

**AURAS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND
SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
REVIEW REPORT OF INDEPENDENT
ACCOUNTANTS
MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017**

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

REVIEW REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Auras Technology Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Auras Technology Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries (the “Group”) as at March 31, 2018 and 2017, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the three-month periods then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” and International Accounting Standard 34, “Interim Financial Reporting” as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated financial statements based on our reviews.

Scope of Review

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the Statement of Auditing Standards No. 65 “Review of Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity” in the Republic of China. A review of consolidated financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our reviews, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2018 and 2017, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the three-month periods then ended in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” and International Accounting Standard 34, “Interim Financial Reporting” as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Hsu, Sheng-Chuang Wu, Han-Chi

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

May 10, 2018

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

AURAS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)
(The balance sheets as of March 31, 2018 and 2017 are reviewed, not audited)

Assets	Notes	March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017		March 31, 2017		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current assets								
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 386,003	8	\$ 301,925	6	\$ 417,304	10
1110	Financial assets at fair value	6(2)						
	through profit or loss - current		148	-	512	-	-	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	2,098,711	41	2,345,605	45	1,663,403	39
1200	Other receivables	6(5) and 7	66,948	1	80,804	2	153,710	4
130X	Inventory	6(6)	1,081,168	21	932,968	18	647,642	15
1410	Prepayments	6(7)	114,403	2	113,381	2	74,271	2
1470	Other current assets	8	13,693	-	9,190	-	9,524	-
11XX	Total current assets		<u>3,761,074</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>3,784,385</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>2,965,854</u>	<u>70</u>
Non-current assets								
1510	Financial assets at fair value	6(2)						
	through profit or loss - non-current		-	-	-	-	2,462	-
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair	6(3)						
	value through other comprehensive							
	income		8,648	-	-	-	-	-
1523	Available-for-sale financial assets -	12(4)						
	non-current		-	-	8,648	-	-	-
1550	Investments accounted for under	6(8)						
	equity method		161,743	3	168,121	3	176,464	4
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(9)	1,010,287	20	996,170	20	938,409	22
1840	Deferred income tax assets		7,961	-	5,832	-	10,588	-
1900	Other non-current assets	6(10)	206,038	4	195,806	4	149,201	4
15XX	Total non-current assets		<u>1,394,677</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>1,374,577</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>1,277,124</u>	<u>30</u>
1XXX	Total assets		<u>\$ 5,155,751</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 5,158,962</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 4,242,978</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

AURAS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

(The balance sheets as of March 31, 2018 and 2017 are reviewed, not audited)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017		March 31, 2017		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current liabilities								
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(11)	\$ 337,891	7	\$ 245,000	5	\$ 45,608	1
2170	Accounts payable		1,997,012	39	2,075,699	40	1,325,262	31
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	16,016	-	25,748	-	28,490	1
2200	Other payables	6(12) and 7	414,499	8	451,911	9	371,651	9
2230	Current income tax liabilities		22,560	-	32,978	1	55,264	1
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(13)	32,335	1	122,640	2	-	-
2399	Other current liabilities		4,532	-	3,065	-	2,231	-
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>2,824,845</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>2,957,041</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>1,828,506</u>	<u>43</u>
Non-current liabilities								
2530	Corporate bonds payable	6(13)	-	-	-	-	141,822	3
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities		-	-	-	-	241	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>142,063</u>	<u>3</u>
2XXX	Total liabilities		<u>2,824,845</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>2,957,041</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>1,970,569</u>	<u>46</u>
Equity								
Equity attributable to owners of parent								
Share capital								
		6(16)						
3110	Share capital - common stock		815,717	16	807,033	16	795,920	19
3130	Certificates of bond-to-stock conversion		9,892	-	-	-	2,840	-
3140	Advance receipts for share capital		950	-	130	-	875	-
Capital surplus								
		6(17)						
3200	Capital surplus		676,053	14	597,311	12	576,818	14
Retained earnings								
		6(18)						
3310	Legal reserve		115,324	2	115,324	2	53,297	1
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		797,036	15	789,866	15	849,102	20
Other equity interest								
		6(19)						
3400	Other equity interest		38,395	1	14,692	-	(29,144)	(1)
3500	Treasury stocks	6(16)	(135,534)	(3)	(135,534)	(2)	-	-
31XX	Equity attributable to owners of the parent		<u>2,317,833</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>2,188,822</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>2,249,708</u>	<u>53</u>
36XX	Non-controlling interest	6(20)	<u>13,073</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,099</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,701</u>	<u>1</u>
3XXX	Total equity		<u>2,330,906</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>2,201,921</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>2,272,409</u>	<u>54</u>
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments								
		9						
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 5,155,751</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 5,158,962</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 4,242,978</u>	<u>100</u>

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

AURAS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share amount)
(REVIEWED, NOT AUDITED)

Items	Notes	For the three-month periods ended March 31			
		2018		2017	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000					
4000	14	\$ 1,763,546	100	\$ 1,348,209	100
5000	6(6) and 7	(1,567,162)	(89)	(1,146,252)	(85)
5900		<u>196,384</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>201,957</u>	<u>15</u>
	6(24)				
6100		(59,922)	(3)	(46,507)	(3)
6200		(44,092)	(2)	(53,729)	(4)
6300		(51,813)	(3)	(52,372)	(4)
6000		<u>(155,827)</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>(152,608)</u>	<u>(11)</u>
6900		<u>40,557</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>49,349</u>	<u>4</u>
7010	6(21) and 7	18,645	1	31,642	2
7020	6(22)	(45,833)	(3)	(71,167)	(5)
7050	6(23)	(2,730)	-	(1,359)	-
7060	6(8)	(6,011)	-	(1,559)	-
7000		<u>(35,929)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(39,325)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
7900		4,628	1	10,024	1
7950	6(25)	2,337	-	(258)	-
8200		<u>\$ 6,965</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ 9,766</u>	<u>1</u>
8361		\$ 24,249	1	(\$ 57,671)	(4)
8370		(367)	-	(7,942)	(1)
8360		<u>23,882</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(65,613)</u>	<u>(5)</u>
8300		<u>\$ 23,882</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(\$ 65,613)</u>	<u>(5)</u>
8500		<u>\$ 30,847</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(\$ 55,847)</u>	<u>(4)</u>
8610		\$ 7,170	1	\$ 8,784	1
8620		(205)	-	982	-
		<u>\$ 6,965</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ 9,766</u>	<u>1</u>
8710		\$ 30,873	2	(\$ 56,191)	(4)
8720		(26)	-	344	-
		<u>\$ 30,847</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(\$ 55,847)</u>	<u>(4)</u>
	6(26)				
9750		\$	0.09	\$	0.11
9850		\$	0.09	\$	0.11

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

AURAS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)
(REVIEWED, NOT AUDITED)

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent												
		Capital			Capital Reserves				Retained Earnings					
Notes	Share capital - common stock	Certificates of bond-to-stock conversion	Advance receipts for share capital	Total capital surplus, additional paid-in capital	Difference between the price for acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries and carrying amount	Employee stock warrants	Stock warrants	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Treasury stocks	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
<u>For the three-month period ended March 31, 2017</u>														
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	784,686	6,265	430	510,683	3,878	25,744	8,914	53,297	840,318	35,831	-	2,270,046	22,357	2,292,403
6(13)	8,434	(3,425)	-	24,415	-	-	(1,044)	-	-	-	-	28,380	-	28,380
6(15)	2,800	-	445	5,367	-	(1,492)	-	-	-	-	-	7,120	-	7,120
6(15)	-	-	-	-	-	353	-	-	-	-	-	353	-	353
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,784	-	-	8,784	982	9,766
6(19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(64,975)	-	(64,975)	(638)	(65,613)
	<u>\$ 795,920</u>	<u>\$ 2,840</u>	<u>\$ 875</u>	<u>\$ 540,465</u>	<u>\$ 3,878</u>	<u>\$ 24,605</u>	<u>\$ 7,870</u>	<u>\$ 53,297</u>	<u>\$ 849,102</u>	<u>(\$ 29,144)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,249,708</u>	<u>\$ 22,701</u>	<u>\$ 2,272,409</u>
<u>For the three-month period ended March 31, 2018</u>														
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	807,033	-	130	562,936	4,050	23,205	7,120	115,324	789,866	14,692	(\$ 135,534)	\$ 2,188,822	\$ 13,099	\$ 2,201,921
6(13)	6,654	9,892	-	77,064	-	-	(3,301)	-	-	-	-	90,309	-	90,309
6(15)	2,030	-	820	3,630	-	1,231	-	-	-	-	-	7,711	-	7,711
6(15)	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	118
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,170	-	-	7,170	(205)	6,965
6(19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,703	-	23,703	179	23,882
	<u>\$ 815,717</u>	<u>\$ 9,892</u>	<u>\$ 950</u>	<u>\$ 643,630</u>	<u>\$ 4,050</u>	<u>\$ 24,554</u>	<u>\$ 3,819</u>	<u>\$ 115,324</u>	<u>\$ 797,036</u>	<u>\$ 38,395</u>	<u>(\$ 135,534)</u>	<u>\$ 2,317,833</u>	<u>\$ 13,073</u>	<u>\$ 2,330,906</u>

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

AURAS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)
(REVIEWED, NOT AUDITED)

	Notes	For the three-month periods ended March 31	
		2018	2017
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Profit before tax		\$ 4,628	\$ 10,024
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation	6(24)	34,248	36,277
Amortisation	6(24)	4,443	3,327
Reversal of provision for bad debts		-	(131)
Interest expense (including accounts receivable factoring expenses)	6(23)	2,349	1,008
Interest income		(246)	(261)
Share of loss (profit) of associates accounted for using equity method		6,011	(1,559)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(22)	456	2,908
Net (gain) loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(13)	1,558
Compensation cost of share-based payments	6(15)	118	353
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Accounts receivable		279,841	324,581
Other receivables		14,161	89,762
Inventories		(148,200)	(43,852)
Prepayments		479	(3,164)
Other current assets		(4,503)	(852)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Accounts payable		(114,842)	(279,404)
Accounts payable - related parties		(9,732)	(110)
Other payables		(44,339)	(44,047)
Other current liabilities		1,467	(3,248)
Cash inflow generated from operations		26,326	93,170
Interest received		246	261
Interest paid		(2,168)	(1,930)
Income tax paid		(10,210)	(9,017)
Net cash flows from operating activities		14,194	82,484
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(27)	(22,988)	(41,334)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		715	23
Increase in other non-current assets		(16,731)	(4,030)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(39,004)	(45,341)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Increase in short-term borrowings		92,212	29,514
Exercise of employee share options		7,711	7,120
Net cash flows from financing activities		99,923	36,634
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange		8,965	(7,563)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		84,078	66,214
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		301,925	351,090
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		\$ 386,003	\$ 417,304

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

AURAS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)
(REVIEWED, NOT AUDITED)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

Auras Technology Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was established as a company limited by shares as approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs on August 24, 1998, and listed on the Taipei Exchange in May 2005. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred herein as the “Group”) are primarily engaged in heat flow consulting service and manufacturing, processing and retail of electronic materials, computer heat dissipation modules and other related products.

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

These consolidated financial statements were reported to the Board of Directors on May 10, 2018.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

New standards, interpretations and amendments as endorsed by FSC effective from 2017 are as follows:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Amendments to IFRS 2, ‘Classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions’	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 4, ‘Applying IFRS 9 Financial instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance contracts’	January 1, 2018
IFRS 9, ‘Financial instruments’	January 1, 2018
IFRS 15, ‘Revenue from contracts with customers’	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 15, ‘Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers’	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IAS 7, ‘Disclosure initiative’	January 1, 2017
Amendments to IAS 12, ‘Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses’	January 1, 2017
Amendments to IAS 40, ‘Transfers of investment property’	January 1, 2018
IFRIC 22, ‘Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration’	January 1, 2018

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 cycle-Amendments to IFRS 1, 'First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards'	January 1, 2018
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 cycle-Amendments to IFRS 12, 'Disclosure of interests in other entities'	January 1, 2017
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 cycle-Amendments to IAS 28, 'Investments in associates and joint ventures'	January 1, 2018

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group's assessment.

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'

- A. Classification of debt instruments is driven by the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, which would be classified as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or financial asset measured at amortised cost. Equity instruments would be classified as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, unless an entity makes an irrevocable election at inception to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading.
- B. The impairment losses of debt instruments are assessed using an 'expected credit loss' approach. An entity assesses at each balance sheet date whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition to recognise 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses (interest revenue would be calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset before impairment losses occurred); or if the instrument that has objective evidence of impairment, interest revenue after the impairment would be calculated on the book value of net carrying amount (i.e. net of credit allowance). The Company shall always measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component.
- C. The amended general hedge accounting requirements align hedge accounting more closely with an entity's risk management strategy. Risk components of non-financial items and a group of items can be designated as hedged items. The standard relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness, removing the 80-125% bright line, and introduces the concept of 'rebalancing'; while its risk management objective remains unchanged, an entity shall rebalance the hedged item or the hedging instrument for the purpose of maintaining the hedge ratio.

In adopting the new standards endorsed by the FSC effective from 2018, the Group applied the new rules under IFRS 9 retrospectively from January 1, 2018, with the practical expedients permitted under the statement. There is no significant effect of applying the standard as of January 1, 2018.

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

None.

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

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Amendments to IFRS 9, 'Prepayment features with negative compensation'	January 1, 2019
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 International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 16, 'Leases'	January 1, 2019
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IAS 19, 'Plan amendment, curtailment or'	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 28, 'Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures'	January 1, 2019
IFRIC 23, 'Uncertainty over income tax treatments'	January 1, 2019
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 cycle	January 1, 2019

IFRS 16, 'Leases'

IFRS 16, 'Leases', replaces IAS 17, 'Leases' and related interpretations and SICs. The standard requires lessees to recognise a 'right-of-use asset' and a lease liability (except for those leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets). The accounting stays the same for lessors, which is to classify their leases as either finance leases or operating leases and account for those two types of leases differently. IFRS 16 only requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors.

The Group will adopt the simple modified retrospective transitional provisions of IFRS 16 'Lease', and classify the effects on the lease contract of lessee to January 1, 2019 in accordance with IFRS 16.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

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

(2) Basis of preparation

- A. Except for the following items, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:
- (a) Financial assets (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.
 - (b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income / available-for-sale financial assets measured at fair value.
- B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “IFRSs”) requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.
- C. In adopting IFRS 9 effective January 1, 2018, the Group has elected to apply modified retrospective approach whereby the cumulative impact of the adoption was recognised as retained earnings or other equity as of January 1, 2018 and the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 and the first quarter of 2017 were not restated. The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 and the first quarter of 2017 were prepared in compliance with International Accounting Standard 39 (‘IAS 39’) and related financial reporting interpretations. Please refer to Note 12(4) for details of significant accounting policies.

(3) Basis of consolidation

- A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:
- (a) All subsidiaries are included in the Group’s consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.
 - (b) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.
 - (c) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.
 - (d) Changes in a parent’s ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing

control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for asequity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity.

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

B.Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%)			Description
			March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017	
AURAS Technology Co., Ltd.	LI-HORNG Technology Co., Ltd.	Holding company	100	100	100	
AURAS Technology Co., Ltd.	ZAFA Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	-	-	55	C. (b)
AURAS Technology Co., Ltd.	RAIJINTEK Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	56	56	56	
AURAS Technology Co., Ltd.	AURAS International Inc.	Subsidiary	100	100	100	
AURAS Technology Co., Ltd.	HAO-HORNG Technology Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	100	100	100	
LI-HORNG Technology Co., Ltd.	SHUANG HORNG Technology Co., Ltd.	Holding company	100	100	100	
LI-HORNG Technology Co., Ltd.	ZE HORNG Technology Co., Ltd.	Holding company	100	100	100	

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%)			Description
			March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017	
LI-HORNG Technology Co., Ltd.	PEL HORNG Technology Co., Ltd.	Holding company	100	100	100	
LI-HORNG Technology Co., Ltd.	ZHEN HORNG Technology Co., Ltd.	Holding company	100	100	100	
LI-HORNG Technology Co., Ltd.	SHIH HORNG Technology Co., Ltd.	Holding company	100	100	100	
SHUANG HORNG Technology Co., Ltd.	AURAS Technology (KUNSHAN) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing company	100	100	100	
ZE HONG Technology Co., Ltd.	Ze Hong (Guangzhou) Technology Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing company	100	100	100	
PEL HORNG Technology Co., Ltd.	Pel Horng (Guangzhou) Technology Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing company	100	100	100	
ZHEN HORNG Technology Co., Ltd.	AURAS Technology (CHONGQING) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing company	100	100	100	
AURAS Technology (KUNSHAN) Co., Ltd.	Anhui Wei-hong Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing company	60	60	60	

C. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements and movements of the periods were as follows:

- (a) Aforementioned subsidiaries that were included in the consolidated financial statements, their financial statements and relative information as of and for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 were reviewed by independent accountants.
- (b) The Group sold its 55% ownership of ZAF A Technology Co., Ltd. in the third quarter of 2017.

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

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

F. Significant restrictions: None.

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

(4) Foreign currency translation

A. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company's functional and the Group's presentation currency.

B. Foreign currency transactions and balances

(a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

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

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

(d) The foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

C. Translation of foreign operations

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

(a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

(b) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and

(c) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(d) When the foreign operation partially disposed of or sold is an associate or joint arrangement, exchange differences that were recorded in other comprehensive income are proportionately reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale. In addition, if the Group retains partial interest in the former foreign associate or joint arrangements after losing significant influence over the former foreign associate, or losing joint control of the former

joint arrangements, such transactions should be accounted for as disposal of all interest in these foreign operations.

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

(5) Classification of current and non-current items

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

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

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

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

(6) Cash equivalents

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

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

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

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

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related

transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

- D. The Group recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(8) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

- A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income and debt instruments which meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Group's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

(b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

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

- C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value:

(a) The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(b) Except for the recognition of impairment loss, interest income and gain or loss on foreign exchange which are recognised in profit or loss, the changes in fair value of debt instruments are taken through other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

(9) Accounts and notes receivable

- A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Group a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

- B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(10) Impairment of financial assets

Accounts receivable that have a significant financing component, at each reporting date, the Group recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that

includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(11) Derecognition of financial assets

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

- A. The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.
- B. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.
- C. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and the Group has not retained control of the financial asset.

(12) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in process comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

(13) Investments accounted for using equity method / associates

- A. Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 per cent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost.
- B. The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.
- C. When changes in an associate's equity do not arise from profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Group's ownership percentage of the associate, the Group recognises change in ownership interests in the associate in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.
- D. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

- E. In the case that an associate issues new shares and the Group does not subscribe or acquire new shares proportionately, which results in a change in the Group's ownership percentage of the associate but maintains significant influence on the associate, then 'capital surplus' and 'investments accounted for under the equity method' shall be adjusted for the increase or decrease of its share of equity interest. If the above condition causes a decrease in the Group's ownership percentage of the associate, in addition to the above adjustment, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.
- F. Upon loss of significant influence over an associate, the Group remeasures any investment retained in the former associate at its fair value. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.
- G. When the Group disposes its investment in an associate and loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.

(14) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.
- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	12 ~20 years
Machinery and equipment	4 ~10 years
Leasehold improvements	3 years

Other assets

3 ~10 years

(15) Leased assets/ operating leases (lessee)

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

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(17) Borrowings

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

(18) Notes and accounts payable

A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.

B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(19) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(20) Convertible bonds payable

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

A. The embedded call options and put options are recognised initially at net fair value as 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss'. They are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value on each balance sheet date; the gain or loss is recognised as 'gain or loss on valuation of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss'.

- B. The host contracts of bonds are initially recognised at fair value. Any difference between the initial recognition and the redemption value is accounted for as the premium or discount on bonds payable and subsequently is amortised in profit or loss as an adjustment to 'finance costs' over the period of circulation using the effective interest method.
- C. The embedded conversion options which meet the definition of an equity instrument are initially recognised in 'capital surplus—share options' at the residual amount of total issue price less the amount of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and bonds payable as stated above. Conversion options are not subsequently remeasured.
- D. Any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance are allocated to each liability or equity component in proportion to the initial carrying amount of each abovementioned item.
- E. When bondholders exercise conversion options, the liability component of the bonds (including 'bonds payable' and 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss') is remeasured on the conversion date. The book value of common shares issued due to the conversion is based on the adjusted book value of the abovementioned liability component plus the book value of capital surplus - share options.
- F. If bondholders could exercise the put option in the next year, the corporate bonds payable should be reclassified as current liabilities; otherwise, when the put option exceeds its exercise period, the corporate bonds payable with unexercised put option should be reversed as non-current liabilities.

(21) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

Defined contribution plans

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

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

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognised as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated.

(22) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognized as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair

value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-market vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. Ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(23) Income tax

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

G. If a change in tax rate is enacted or substantively enacted in an interim period, the Group recognises the effect of the change immediately in the interim period in which the change occurs. The effect of the change on items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity while the effect of the change on items recognised in profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

(24) Treasury shares

Where the Company repurchases the Company's equity share capital that has been issued, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, the difference between their book value and any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

(25) Dividends

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

(26) Revenue recognition

A. The Group manufactures and sells heat dissipation module products. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customers, the customers has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customers' acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customers, and either the customers has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

B. Financing components

The Group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(27) Operating segments

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

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

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

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

The Group has no accounting policy which involves significant judgement and has material impact on recognition amount.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes accounting estimates in applying reasonable expectation concerning future events. However, assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Group must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Group evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

As of March 31, 2018, the carrying amount of inventories was \$1,081,168.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>March 31, 2018</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>March 31, 2017</u>
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 1,263	\$ 1,462	\$ 975
Checking accounts and demand deposits	384,740	300,140	416,008
Time deposits	-	323	321
	<u>\$ 386,003</u>	<u>\$ 301,925</u>	<u>\$ 417,304</u>

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

B. For the Group's cash in bank pledged to others, please refer to Note 8.

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

<u>Items</u>	<u>March 31, 2018</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>March 31, 2017</u>
Current items:			
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Put and call options of secured convertible bonds	\$ 2,171	\$ 2,171	\$ -
Valuation adjustment	(2,023)	(1,659)	-
	<u>\$ 148</u>	<u>\$ 512</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Non-current items:			
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Put and call options of secured convertible bonds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,171
Valuation adjustment	-	-	291
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,462</u>

A. As of March 31, 2018, the Group has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged to others.

B. The Group recognised net gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as part of 'other gains and losses', and the related amount is shown in Note 6 (22).

C. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2).

(3) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

<u>Items</u>	<u>March 31, 2018</u>
Non-current items:	
Unlisted stocks	<u>\$ 8,648</u>

A. As of March 31, 2018, the Group has no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others.

B. As of March 31, 2018, the Group has no amounts recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

C. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2).

D. The information on December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017 is provided in Note 12(4).

(4) Accounts receivable, net

	<u>March 31, 2018</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>March 31, 2017</u>
Notes receivable	\$ 15,678	\$ 6,021	\$ -
Accounts receivable	<u>2,087,937</u>	<u>2,344,488</u>	<u>1,668,770</u>
	2,103,615	2,350,509	1,668,770
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(4,904)	(4,904)	(5,367)
	<u>\$ 2,098,711</u>	<u>\$ 2,345,605</u>	<u>\$ 1,663,403</u>

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

	<u>March 31, 2018</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>March 31, 2017</u>
Without past due	\$ 2,054,191	\$ 2,184,287	\$ 1,567,090
1 to 90 days	37,063	156,580	95,930
91 to 180 days	6,959	5,045	1,025
Over 181 days	<u>5,402</u>	<u>4,597</u>	<u>4,725</u>
	<u>\$ 2,103,615</u>	<u>\$ 2,350,509</u>	<u>\$ 1,668,770</u>

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

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

C. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2).

(5) Transfer of financial assets

The Group entered into a factoring agreement with a bank to sell its accounts receivable. Under the agreement, the Group is not obligated to bear the default risk of the transferred accounts receivable, but is liable for the losses incurred on any business dispute, which meet the derecognition criteria of financial assets. Further, the Group does not have any continuing involvement in the transferred accounts receivable. Thus, the Group derecognised the transferred accounts receivable, and the related information is as follows:

March 31, 2018					
Purchaser of accounts receivable	Accounts receivable not due and transferred / Amount derecognised	Amount advanced	Retention and unadvanced amount (Shown as "Other receivables")	Contract amount of bank	Interest rate of amount advanced
Taishin International Bank, etc.	<u>\$ 273,838</u>	<u>\$ 222,808</u>	<u>\$ 51,030</u>	<u>\$ 811,945</u>	2.52%~2.98%

December 31, 2017					
Purchaser of accounts receivable	Accounts receivable not due and transferred / Amount derecognised	Amount advanced	Retention and unadvanced amount (Shown as "Other receivables")	Contract amount of bank	Interest rate of amount advanced
Taishin International Bank, etc.	\$ 243,166	\$ 178,664	\$ 64,502	\$ 728,560	2.22%~2.67%

March 31, 2017					
Purchaser of accounts receivable	Accounts receivable not due and transferred / Amount derecognised	Amount advanced	Retention and unadvanced amount (Shown as "Other receivables")	Contract amount of bank	Interest rate of amount advanced
Taishin International Bank, etc.	\$ 169,548	\$ 29,442	\$ 140,106	\$ 1,694,253	1.93%~2.33%

Expense arising from accounts receivable factoring is accounted as 'financial cost', and the related amount is shown in Note 6 (23).

(6) Inventories

	March 31, 2018		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 269,589	(\$ 12,362)	\$ 257,227
Work in progress	320,829	(18,115)	302,714
Finished goods	533,837	(16,870)	516,967
Merchandise	5,839	(1,579)	4,260
	<u>\$ 1,130,094</u>	<u>(\$ 48,926)</u>	<u>\$ 1,081,168</u>
	December 31, 2017		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 327,252	(\$ 9,521)	\$ 317,731
Work in progress	179,290	(6,471)	172,819
Finished goods	453,366	(14,659)	438,707
Merchandise	4,720	(1,009)	3,711
	<u>\$ 964,628</u>	<u>(\$ 31,660)</u>	<u>\$ 932,968</u>

	March 31, 2017		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 242,686	(\$ 17,560)	\$ 225,126
Work in progress	141,913	(9,568)	132,345
Finished goods	306,341	(18,632)	287,709
Merchandise	2,462	-	2,462
	<u>\$ 693,402</u>	<u>(\$ 45,760)</u>	<u>\$ 647,642</u>

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the year:

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Cost of goods sold	\$ 1,551,517	\$ 1,132,850
Loss on market value decline of inventories	10,792	19,386
Loss on scrapping inventory	8,724	-
Gain on physical inventory	(568)	(1,736)
Sale of scraps	(3,303)	(4,248)
	<u>\$ 1,567,162</u>	<u>\$ 1,146,252</u>

(7) Prepayments

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Business tax paid	\$ 110,424	\$ 104,188	\$ 64,353
Prepaid expenses	3,522	8,119	9,594
Prepayments to suppliers	457	1,074	324
	<u>\$ 114,403</u>	<u>\$ 113,381</u>	<u>\$ 74,271</u>

(8) Investments accounted for using equity method

Company name	March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017		March 31, 2017	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
JCD OPTICAL (CAYMAN) CO., LTD. (JCD CAYMAN)	\$ 148,418	35	\$ 152,025	35	\$ 121,332	35
PRO JUMP CO., LTD.	12,342	36	15,160	36	22,050	36
MILK IDEA INC.	983	20	936	20	1,091	20
KUNSHAN JINXI PLASTIC CO., LTD.	-	-	-	-	31,991	40
	<u>\$ 161,743</u>		<u>\$ 168,121</u>		<u>\$ 176,464</u>	

The Group lost its significant influence over Kunshan Jinxi Plastic Co., Ltd. in the fourth quarter of 2017, hence the investment was transferred from investment accounted for using equity method to 'available-for-sale financial assets'. Related information is provided in Note 12(4).

A. Associates

- (a) On March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017, the basic information of the associates that are material to the Group and comprise above 1% of total assets were as follows:

Company name	Registered country	Principal place of business	Shareholding ratio			Nature of relationship	Method of measurement
			March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017		
JCD CAYMAN	Cayman	China	34.75%	34.75%	35.3%	Note 1	Equity method

Note 1: Owns more than 20% of voting rights

Note 2: In April, 2017, JCD Cayman distributed employees' compensation in the form of shares, and accordingly, the Group's shareholding ratio decreased from 35.3% to 34.75%.

- (b) The summarised financial information of the associates that are material to the Group is shown below:

Balance sheet

	JCD CAYMAN		
	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Current assets	\$ 390,494	\$ 402,766	\$ 432,760
Non-current assets	137,314	164,591	81,569
Current liabilities	(100,706)	(129,875)	(170,613)
Total net assets	\$ 427,102	\$ 437,482	\$ 343,716
Share in associate's net assets	\$ 148,418	\$ 152,025	\$ 121,332
Carrying amount of the associate	\$ 148,418	\$ 152,025	\$ 121,332

Statement of comprehensive income

	JCD CAYMAN	
	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Revenue	\$ 74,391	\$ 133,505
(Loss) profit for the period from continuing operations	(4,563)	12,357
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	11,653	2,362
Total comprehensive income	\$ 7,090	\$ 14,719

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

As of March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017, the carrying amount of the

Group's individually immaterial associates amounted to \$13,325, \$16,096 and \$55,132, respectively. The operating results were as follows:

	<u>For the three-month periods ended March 31,</u>	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Profit (loss) for the period from continuing operations	(\$ <u>4,102</u>)	(\$ <u>7,039</u>)

B. The balances of aforementioned profit or loss of investments accounted for using equity method for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 were (\$6,011) and \$1,559, respectively.

C. In April, 2017, JCD Cayman distributed employees' compensation in the form of shares, and accordingly, the Group's shareholding ratio was changed, which had been adjusted in capital surplus, changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method amounting to \$172.

(9) Property, plant and equipment

	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>At January 1, 2018</u>					
Cost	\$ 578,272	\$ 748,997	\$ 75,668	\$ 394,551	\$ 1,797,488
Accumulated depreciation	(239,488)	(288,036)	(57,886)	(215,908)	(801,318)
	<u>\$ 338,784</u>	<u>\$ 460,961</u>	<u>\$ 17,782</u>	<u>\$ 178,643</u>	<u>\$ 996,170</u>
<u>2018</u>					
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 338,784	\$ 460,961	\$ 17,782	\$ 178,643	\$ 996,170
Additions	2,718	3,590	310	25,295	31,913
Disposals	-	(205)	-	(966)	(1,171)
Transfer	-	4,256	1,337	(5,593)	-
Depreciation charge	(9,546)	(20,799)	(1,051)	(2,852)	(34,248)
Net exchange differences	<u>6,033</u>	<u>8,167</u>	<u>318</u>	<u>3,105</u>	<u>17,623</u>
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 337,989</u>	<u>\$ 455,970</u>	<u>\$ 18,696</u>	<u>\$ 197,632</u>	<u>\$ 1,010,287</u>
<u>At March 31, 2018</u>					
Cost	\$ 591,399	\$ 769,285	\$ 78,646	\$ 334,147	\$ 1,773,477
Accumulated depreciation	(253,410)	(313,315)	(59,950)	(136,515)	(763,190)
	<u>\$ 337,989</u>	<u>\$ 455,970</u>	<u>\$ 18,696</u>	<u>\$ 197,632</u>	<u>\$ 1,010,287</u>

	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>At January 1, 2017</u>					
Cost	\$ 487,816	\$ 727,515	\$ 67,046	\$ 339,376	\$ 1,621,753
Accumulated depreciation	(163,424)	(228,030)	(55,021)	(229,898)	(676,373)
	<u>\$ 324,392</u>	<u>\$ 499,485</u>	<u>\$ 12,025</u>	<u>\$ 109,478</u>	<u>\$ 945,380</u>
<u>2017</u>					
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 324,392	\$ 499,485	\$ 12,025	\$ 109,478	\$ 945,380
Additions	19,100	2,593	469	19,693	41,855
Disposals	-	(2,729)	-	(202)	(2,931)
Transfer	33,691	1,917	12	2,613	38,233
Depreciation charge	(8,579)	(19,899)	(799)	(7,000)	(36,277)
Net exchange differences	(17,482)	(24,487)	(571)	(5,311)	(47,851)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 351,122</u>	<u>\$ 456,880</u>	<u>\$ 11,136</u>	<u>\$ 119,271</u>	<u>\$ 938,409</u>
<u>At March 31, 2017</u>					
Cost	\$ 555,189	\$ 690,027	\$ 64,276	\$ 327,989	\$ 1,637,481
Accumulated depreciation	(204,067)	(233,147)	(53,140)	(208,718)	(699,072)
	<u>\$ 351,122</u>	<u>\$ 456,880</u>	<u>\$ 11,136</u>	<u>\$ 119,271</u>	<u>\$ 938,409</u>

(10) Other non-current assets

	<u>March 31, 2018</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>
Land use right	\$ 89,438	\$ 88,389	\$ 86,863
Computer software cost	53,213	52,136	29,846
Prepayments for business facilities	39,499	31,605	7,842
Guarantee deposits paid	14,655	14,576	14,506
Others	9,233	9,100	10,144
	<u>\$ 206,038</u>	<u>\$ 195,806</u>	<u>\$ 149,201</u>

The Group entered into a land use rights contracts with the government of People's Republic of China, and recognised rental expenses of \$535 and \$525 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The lease period is 50 years.

(11) Short-term borrowings

<u>Type of borrowings</u>	<u>March 31, 2018</u>	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>Collateral</u>
Bank borrowings			
Unsecured borrowings	<u>\$ 337,891</u>	1.036%~1.1%	None
<u>Type of borrowings</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>Collateral</u>
Bank borrowings			
Unsecured borrowings	<u>\$ 245,000</u>	1.05%~1.1205%	None
<u>Type of borrowings</u>	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>Collateral</u>
Bank borrowings			
Secured borrowings	<u>\$ 45,608</u>	2.28%~2.31622%	None

Note: The Company is the guarantor without collateral for the secured borrowings of a subsidiary. Information in relation to the interest expense recognised in profit or loss for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 is provided in Note 6(22).

(12) Other payables (including related parties)

	<u>March 31, 2018</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>March 31, 2017</u>
Processing fees payable	\$ 101,137	\$ 96,834	\$ 37,792
Bonus and salary payable	66,869	120,811	121,966
Freight and storage fees payable	60,237	49,399	10,941
Payables for freight and warehouse charge	29,752	29,524	20,061
Payables for miscellaneous purchases	17,651	22,570	9,332
Other payables	138,853	132,773	171,559
	<u>\$ 414,499</u>	<u>\$ 451,911</u>	<u>\$ 371,651</u>

(13) Bonds payable

	<u>March 31, 2018</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>March 31, 2017</u>
Bonds payable	\$ 32,800	\$ 124,800	\$ 145,700
Less: Discount on bonds payable	(465)	(2,160)	(3,878)
	32,335	122,640	141,822
Less: Current portion (shown as "long-term liabilities, current portion")	(32,335)	(122,640)	-
Bonds payable - non-current	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 141,822</u>

A. The terms of the second domestic secured convertible bonds are as follows:

- (a) The Company issued \$300,000, 0%, second domestic secured convertible bonds as approved by the regulatory authority. The bonds mature three years from the issue date (May 17, 2016 ~May 17, 2019). The bonds were listed on the Taipei Exchange on May 17, 2016.
 - (b) The conversion price of the bonds is set up based on the pricing model. As of December 31, 2018, the bonds payable of \$267,200 had been converted into 4,861,708 shares of common stock. If a violation of anti-dilution provision occurred, the conversion price would be subsequently adjusted in accordance with the pricing model as specified in the terms of conversion. The conversion price was \$59.2 (in dollars) per share upon issuance. The Company adjusted the conversion price to \$55.6 (in dollars) per share as mentioned above on August 8, 2017.
 - (c) The bondholders have the right to require the Company to redeem any bonds at the price of the bonds' face value plus 1.0025% of the face value as interest upon two years from the issuance date.
 - (d) The Company may repurchase all the bonds outstanding in cash at the bonds' face value at any time after the following events occur: (i) the closing price of the Company's common shares is above the then conversion price by 30% for 30 consecutive trading days during the period from the date after one month of the bonds issue to 40 days before the maturity date, or (ii) the outstanding balance of the bonds is less than 10% of total initial issue amount during the period from the date after three months of the bonds issue to 40 days before the maturity date.
 - (e) Under the terms of the bonds, all bonds redeemed (including bonds repurchased from the Taipei Exchange), matured and converted are retired and not to be re-issued; all rights and obligations attached to the bonds are also extinguished.
- B. Regarding the issuance of convertible bonds, the equity conversion options amounting to \$10,766 were separated from the liability component and were recognised in 'capital surplus—share options' in accordance with IAS 32. The call options and put options embedded in bonds payable were separated from their host contracts and were recognised in 'financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' in net amount in accordance with IAS 39 because the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivatives were not closely related to those of the host contracts. The effective interest rate of the bonds payable after such separation was 1.2695%.

(14) Pensions

Defined contribution plans

- A. Effective July 1, 2005, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries have established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company and its

domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.

- B. The Group's mainland subsidiaries have a defined contribution plan. Monthly contributions to an independent fund administered by the government in accordance with the pension regulations in the People's Republic of China (PRC.) are based on certain percentage of employees' monthly salaries and wages. The contribution percentage for the three-month periods ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 was 18% ~ 20%. Other than the monthly contributions, the Group has no further obligations.
- C. The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 were \$7,965 and \$6,387, respectively.

(15) Share-based payment

- A. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group's share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted (thousands)	Contract period (years)	Vesting conditions
Employee stock options	January 2, 2014	490	5	Note
Employee stock options	August 26, 2014	1,439	5	Note
Employee stock options	December 29, 2014	495	5	Note

Note: According to the employees' continuance in office (1 to 4 years), the employees can exercise their employee stock options in batch at the ratio of 50%, 25% and 25%.

- B. Employee stock options are evaluated using the Binomial lattice model. Relevant information is as follows:

Grant date	Stock price (dollars)	Exercise price (dollars)	Expected price volatility	Expected option life	Expected dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate (%)	Fair value per unit (dollars)
January 2, 2014	\$ 22.10	\$ 21.70	38.67%	January 3, 2014~ January 2, 2019	5.3050%	1.14%	\$4.58~4.97
August 26, 2014	20.80	20.40	35.18%	August 27, 2014~ August 26, 2019	1.9560%	1.15%	5.04~5.19
December 29, 2014	18.70	18.30	41.64%	December 30, 2014 ~December 29, 2019	1.9560%	1.0952%	5.44~5.57

C. The details of the employee stock option plan for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2018					
Stock options	Quantity (in thousand units)	Weighted average exercise price (in dollars)	Range of exercise price (in dollars)	Weighted average remaining vesting period	Weighted average stock price of stock options at exercise date (in dollars)
Outstanding options at the beginning of the period	1,477	\$ 19.23	\$17.5~20.8		\$ 84.32
Options granted	729	-			
Options exercised	(285)	-			
Outstanding options at the end of the period	<u>1,921</u>	19.37	17.5~20.8	0 year~ 1.75 years	-
Exercisable options at the end of the period	<u>1,656</u>				

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2017

Stock options	Quantity (in thousand units)	Weighted average exercise price (in dollars)	Range of exercise price (in dollars)	Weighted average remaining vesting period	Weighted average stock price of stock options at exercise date (in dollars)
Outstanding options at the beginning of the period	1,598	\$ 20.67	\$18.3~22.7		\$ 80.77
Options granted	123	-			
Options expired	(361)	-			
Outstanding options at the end of the period	<u>1,360</u>	19.67	18.3~21.7	0 year~ 3 years	95.53
Exercisable options at the end of the period	<u>985</u>				

E. In 2018, the Company issued 285 thousand shares of ordinary shares relative to the exercise of employee share options in accordance with the employee share options plan. As of December 31, 2018, there are 95 thousand shares which have not yet completed the registration, and was accounted as advance receipts for ordinary share amounting to \$950.

F. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group recognised expenses, which arose from share-based transaction (equity settlement) and the cost of capital increase for employees' compensation, of \$118 and \$353, respectively.

(16) Share capital

A. As of March 31, 2018, the Company's authorised capital was \$1,200,000, and the paid-in capital was \$815,717, consisting of 81,571,745 shares, with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share.. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

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

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	<u>Ordinary shares</u>	<u>Ordinary shares</u>
At January 1	80,703,285	78,468,623
Employee stock options exercised	203,000	280,000
Conversion of convertible bonds	<u>665,460</u>	<u>843,355</u>
At March 31	<u>81,571,745</u>	<u>79,591,978</u>

B. Treasury shares

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

		March 31, 2018	
Name of company holding the shares	Reason for reacquisition	Number of shares	Carrying amount
The Company	To be reissued to employees	1,658	\$ 135,534

		March 31, 2017	
Name of company holding the shares	Reason for reacquisition	Number of shares	Carrying amount
The Company	To be reissued to employees	1,658	\$ 135,534

- (b) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, the number of shares bought back as treasury share should not exceed 10% of the number of the Company's issued and outstanding shares and the amount bought back should not exceed the sum of retained earnings, paid-in capital in excess of par value and realised capital surplus.
- (c) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares should not be pledged as collateral and is not entitled to dividends before it is reissued.
- (d) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares should be reissued to the employees within three years from the reacquisition date and shares not reissued within the three-year period are to be retired.

(17) Capital surplus

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

(18) Retained earnings

- A. If the Company has any profit for the current year, it shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior year's operating losses, then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve until the legal reserve equals the total capital stock balance. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside or reverse special reserve. The remaining amount plus prior year's unappropriated earnings is the distributable retained earnings which can be distributed through the proposal of the Board of Directors and resolved by the shareholders.
- B. The dividend policies of the Group are established by the Board of Directors based on the Group's operating plan, investment schedule, capital budget and internal and external environment, etc. Retained earnings can be distributed in form of cash or shares and cash dividends shall not be lower than 10% of total dividends distributed.
- C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose.

The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

- D. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.
- E. Details of 2017 earnings appropriation proposed by the Board of Directors in March 2018 and details of 2016 earnings appropriation resolved by the stockholders in June 2017 are as follows:

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,			
	2018		2017	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	\$ 29,015		\$ 62,027	
Cash dividends	162,661	\$ 2.00 (Note)	278,572	\$ 3.55 (Note)
	<u>\$ 191,676</u>		<u>\$ 340,599</u>	

Note: Changes in the number of outstanding shares were affected by the exercise of employee share options, the conversion from convertible bonds to common shares, and capital increase by cash. Due to the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors, the Group adjusted the shareholder yield based on the actual number of outstanding shares.

- F. For the information relating to employees' compensation (bonuses) and directors' and supervisors' remuneration, please refer to Note 6(24).

(19) Other equity items

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Opening net book amount	\$ 14,692	\$ 35,831
Currency translation differences:		
- Group	24,070 (57,033)
- Associates	(367)	(7,942)
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ 38,395</u>	<u>(\$ 29,144)</u>

(20) Non-controlling interest

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Opening net book amount	\$ 13,099	\$ 22,357
(Loss) profit attributable to non-controlling interests	(205)	982
Exchange differences on translation	179	(638)
Closing net book amount	<u>\$ 13,073</u>	<u>\$ 22,701</u>

(21) Other income

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Sample revenue	\$ 6,548	\$ 12,019
Tool reimbursement	5,314	4,246
Rent income	2,953	1,109
Government grant revenues	2,785	12,559
Others	1,045	1,709
	<u>\$ 18,645</u>	<u>\$ 31,642</u>

(22) Other gains and losses

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Net currency exchange losses	(\$ 44,770)	(\$ 66,710)
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(456)	(2,908)
Gains (losses) on valuation of financial assets	13	(1,558)
Other (losses) gains	(620)	9
	<u>(\$ 45,833)</u>	<u>(\$ 71,167)</u>

(23) Finance costs

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Interest expense:		
Bank borrowings	\$ 1,278	\$ 835
Convertible bonds	381	351
Accounts receivable factoring expenses	1,071	173
Finance costs	<u>\$ 2,730</u>	<u>\$ 1,359</u>

(24) Employee benefit expense, depreciation and amortisation

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Employee benefit expense		
Wages and salaries	\$ 254,250	\$ 209,300
Labour and health insurance fees	7,791	6,853
Pension costs	7,965	6,387
Other personnel expenses	19,035	13,799
	<u>\$ 289,041</u>	<u>\$ 236,339</u>
Depreciation	<u>\$ 34,248</u>	<u>\$ 36,277</u>
Amortisation	<u>\$ 4,443</u>	<u>\$ 3,327</u>

A. A ratio of profit of the current year distributable (profit before tax, employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration), shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 3%~15% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 1.5% for directors' and supervisors' remuneration. The appropriation for employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration should be reported to shareholders during their meeting.

If the Company has accumulated deficit, earnings should be reserved to cover losses and then be appropriated as employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration based on the abovementioned ratios.

B. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, employees' compensation was accrued at \$46 and \$98, respectively; while directors' and supervisors' remuneration was accrued at \$11 and \$22, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.

The employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 3.5% and 0.8% of profit of current year distributable as of the end of reporting period.

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration for 2017 as resolved by the Board of Directors were \$11,769 and \$2,690, respectively, and were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2017 financial statements.

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

(25) Income tax

A. Components of income tax expense:

	<u>For the three-month periods ended March 31,</u>	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	\$ -	\$ 10,627
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,308)	(10,369)
Impact of change in tax rate	(1,029)	-
Income tax (benefit) expense	<u>(\$ 2,337)</u>	<u>\$ 258</u>

B. The Company's income tax returns through 2015 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

C. Under the amendments to the Income Tax Act which was promulgated by the President of the Republic of China in February, 2018, the Company's applicable income tax rate was raised from 17% to 20% effective from January 1, 2018. The Group has assessed the impact of the change in income tax rate.

(26) Earnings per share

	<u>For the three-month period ended March 31, 2018</u>		
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)</u>	<u>Earnings per share (in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	<u>\$ 7,170</u>	<u>79,536</u>	<u>\$ 0.09</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	\$ 7,170	79,536	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employee stock options	-	540	
Employees' compensation	<u>-</u>	<u>164</u>	
Shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	<u>\$ 7,170</u>	<u>80,240</u>	<u>\$ 0.09</u>

	<u>For the three-month period ended March 31, 2017</u>		
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)</u>	<u>Earnings per share (in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	\$ 8,784	79,526	\$ 0.11
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	\$ 8,784	79,526	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employee stock options	-	1,050	
Employees' compensation	-	270	
Convertible bonds	533	1,642	
Shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 9,317	82,488	\$ 0.11

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2018, the Group's convertible bonds were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share due to its anti-dilutive effect.

(27) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments

	<u>For the three-month periods ended March 31,</u>	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 31,913	\$ 41,855
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	2,130	4,703
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(11,055)	(5,224)
Cash paid during the period	\$ 22,988	\$ 41,334

(28) Change in liabilities from financing activities

	<u>Short-term borrowings</u>	<u>Liabilities from financing activities-gross</u>
At January 1, 2018	\$ 245,000	\$ 245,000
Change in cash flow from financing activities	92,212	92,212
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	679	679
At March 31, 2018	\$ 337,891	\$ 337,891

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Group
ZONG HONG (KUNSHAN) CO., LTD.	Investee company accounted for using equity method
JCD OPTICAL (CAYMAN) CO., LTD.	Investee company accounted for using equity method
JCD OPTICAL CO., LTD.	Investee company accounted for using equity method
JCD OPTICAL INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	Investee company accounted for using equity method
JCD (GUANGZHOU) OPTICAL CORPORATION	Investee company accounted for using equity method
JCD OPTICAL INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. (Taiwan Branch)	Investee company accounted for using equity method

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Purchases:

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Purchases of goods:		
Other related parties	\$ 14,465	\$ 23,837
Associates	-	2,530
	<u>\$ 14,465</u>	<u>\$ 26,367</u>

B. Other income

	For the three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Rent income:		
JCD (Guangzhou)	\$ 2,911	\$ 1,056
Associates	42	42
Service revenue:		
JCD (Guangzhou)	255	1,238
Other income:		
Associates	184	-
	<u>\$ 3,392</u>	<u>\$ 2,336</u>

The Group leased plant to related parties for a contract period starting from June 1, 2017 to December 31, 2018. The price was based on mutual agreement, and the rent is payable monthly.

C. Other receivables from related parties:

	<u>March 31, 2018</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>March 31, 2017</u>
Other receivables:			
Associates	<u>\$ 4,086</u>	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,139</u>

The above receivables arise from purchasing module equipment on behalf of related parties.

D. Payables to related parties

	<u>March 31, 2018</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>
Accounts payable:			
Other related parties	\$ 16,016	\$ 25,748	\$ 25,481
Associates	-	-	3,009
	<u>\$ 16,016</u>	<u>\$ 25,748</u>	<u>\$ 28,490</u>

The payables to related parties arise mainly from purchase transactions, and the credit term was 3 to 4 months which is the same with general suppliers.

(3) Key management compensation

	<u>For the three-month periods ended March 31,</u>	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	<u>\$ 3,035</u>	<u>\$ 3,386</u>

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Group's assets pledged as collateral, mortgaged or restricted are as follows:

<u>Pledged asset</u>	<u>Book value</u>			<u>Purpose</u>
	<u>March 31, 2018</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	
Other current assets				Customs guarantee, foreign tax guarantee and long-term borrowings guarantee
- time deposits	<u>\$ 1,511</u>	<u>\$ 1,508</u>	<u>\$ 1,464</u>	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

A. Capital expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred is as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2018</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>March 31, 2017</u>
Property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 22,217</u>	<u>\$ 21,845</u>	<u>\$ 39,978</u>

B. Operating leases agreements

The Group leases plant and office under operating lease agreements. Most of the lease agreements can be renewed at the end of the lease period based on market price.

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under the operating leases are as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2018</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>March 31, 2017</u>
Not later than one year	\$ 44,783	\$ 41,557	\$ 40,514
Later than one year but not later than five years	190,178	157,392	190,031
Over five years	<u>47,545</u>	<u>39,348</u>	<u>47,443</u>
	<u>\$ 282,506</u>	<u>\$ 238,297</u>	<u>\$ 277,988</u>

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust accounts receivable factoring, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

The categories of the Group's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, other current assets, guarantee deposits paid, short-term borrowings, notes and accounts payable, other payables and long-term liabilities (current portion). Except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, the carrying amounts of abovementioned financial instruments are approximate to their fair values.

B. Financial risk management policies

(a) The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's financial policy tends toward conservatism principle, therefore the Group does not operate the high-risk and complex derivative financial instruments.

(b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Group treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Group's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use

of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

- i. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from different functional currency used by the Company and its subsidiaries, primarily with respect to the USD and RMB. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.
- ii. Management has set up a policy to require group companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. The Group's purchases and sales were calculated by USD, the fair value will be changed along with the market exchange. However, the Group offset the foreign exchange risk through holding assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, collection period and payment period.
- iii. The Group has certain investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk.
- iv. The Group's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's and certain subsidiaries' functional currency: NTD; other certain subsidiaries' functional currency: RMB). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

March 31, 2018

	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	Sensitivity analysis	
				Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss
(Foreign currency: functional currency)					
<u>Financial assets</u>					
<u>Monetary items</u>					
USD:NTD	\$ 63,509	29.105	\$ 1,848,429	1%	\$ 18,484
USD:RMB	54,666	6.2881	1,591,054	1%	15,911
<u>Non-monetary items</u>					
<u>Foreign operations</u>					
USD:NTD	\$ 5,300	29.105	\$ 154,257		
RMB:NTD	304,833	4.6470	1,416,559		
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
<u>Monetary items</u>					
USD:NTD	\$ 41,012	29.105	\$ 1,193,654	1%	\$ 11,937
USD:RMB	38,566	6.2881	1,122,463	1%	11,225

December 31, 2017

	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	Sensitivity analysis	
				Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss
(Foreign currency: functional currency)					
<u>Financial assets</u>					
<u>Monetary items</u>					
USD:NTD	\$ 65,415	29.760	\$ 1,946,750	1%	\$ 19,468
USD:RMB	61,010	6.5342	1,815,658	1%	18,157
<u>Non-monetary items</u>					
<u>Foreign operations</u>					
USD:NTD	\$ 5,210	29.760	\$ 155,050		
RMB:NTD	307,242	4.5650	1,402,560		
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
<u>Monetary items</u>					
USD:NTD	\$ 42,932	29.760	\$ 1,277,656	1%	\$ 12,777
USD:RMB	42,217	6.5342	1,256,378	1%	12,564

March 31, 2017

	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)	Sensitivity analysis	
				Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss
(Foreign currency: functional currency)					
<u>Financial assets</u>					
<u>Monetary items</u>					
USD:NTD	\$ 64,704	30.330	\$ 1,962,472	1%	\$ 19,625
USD:RMB	46,872	6.8993	1,421,628	1%	14,216
<u>Non-monetary items</u>					
<u>Foreign operations</u>					
USD:NTD	\$ 4,051	30.330	\$ 122,867		
RMB:NTD	262,196	4.4070	1,155,498		
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
<u>Monetary items</u>					
USD:NTD	\$ 33,106	30.330	\$ 1,004,105	1%	\$ 10,041
USD:RMB	30,227	6.8993	916,785	1%	9,168

- v. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the total amount of exchange (loss) gain were (\$44,770) and (\$66,710) (including realised and unrealised), arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group, respectively.

Price risk

The Group is not exposed to commodity price risk. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

- i. The Group's interest rate risk arises from short-term borrowings and long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by cash and cash equivalents held at variable rates. During the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in the NTD and USD.
- ii. At March 31, 2018 and 2017, if interest rates on USD-denominated borrowings had been 0.1% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 would have been \$18 and \$12 lower/higher, respectively, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating

rate borrowings.

- iii. At March 31, 2018 and 2017, if interest rates on NTD-denominated borrowings at that date had been 0.1% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 would have been \$52 and \$0 lower/higher, respectively, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

(b) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms.
- ii. The Group's receivables mostly are computer companies which have good credit records and well-known worldwide. They have no critical bad debts recently, and the Group assesses the adequacy of allowance for bad debts regularly. There is no significant credit risk through assessment.
- iii. Other accounts receivable mainly arise from the retention of accounts receivable factoring and unadvanced proceeds. The counterparties are financial institutions with high credit quality.
- iv. If the contract payments are past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition. If the contract payments are past due over 90 days based on the terms, the default occurs.
- v. The Group uses the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. On March 31, 2018, the provision matrix is as follows:

	March 31, 2018				Total
	Without past due	1 to ~ 90 days	90 to ~ 180 days	Over 180 days	
Expected loss rate	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	79.73%	
Total book value	<u>\$ 2,054,191</u>	<u>\$ 37,063</u>	<u>\$ 6,959</u>	<u>\$ 5,402</u>	<u>\$ 2,103,615</u>
Loss allowance	<u>\$ 585</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 4,307</u>	<u>\$ 4,904</u>

- vi. Movements in relation to the Group applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	<u>Accounts receivable</u>
At January 1_IAS 39	\$ 4,904
Adjustments under new standards	<u>-</u>
At January 1_IFRS 9	4,904
Effect of exchange rate changes	<u>-</u>
As of March 31	<u><u>\$ 4,904</u></u>

vii. Credit risk information of 2017 is provided in Note 12(4).

(c) Liquidity risk

- i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Group and aggregated by Group treasury. Group treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Group's debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets.
- ii. Group treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts, time deposits, money market deposits and marketable securities, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient headroom as determined by the abovementioned forecasts.
- iii. The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

Except for the following, maturity dates of the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities (including short-term borrowings, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables and bonds payable) are lower than 360 days as of March 31, 2018, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017.

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

<u>March 31, 2018</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>Between 1 and 3 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bonds payable	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 145,700</u>	<u>\$ 145,700</u>

(3) Fair value information

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

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient

frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The fair value of the Group's investment in derivative instruments is included in Level 2.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Group's investment in equity investment without active market is included in Level 3.

B. The carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments not measured at fair value (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables and bonds payable) are approximate to their fair values.

C. The related information of financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities are as follows:

<u>March 31, 2018</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- Derivative instruments	\$ -	\$ 148	\$ -	\$ 148
Available-for-sale financial assets				
- Equity securities	-	-	8,648	8,648
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 148</u>	<u>\$ 8,648</u>	<u>\$ 8,796</u>
<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- Derivative instruments	\$ -	\$ 512	\$ -	\$ 512
Available-for-sale financial assets				
- Equity securities	-	-	8,648	8,648
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 512</u>	<u>\$ 8,648</u>	<u>\$ 9,160</u>
<u>March 31, 2018</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- Derivative instruments	\$ -	\$ 2,462	\$ -	\$ 2,462

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

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

E. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

F. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.

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

	<u>March 31, 2018</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Range (weighted average)</u>	<u>Relationship of inputs to fair value</u>
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	\$ 8,648	Last transaction price	N/A	N/A	N/A

(4) Effects on initial application of IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'

A. Details of significant accounting policies adopted in 2017 and the first quarter of 2017 are provided in Note 4 of the 2017 consolidated financial statements.

B. The reconciliation of carrying amount of financial assets transferred from December 31, 2017, IAS 39, to January 1, 2018, IFRS 9, were as follows:

(a) Under IAS 39, because the equity instruments, which were classified as available-for-sale financial assets amounting to \$8,648, were not held for the purpose of trading, they were reclassified as "financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity instruments)" on initial application of IFRS 9.

(b) Under IAS 39, the equity instruments, which were classified as: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss amounting to \$512, were reclassified as "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (debt instruments)" under IFRS 9.

(c) Above classification has no impact to retained earnings and other equity on January 1, 2018.

C. The significant accounts as of December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017 are as follows:

Available-for-sale financial assets

Items	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Non-current items:		
Kunshan Jinxi Plastic Co., Ltd.	\$ 8,648	\$ -

The Group has no available-for-sale financial assets pledged to others as of December 31, 2017.

D. Credit risk information on March 31, 2017 and for the year ended December 31, 2017 are as follows:

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

(b) For the year ended December 31, 2017, no credit limits were exceeded during the reporting periods, and management does not expect any significant losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

(c) The credit quality information of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired is as follows:

	December 31, 2017				
	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total
Accounts receivable	\$1,196,738	\$ 518,184	\$ 469,365	\$ -	\$2,184,287
	March 31, 2017				
	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total
Accounts receivable	\$1,077,565	\$ 300,992	\$ 188,533	\$ -	\$1,567,090

The Group's credit assessment takes into consideration the scale, credit result and transaction frequency of counterparties, and record from A to D.

(d) The ageing analysis of financial assets that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2017</u>	<u>March 31, 2017</u>
Up to 30 days	\$ 73,460	\$ 50,901
31 to 90 days	74,324	38,987
91 to 180 days	5,045	1,025
181 to 365days	39	-
	<u>\$ 152,868</u>	<u>\$ 90,913</u>

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

(e) Movement analysis of allowance for doubtful accounts (impairment) is as follows:

- i. As of December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017, accounts receivable relating to impairment amounted to \$13,354 and \$10,767, respectively.
- ii. Movements in the provision for impairment of accounts receivable are as follows:

	<u>2017</u>
As of January 1	\$ 5,511
Provision for impairment	-
Reversal of impairment loss	(131)
Effect of exchange rate changes	13
As of March 31	<u>\$ 5,393</u>

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

- A. Loans to others: Please refer to table 1.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Please refer to table 2.
- C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 3.
- D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
- E. Acquisition of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- F. Disposal of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid in capital or more: Please refer to table 4.
- H. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 5.
- I. Derivative financial instrument transactions: Please refer to Notes 6(2) and 12.
- J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 6.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Please refer to table 7.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Please refer to table 8.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Please refer to table 6.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

General information

The Group is primarily engaged in the manufacture, processing and sale of thermal module. The operating decision maker operates business in line with different appliances of thermal module, which is distinguished as computer and non-computer thermal module. The segments of computer thermal module and non-computer thermal module have been aggregated into one reportable segment as they have similar average gross margins and similar expected cost rates and meet the condition of aggregation.

Auras Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Loans to others
For the three-month period ended March 31, 2018

Table 1 Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during the	Balance at Marhc 31, 2018	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate	Nature of loan (Note 2)	Amount of transactions with the borrower	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit on loans granted to a single party	Ceiling on total loans granted	Footnote
					three-month period ended Marhc 31, 2018								Item	Value			
0	Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	Ze Hong (Guangzhou) Technology Co., Ltd.	Other receivables -related parties	Yes	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ -	2	1	\$ 695,349	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 927,134	\$ 927,134	
1	Ze Hong (Guangzhou) Technology Co., Ltd.	Pel Horng (Guangzhou) Technology Co., Ltd.	Other receivables -related parties	Yes	46,470	46,470	578	2	1	-	Note 3	-	-	-	827,420	827,420	
2	AURAS TECHNOLOGY (KUNSHAN) CO., LTD.	Pel Horng (Guangzhou) Technology Co., Ltd.	Other receivables -related parties	Yes	23,235	23,235	-	2	2	-	Note 3	-	-	-	267,160	267,160	

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

(1) The Company is '0'.

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

Note 2: 1. Business transaction. 2. Short-term financing

Note 3: To maintain the normal operations of the Company's 100% indirect invested subsidiary.

Note 4: The short-term loans to individual company limit to 30% of the net assets of the Company's latest financial statements that were audited by independent accountant.

Note 5: For the companies having business relationship with the Company, financial limit on loans granted to a single party shall not exceed the 40% of the net assets of the Company. Loans granted to a single party shall not exceed the amount of business transactions occurred between the creditor and borrower. The amount of business transactions refers to the higher of purchase or sales between both parties.

Note 6: The foreign subsidiary that was directly or indirectly wholly owned by the Company was not limited by above restriction.

Auras Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
 Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others
 For the three-month period ended March 31, 2018

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD
 (Except as otherwise indicated)

No.	Endorser/ guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed		Limit on endorsements / guarantees provided for a single party	Maximum outstanding endorsement / guarantee amount as of March 31, 2018	Outstanding endorsement / guarantee amount at March 31, 2018	Actual amount drawn down	Amount of endorsements / guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement / guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/guaranto r company	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements / guarantees provided	Provision of endorsements / guarantees by parent company to subsidiary	Provision of endorsements / guarantees by subsidiary to parent company	Provision of endorsements / guarantees to the party in Mainland China	Footnote
		Relationship with the endorser / guarantor	Relationship with the endorser / guarantor											
0	Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	Ze Hong (Guangzhou) Technology Co., Ltd.	A subsidiary of the Company	\$ 1,158,917	\$ 175,170	\$ 174,630	\$ -	-	7.98	\$ 1,158,917	Y	N	Y	

Note : Limit on total endorsements granted by the Company and subsidiaries is 50% of the Company's net assets based on the latest audited financial statements, limit on total endorsements to a single party is 20% of the Company's net assets based on the latest audited financial statements, Companies that are 50% controlled by the Company are not subject to the limit on total endorsements to a single party.

Auras Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

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

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2018

Table 3 Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of March 31, 2018				
				Contributed amount	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Footnote
SHIH HORNG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (SHHT)	KUNSHAN JINXI PLASTIC CO., LTD.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity	\$ 2,708	\$ 8,648	13	\$ 8,648	

Auras Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

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

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2018

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Transaction			Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		Footnote
			Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	
Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	AURAS TECHNOLOGY (KUNSHAN) CO., LTD.	Indirect subsidiary	Purchases	\$ 390,924	28	3~4 months	Did not purchase from other suppliers	As general suppliers	(\$ 554,942)	48
Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	AURAS TECHNOLOGY (CHONGQING) CO., LTD.	Indirect subsidiary	Purchases	304,749	22	3~4 months	Did not purchase from other suppliers	As general suppliers	(387,961)	34
Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	Ze Hong (Guangzhou) Technology Co., Ltd.	Indirect subsidiary	Purchases	696,429	50	3~4 months	Did not purchase from other suppliers	As general suppliers	(202,241)	18

Auras Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
 Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
 March 31, 2018

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD
 (Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at March 31, 2018 (thousand dollars)		Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
			(Note)			Amount	Action taken		
AURAS TECHNOLOGY (KUNSHAN) CO., LTD.	Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	Indirect subsidiary	RMB	120,180	2.57 (times)	RMB	-	RMB 40,222	RMB -
AURAS TECHNOLOGY (CHONGQING) CO., LTD	Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	Indirect subsidiary	RMB	83,818	2.90 (times)	RMB	-	RMB 34,350	RMB -
Ze Hong (Guangzhou) Technology Co., Ltd.	Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	Indirect subsidiary	RMB	43,694	17.49 (times)	RMB	-	RMB -	RMB -

Note : Purchase receivables arose from purchasing materials on behalf of subsidiary.

Auras Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period
For the three-month period ended March 31, 2018

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 4)
				General ledger account	Amount (Note 3)	Transaction terms	
0	Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	AURAS TECHNOLOGY (KUNSHAN) CO., LTD.	1	Purchases	\$ 390,924	Note 5	22.17%
0	Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	AURAS TECHNOLOGY (KUNSHAN) CO., LTD.	1	Accounts payable	554,942	Note 5	10.76%
0	Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	AURAS TECHNOLOGY (CHONGQING) CO., LTD	1	Purchases	304,749	Note 5	17.28%
0	Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	AURAS TECHNOLOGY (CHONGQING) CO., LTD	1	Accounts payable	387,961	Note 5	7.52%
0	Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	Ze Hong (Guangzhou) Technology Co., Ltd.	1	Purchases	696,429	Note 5	39.49%
0	Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	Ze Hong (Guangzhou) Technology Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts payable	202,241	Note 5	3.92%

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

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

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

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

Note 3: Disclosure standard of transactions is related parties account for at least \$100 million or 20% of actual capital. Relative related are not disclosed.

Note 4: The percentage of consolidated total assets is computed with the consolidated total assets divided by period-end balance of balance sheet accounts while the consolidated total operating revenues is computed with consolidated total operating revenues divided by interim accumulated amount of income statement accounts.

However, aforementioned related party transaction has been written off when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Note 5: The Company did not purchase from other suppliers, and the credit terms are the same with general suppliers. The credit term for general suppliers is 3-4 months.

Note 6: The credit condition of sales is three to four months, and is three to five months for general customers.

Auras Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Information on investees
For the three-month period ended March 31, 2018

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at March 31, 2018			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the three-month period ended March 31, 2017		Footnote
				Balance as at March 31, 2018	Balance as at December 31, 2017	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value		2017	2018	
Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	LI-HORNG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Belize	Investment holdings	\$ 972,480	\$ 972,480	32,756,498	100	\$ 1,497,677	\$ 20,073	\$ 27,289		
Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	PRO JUMP CO., LTD. (PRO JUMP)	Mauritius	Investment holdings	7,500	7,500	253,447	15	5,122	(4,336)	(650)		
Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	HAO HORNG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Belize	Engaged in sale of computer heat dissipation module	29,551	29,551	50,000	100	39,394	(1,192)	(1,192)		
Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	MILK IDEA INC.	Taiwan	Development of mobile application	2,000	2,000	200,000	20	983	234	47		
Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	RAIJINTEK CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Engaged in sale of computer heat dissipation module	11,200	11,200	1,120,000	56	4,130	732	410		
Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	AURAS International Inc.	U.S.A	Engaged in sale of computer heat dissipation module	14,810	14,810	500,000	100	11,172	143	143		
LI-HORNG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	SHUANG HORNG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (SHT)	Mauritius	Investment holdings	151,375	151,375	5,000,000	100	267,510	(12,771)	(12,771)		
LI-HORNG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	ZE HONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Mauritius	Investment holdings	542,985	542,985	18,000,000	100	827,438	35,820	35,820		
LI-HORNG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	PEL HORNG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (PHT)	Mauritius	Investment holdings	49,592	49,592	2,100,000	100	24,652	3,842	3,842		
LI-HORNG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	ZHEN HORNG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (ZEHT)	Mauritius	Investment holdings	149,352	149,352	5,000,000	100	272,755	(2,561)	(2,561)		
LI-HORNG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	SHIH HORNG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (SHHT)	Samoa	Investment holdings	16,942	16,942	1,000,000	100	9,293	-	-		

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at March 31, 2018			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the three-month period ended March 31, 2017	Footnote
				Balance as at March 31, 2018	Balance as at December 31, 2017	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
LI-HORNG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	PRO JUMP CO., LTD. (PRO JUMP)	Mauritius	Investment holdings	\$ 10,263	\$ 10,263	353,136	21	\$ 7,220	(\$ 4,336)	(\$ 906)	
LI-HORNG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	JCD OPTICAL CO., LTD. (Cayman)	Cayman	Investment holdings	83,565	83,565	2,179,844	26	110,858	5,227 (3,351)	
HAO HORNG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	JCD OPTICAL CO., LTD. (Cayman)	Cayman	Investment holdings	27,855	27,855	726,976	9	37,560	5,227 (1,151)	

Auras Technology Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Information on investments in Mainland China
For the three-month period ended March 31, 2018

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2018	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China / Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of March 31, 2018	Net income of investee for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of March 31, 2018	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of March 31, 2018	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
Auras Technology (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of computer heat dissipation module	\$ 145,525	(1)	\$ 145,525	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 145,525	(\$ 12,772)	100	(\$ 12,772)	\$ 267,160	\$ -	
Ze Hong (Guangzhou) Technology Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of computer heat dissipation module	523,890	(1)	465,680	-	-	465,680	35,820	100	35,820	827,420	-	
Pel Horng (Guangzhou) Technology Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of computer heat dissipation module	61,121	(1)	61,121	-	-	61,121	3,842	100	3,842	24,651	-	
Auras Technology (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of computer heat dissipation module	145,525	(1)	145,525	-	-	145,525	(2,561)	100	(2,561)	272,755	-	
Anhui Wei-hong Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of computer heat dissipation module	209,032	(2)	-	-	-	-	(1,317)	60	(790)	14,743	-	Note 4
Kunshan Jinxi Plastic Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of plastic	22,199	(1)	-	-	11,165	5,376	1,348	13	-	8,648	-	
JCD (Guangzhou) Optical Corporation	Production and sales of light and electronic material and components	119,331	(2)	4,589	-	-	4,589	(15,473)	35	(5,377)	106,227	-	

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of March 31, 2018	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
Auras Technology Co., Ltd.	\$ 827,816	\$ 887,004	Note 3

Note 1: (1) Through investing in LI-HORNG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.

(2) Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China

Note 2: The financial statements were audited and attested by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.

Note 3: In accordance with Gong-Zi No. 10520415180 letter of Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs on September 27, 2016, the Company acquired operating certificate document of operating head office, the effective period was from September 20, 2016 to September 19, 2019, thus the Company was not restricted to the accumulated amounts of direct or indirect investment in Mainland China.

Note 4: The Company reinvested in the China investee company, Anhui Wei-hong Electronic Technology Co.,Ltd., through the investing business in Mainland China, Auras Technology (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., Since the investing business in Mainland China is not a controlling company, there was no need to apply the reinvestment to Investment Commission.