizable value of inventory at the end of each reporting period.

Due to the rapid technological changes, the Company estimates the net realizable value of inventory for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on assumptions of future demand within a specific time horizon.

Table of Contents**Recognition and Measurement of Defined Benefit Plans**

Net defined benefit liability and the resulting defined benefit costs under defined benefit pension plans are calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Actuarial assumptions comprise the discount rate, rate of employee turnover, and future salary increase rate. Changes in economic circumstances and market conditions will affect these assumptions and may have a material impact on the amount of the expense and the liability.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31, 2015 NT\$ (In Millions)	December 31, 2016 NT\$ (In Millions)
Cash and deposits in banks	\$ 557,270.9	\$ 536,895.3
Repurchase agreements collateralized by corporate bonds	5,132.8	2,361.3
Commercial paper		1,997.2
Repurchase agreements collateralized by government bonds	285.2	
	\$ 562,688.9	\$ 541,253.8

Deposits in banks consisted of highly liquid time deposits that were readily convertible to known amounts of cash and were subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31, 2015 NT\$ (In Millions)	December 31, 2016 NT\$ (In Millions)
Financial assets		
Held for trading		
Forward exchange contracts	\$ 6.0	\$ 142.4
Cross currency swap contracts		11.0
	6.0	153.4
Designated as at FVTPL		
Time deposit		6,297.7
	\$ 6.0	\$ 6,451.1

Financial liabilities

Held for trading				
Forward exchange contracts	\$	72.6	\$	91.6
Designated as at FVTPL				
Forward exchange contracts				99.5
	\$	72.6	\$	191.1

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The Company entered into derivative contracts to manage exposures due to fluctuations of foreign exchange rates. The derivative contracts entered into by the Company did not meet the criteria for hedge accounting. Therefore, the Company did not apply hedge accounting treatment for derivative contracts.

Outstanding forward exchange contracts consisted of the following:

	Maturity Date	Contract Amount (In Millions)
<u>December 31, 2015</u>		
Sell US\$/Buy JPY	January 2016	US\$128.4/JPY15,449.4
Sell US\$/Buy RMB	January 2016	US\$226.0/RMB1,464.5
Sell US\$/Buy NT\$	January 2016 to February 2016	US\$440.0/NT\$14,434.2
<u>December 31, 2016</u>		
Sell NT\$/Buy EUR	January 2017	NT\$5,393.3/EUR159.4
Sell NT\$/Buy JPY	January 2017	NT\$7,314.8/JPY26,501.8
Sell US\$/Buy EUR	January 2017	US\$4.2/EUR4.0
Sell US\$/Buy JPY	January 2017	US\$0.4/JPY50.0
Sell US\$/Buy NT\$	January 2017 to February 2017	US\$439.0/NT\$14,138.2
Sell US\$/Buy RMB	January 2017 to June 2017	US\$421.8/RMB2,908.4

Outstanding cross currency swap contracts consisted of the following:

Maturity Date	Contract Amount (In Millions)	Range of Interest Rates Paid	Range of Interest Rates Received
<u>December 31, 2016</u>			
January 2017	US\$ 170.0/ NT\$5,487.6	3.98%	

9. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

	December 31, 2015 NT\$ (In Millions)	December 31, 2016 NT\$ (In Millions)
Corporate bonds	\$ 6,267.8	\$ 29,999.5
Agency bonds/Agency mortgage-backed securities	2,627.3	14,880.5
Asset-backed securities	3,154.4	11,254.7
Government bonds	878.4	8,457.4
Publicly traded stocks	1,371.5	3,196.7
Non-publicly traded stocks	3,268.1	2,944.9
Mutual funds	722.8	1,157.6

\$ 18,290.3 \$ 71,891.3

(Continued)

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	December 31, 2015 NT\$ (In Millions)	December 31, 2016 NT\$ (In Millions)
Current portion	\$ 14,299.4	\$ 67,788.8
Noncurrent portion	3,990.9	4,102.5
	\$ 18,290.3	\$ 71,891.3

(Concluded)

Since there is a wide range of estimated fair values of the Company's investments in non-publicly traded stocks, the Company concludes that the fair value cannot be reliably measured and therefore should be measured at the cost less any impairment.

10. HELD-TO-MATURITY FINANCIAL ASSETS

	December 31, 2015 NT\$ (In Millions)	December 31, 2016 NT\$ (In Millions)
Corporate bonds/Bank debentures	\$ 8,143.1	\$ 23,849.7
Commercial paper		8,628.2
Negotiable certificate of deposit	4,934.3	4,829.9
Structured product	3,000.0	1,609.9
	\$ 16,077.4	\$ 38,917.7
Current portion	\$ 9,166.5	\$ 16,610.1
Noncurrent portion	6,910.9	22,307.6
	\$ 16,077.4	\$ 38,917.7

11. HEDGING DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	December 31, 2015 NT\$ (In Millions)	December 31, 2016 NT\$ (In Millions)
<u>Financial assets - current</u>		
Fair value hedges		

Interest rate futures contracts	\$	1.7	\$	5.6
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The Company entered into interest rate futures contracts, which are used to hedge against price risk caused by changes in interest rates in the Company's investments in fixed income securities.

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The outstanding interest rate futures contracts consisted of the following:

Maturity Period	Contract Amount (US\$ in Millions)
<u>December 31, 2015</u>	
March 2016	US\$ 13.8
<u>December 31, 2016</u>	
March 2017	US\$ 53.6

12. NOTES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016
	NT\$	NT\$
	(In Millions)	(In Millions)
Notes and accounts receivable	\$ 85,547.9	\$ 128,815.4
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(488.2)	(480.1)
Notes and accounts receivable, net	\$ 85,059.7	\$ 128,335.3

In principle, the payment term granted to customers is due 30 days from the invoice date or 30 days from the end of the month of when the invoice is issued. The allowance for doubtful receivables is assessed by reference to the collectability of receivables by performing the account aging analysis, historical experience and current financial condition of customers.

Except for those impaired, for the rest of the notes and accounts receivable, the account aging analysis at the end of the reporting period is summarized in the following table. Notes and accounts receivable include amounts that are past due but for which the Company has not recognized a specific allowance for doubtful receivables after the assessment since there has not been a significant change in the credit quality of its customers and the amounts are still considered recoverable. In addition, the Company has obtained guarantee to certain receivables.

Aging analysis of notes and accounts receivable, net

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016
	NT\$	NT\$
	(In Millions)	(In Millions)
Neither past due nor impaired	\$ 71,482.7	\$ 108,411.4
Past due but not impaired		
Past due within 30 days	13,577.0	15,017.8

Past due 31-60 days	1,844.8
Past due 61-120 days	3,061.3
	\$ 85,059.7
	\$ 128,335.3

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	Individually Assessed for Impairment	Collectively Assessed for Impairment	Total
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$ 8.1	\$ 478.5	\$ 486.6
Provision		23.4	23.4
Reversal		(23.4)	(23.4)
Effect of exchange rate changes		0.1	0.1
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 8.1	\$ 478.6	\$ 486.7
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 8.1	\$ 478.6	\$ 486.7
Provision	28.6	4.8	33.4
Reversal/Write-off	(29.1)	(4.7)	(33.8)
Effect of acquisition of subsidiary	1.8		1.8
Effect of exchange rate changes	0.8	(0.7)	0.1
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 10.2	\$ 478.0	\$ 488.2
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 10.2	\$ 478.0	\$ 488.2
Provision		0.3	0.3
Reversal/Write-off	(8.4)		(8.4)
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 1.8	\$ 478.3	\$ 480.1

Aging analysis of accounts receivable that is individually determined as impaired

	December 31, 2015 NT\$ (In Millions)	December 31, 2016 NT\$ (In Millions)
Past due over 121 days	\$ 10.2	\$ 1.8

13. INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2015 NT\$ (In Millions)	December 31, 2016 NT\$ (In Millions)
Finished goods	\$ 7,974.9	\$ 8,521.9
Work in process	53,632.0	33,330.8
Raw materials	3,038.8	4,012.2
Supplies and spare parts	2,406.6	2,817.3
	\$ 67,052.3	\$ 48,682.2

Write-down of inventories to net realizable value (excluding earthquake losses) in the amount of NT\$1,964.5 million, NT\$464.4 million and NT\$1,542.8 million, respectively, were included in the cost of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016. Please refer to related earthquake losses in Note 41.

Table of Contents**14. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD**

a. Investments in associates

Associates consisted of the following:

Name of Associate	Principal Activities	Place of Incorporation and Operation	Carrying Amount		% of Ownership and Voting Rights Held by the Company	
			December 31, 2015 NT\$ (In Millions)	December 31, 2016 NT\$ (In Millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016
Vanguard International Semiconductor Corporation (VIS)	Research, design, development, manufacture, packaging, testing and sale of memory integrated circuits, LSI, VLSI and related parts	Hsinchu, Taiwan	\$ 8,341.8	\$ 8,665.0	28%	28%
Systems on Silicon Manufacturing Company Pte Ltd. (SSMC)	Fabrication and supply of integrated circuits	Singapore	9,511.5	7,163.5	39%	39%
Xintec Inc. (Xintec)	Wafer level chip size packaging service	Taoyuan, Taiwan	2,927.2	2,599.8	41%	41%
Global Unichip Corporation (GUC)	Researching, developing, manufacturing, testing and marketing of integrated circuits	Hsinchu, Taiwan	1,136.9	1,157.0	35%	35%
Motech Industries, Inc. (Motech)	Manufacturing and sales of solar cells, crystalline silicon solar cell, and test and measurement instruments and design and	New Taipei, Taiwan	2,053.6		12%	

construction of solar
power systems

\$ 23,971.0 \$ 19,585.3

In both of the second quarter of 2014 and 2015, the Company sold 82.0 million common shares of VIS and respectively recognized a disposal gain of NT\$2,054.4 million and NT\$2,273.2 million. After the sale, the Company owned approximately 33.7% and 28.3% of the equity interest in VIS.

In March 2015, Xintec listed its shares on the R.O.C. Over-the-Counter (Taipei Exchange). Consequently, the Company's percentage of ownership over Xintec was diluted to approximately 35.4%. In April 2015, the Company sold 2.2 million common shares of Xintec and recognized a disposal gain of NT\$43.6 million.

The Company acquired OVT's 49.1% ownership in VisEra Holding on November 20, 2015. As a result, the Company has obtained control of VisEra Holding and consolidated VisEra Holding since November 20, 2015. The Company included the Xintec shares held by VisEra Holding and total percentage of ownership over Xintec increased to 41.4%. To simplify investment structure, Xintec owned by VisEra Holding was transferred to TSMC in the third quarter of 2016.

In June 2015, Motech merged with Topcell Solar International Co., Ltd with exchange of shares. As a result, the Company's percentage of ownership over Motech decreased to 18.0%. In the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company sold 29.2 million common shares of Motech and recognized a disposal gain of NT\$202.4 million. After the sale, the Company's percentage of ownership over Motech decreased to 12.0%. Motech continues to be accounted for using equity method as the Company still retains significant influence over Motech.

Starting June 2016, the Company has no longer served as Motech's board of director. As a result, the Company exercises no significant influence over Motech. Therefore, Motech is no longer accounted for using the equity method. Further, such investment was reclassified to available-for-sale financial assets and the Company recognized a disposal loss of NT\$260.0 million.

The summarized financial information in respect of each of the Company's material associates is set out below. The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the associate's financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs adjusted by the Company using the equity method of accounting.

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1) VIS

	December 31, 2015 NT\$ (In Millions)	December 31, 2016 NT\$ (In Millions)
Current assets	\$ 24,800.7	\$ 25,662.9
Noncurrent assets	\$ 7,785.1	\$ 9,501.4
Current liabilities	\$ 4,630.0	\$ 5,975.7
Noncurrent liabilities	\$ 712.6	\$ 804.1

	Years Ended December 31		
	2014 NT\$ (In Millions)	2015 NT\$ (In Millions)	2016 NT\$ (In Millions)
Net revenue	\$ 23,931.5	\$ 23,319.7	\$ 25,828.6
Income from operations	\$ 6,182.0	\$ 4,593.4	\$ 6,083.6
Net income	\$ 5,327.7	\$ 4,253.9	\$ 5,389.6
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (68.6)	\$ (61.9)	\$ 5.6
Total comprehensive income	\$ 5,259.1	\$ 4,192.0	\$ 5,395.2
Cash dividends received	\$ 960.0	\$ 1,206.4	\$ 1,207.0

Reconciliation of the above summarized financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the associate recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position was as follows:

	December 31, 2015 NT\$ (In Millions)	December 31, 2016 NT\$ (In Millions)
Net assets	\$ 27,243.2	\$ 28,384.5
Percentage of ownership	28%	28%
The Company's share of net assets of the associate	7,715.3	8,038.5
Goodwill	626.5	626.5

Carrying amount of the investment	\$ 8,341.8	\$ 8,665.0
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2) SSMC

	December 31, 2015 NT\$ (In Millions)	December 31, 2016 NT\$ (In Millions)
Current assets	\$ 20,078.2	\$ 14,585.1
Noncurrent assets	\$ 6,144.3	\$ 5,360.1
Current liabilities	\$ 1,954.1	\$ 1,746.6
Noncurrent liabilities	\$ 303.2	\$ 286.3

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	Years Ended December 31		
	2014 NT\$ (In Millions)	2015 NT\$ (In Millions)	2016 NT\$ (In Millions)
Net revenue	\$ 14,669.7	\$ 15,026.0	\$ 14,045.9
Income from operations	\$ 5,362.5	\$ 5,802.3	\$ 4,921.7
Net income	\$ 5,317.6	\$ 5,904.6	\$ 4,918.1
Total comprehensive income	\$ 5,317.6	\$ 5,904.6	\$ 4,918.1
Cash dividends received	\$ 1,512.0	\$ 1,556.6	\$ 4,076.2

Reconciliation of the above summarized financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the associate recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position was as follows:

	December 31, 2015 NT\$ (In Millions)	December 31, 2016 NT\$ (In Millions)
Net assets	\$ 23,965.2	\$ 17,912.3
Percentage of ownership	39%	39%
The Company's share of net assets of the associate	9,296.1	6,948.2
Goodwill	214.0	214.0
Other adjustments	1.4	1.3
Carrying amount of the investment	\$ 9,511.5	\$ 7,163.5

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material was summarized as follows:

	Years Ended December 31		
	2014 NT\$ (In Millions)	2015 NT\$ (In Millions)	2016 NT\$ (In Millions)
The Company's share of profits (losses) of associates	\$ (93.3)	\$ (154.2)	\$ 22.5
The Company's share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates	\$ 24.0	\$ 7.9	\$ (5.2)
The Company's share of total comprehensive income (loss) of associates	\$ (69.3)	\$ (146.3)	\$ 17.3

The market prices of the investments accounted for using the equity method in publicly traded stocks calculated by the closing price at the end of the reporting period are summarized as follows. The closing price represents the quoted price in active markets, the level 1 fair value measurement.

Name of Associate	December 31, 2015 NT\$ (In Millions)	December 31, 2016 NT\$ (In Millions)
VIS	\$ 19,868.8	\$ 26,089.4
GUC	\$ 3,081.4	\$ 3,665.0
Xintec	\$ 3,605.5	\$ 3,622.2
Motech	\$ 2,636.1	

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b. Investments in joint venture

The Company and OVT entered into a joint agreement to invest in VisEra Holding. The Company acquired OVT's 49.1% ownership in VisEra Holding on November 20, 2015. As a result, the Company has obtained control of VisEra Holding and consolidated VisEra Holding since November 20, 2015. Please refer to Note 33 for related disclosures.

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and Land Improvements	Land Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Office Equipment	Assets under Finance Leases	Equipment under Installation and Construction in Progress	Total
	NT\$ (In Millions)	NT\$ (In Millions)	NT\$ (In Millions)	NT\$ (In Millions)	NT\$ (In Millions)	NT\$ (In Millions)	NT\$ (In Millions)
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$ 3,986.9	\$ 229,182.7	\$ 1,413,919.8	\$ 22,062.0	\$ 804.5	\$ 272,173.8	\$ 1,942,129.7
Additions (decrease)		39,833.1	340,661.0	6,499.0		(162,974.4)	224,018.7
Disposals or retirements		(108.7)	(2,128.1)	(645.9)			(2,882.7)
Reclassification		(2.0)	2.0				
Reclassification as held for sale		(854.9)	(2,231.4)	(67.8)		(2.6)	(3,156.7)
Effect of exchange rate changes	49.9	1,113.7	3,946.9	113.5	36.7	137.9	5,398.6
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 4,036.8	\$ 269,163.9	\$ 1,754,170.2	\$ 27,960.8	\$ 841.2	\$ 109,334.7	\$ 2,165,507.6
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$ 404.2	\$ 125,234.1	\$ 1,009,213.7	\$ 14,225.8	\$ 386.0		\$ 1,149,463.8
Additions	27.7	15,589.0	178,850.6	3,135.8	42.1		197,645.2
Disposals or retirements		(107.7)	(1,998.3)	(645.7)			(2,751.7)
Impairment			239.9				239.9
Reclassification		(0.5)	0.5				
		(257.6)	(1,476.5)	(43.4)			(1,777.5)

Reclassification as held for sale							
Effect of exchange rate changes	27.3	788.6	3,558.5	95.4	19.3		4,489.1
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 459.2	\$ 141,245.9	\$ 1,188,388.4	\$ 16,767.9	\$ 447.4	\$	\$ 1,347,308.8
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2014	\$ 3,577.6	\$ 127,918.0	\$ 565,781.8	\$ 11,192.9	\$ 393.8	\$ 109,334.7	\$ 818,198.8
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 4,036.8	\$ 269,163.9					